PRACTICEBOOK OF HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

For Civil Services Prelims Examination

(More Than 1100 Topic Wise Solved Objective Practice Questions)

PRACTICEBOOK

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PRACTICEBOOK OF
HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

For Civil Services Prelims Examination

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Changes in this Edition:

1. Fully updated as per the latest pattern and trend of questions being asked in recent years of UPSC CSE.
2. Facts and Figures have been updated as per the latest information available.

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HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA

1.1. Advent of Europeans

1. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: In the second half of the eighteenth century, the inflow of gold and silver from Britain declined considerably.

Statement II: The East India Company acquired the Diwani Rights of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar.

Statements III: After the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company focused on conquest of territories and no longer engaged in purchase of goods from India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the statements given above?

(a) Both statement -II and statement -III are correct and both of them explain statement -I.

(b) Both statement -II and statement -III are correct, but only one of them explains statement -I.

(c) Only one of the statements II and III is correct, and that explains statement -I.

(d) Neither Statement -II nor statement -III is correct.

2. With reference to the Indian history, consider the following statements regarding the Anglo-Bhutanese Relations:

1. A special mission under Colonel Younghusband was sent to Bhutan to establish a friendly relation with the Bhutanese.
2. The treaty of Sagauli was signed between Bhutan and the British, according to which the British returned disputed territories back to Bhutan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. The English East India Company's 'Policy of Ring Fence' primarily aimed at:

(a) forcing the states to surrender their external sovereignty to the Company.

(b) making buffer zones to secure the frontiers of the Company.

(c) punishing or deposing the rebelling states.

(d) fortifying the strategically important centers.

4. "During the British rule in India, hill stations emerged as strategic locations for housing troops, safeguarding borders, and initiating campaigns against the opposing Indian rulers." In this context, consider the following pairs:

Hill Station	Cause behind establishing and inhabiting the Hill Station by British.
1. Shimla	Anglo-Gurkha War of 1815-16
2. Mount Abu	Anglo-Martha War of 1818
3. Darjeeling	The Opium War of 1839-42

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

5. With reference to the history of modern India, which one of the following correctly describes the meaning of the term 'Gantidars'?

(a) A class of rich peasants involved in lending money and in trade activities.

(b) A collective term for sharecroppers cultivating land in exchange for agricultural produce.

(c) A class of soldiers recruited from the Bengal region to serve in the British Indian Army.

(d) A term used for unpaid labourers employed by the British for the construction of infrastructure.

6. With reference to the Industrial development of India in the 18th century, the term "Kunjali Maraikkars" is associated with?

(a) Naval Chiefs
(b) Revenue collectors
(c) Merchant Bankers
(d) Trade supervisors

7. With reference to the history of India, how the approach of British colonist rule differed fundamentally from that of the early invaders?

(a) While early invaders prioritized resource exploitation from India, British colonists focused primarily on territorial expansion.
(b) Unlike early invaders, British colonists aimed for long-term political dominance in India.
(c) While early invaders often clashed with the existing religious system, British colonists focused mainly on administrative reforms.
(d) Unlike the early invaders, the British established a stringent colonial system to exploit resources for the benefit of Britain.

8. Consider the following about the Third Carnatic war during the 18th century CE:

1. It coincided with the Anglo-French War in Europe caused by the Seven Years War.
2. The English captured Pondicherry from the French in the Battle of Wandiwash during the Third Carnatic war.
3. It ended with the Treaty of Paris, which significantly reduced the political significance of French in India.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

9. With Reference to Tipu Sultan, consider the following statements:

1. He established an arms factory at Dindigul.
2. He established sericulture farms in the Mysore State.
3. He established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines.
4. After the fourth Mysore War, he accepted the Subsidiary Alliance.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

10. Consider the following pairs regarding the relation between the British India and its neighboring countries:

Treaties	Wars associated
1. Treaty of Yandaboo	First Anglo-Burma War
2. Convention/ Treaty of Lhasa	Second Anglo-Afghan War
3. Treaty of Gandamak	First Anglo- Nepal War

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

11. The policy of "paramountcy" was initiated by which among the following Governor-Generals during British rule in India?

(a) Warren Hastings
(b) Lord Richard Colley Wellesley
(c) Lord Dalhousie (James Andrew Broun Ramsay)
(d) Lord Francis Rawdon Hastings

12. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following statements about Policy of Ring fence:

1. It essentially aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the East India Company's frontiers.
2. It was formulated by William Bentinck.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. With reference to Agricultural system during British Rule in India, consider the following pairs:

Terms	Description
1. Gomasthas	Zamindars responsible for revenue collection in North Bengal villages.

2. Adhiyars	Sharecroppers who worked the land and gave a portion of the produce as rent.
3. Haoladars	Rich peasants in villages of Bengal who cultivated through tenants.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

14. With reference to the advent of Britishers after the Battle of Plassey, consider the following statements:

Statement I: After the Battle of Plassey, the East India Company was not keen on taking over the administration of Bengal.

Statement II: During that time, the prime objective of the East India Company was the expansion of trade without the necessary conquest of territories.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the statements given above?

(a) Both statement -I and statement -II are correct and statement -II is the correct explanation for statement -I.
(b) Both statement -I and statement -II are correct but statement -II is not the correct explanation for statement -I.
(c) Statement -I is correct but statement -II is incorrect.
(d) Statement -I is incorrect but statement -II is correct.

15. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following princely states:

1. Satara
2. Sambalpur
3. Nagpur
4. Awadh
5. Udaipur

How many of the above mentioned princely states were annexed by the British due to lack of natural male heir to the throne under the Doctrine of Lapse?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

16. Consider the following pairs:

European powers	First Factory in India at
1. French	Surat
2. Dutch	Tranquebar
3. Portuguese	Calicut

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

17. In the context of Modern Indian History, consider the following cities:

1. Nagapattinam
2. Decca
3. Patan

How many of the above cities were important textile centres during the 17th-18th Century CE?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

18. With reference to the Subsidiary Alliance system during British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. The concept of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Under the system, Indian rulers were prohibited from engaging in warfare without permission from the British.
3. Awadh was the first Indian state to accept the subsidiary alliance system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

19. With reference to Portuguese Governor Francisco d' Almeida, consider the following statements:

1. He introduced the policy of Ring Fence in India, which was later adopted by the British on a larger scale.
2. He acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.
3. He abolished the practice of Sati in Goa in 1510.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) None of the above

20. The Portuguese rule in India led to the introduction of which of the following in India?

1. Cashew nuts
2. Usage of gunpowder
3. Printing press

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

21. With reference to modern Indian history, which one of the following statements best describes the 'Cartaz system'?

(a) A trading system of the British in which merchants gave advances to the artisans and later bought the finished products.
(b) A licensing system introduced by the Dutch to control the spice trade between India and Southeast Asian countries.
(c) A trading system whereby the Indian agents of the English East India Company (EIC) made purchases under the direct supervision of EIC.
(d) A naval trade licensing system introduced by the Portuguese to control trade in the Indian Ocean.

22. In the seventeenth century, in which of the following places the factory/factories of the Dutch East India Company was/were located?

1. Masulipatinam
2. Nagapattinam
3. Porto Novo

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

23. The Treaty of Ryswick was signed in 1697 between France and a coalition of England, the Dutch, and Spain to end the Nine Years War. In the context, the Treaty of Ryswick led to which of the following consequences in India?

(a) Most of the territories of the French in India were taken over by the British
(b) The Danes submitted their Indian territories to the British
(c) French regained control over the Pondicherry from the Dutch
(d) British got exclusive trading rights at certain ports India

24. In the context of Carnatic wars in India, consider the following information:

War	Associated reason	War ended through
1. First Carnatic war	Austrian War of Succession	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle
2. Second Carnatic War	Succession disputes in Hyderabad and Arcot	Treaty of Pondicherry
3. Third Carnatic War	French interference in succession disputes of Marathas	Treaty of Paris

In which of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

25. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Among the European powers that came to India 15th century onwards, the British stayed in India for the longest period of time.

Statement-II: Along with naval superiority, the use of debt markets for funding wars helped the British to succeed over other European powers.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the statements given above?

(a) Both statement -I and statement -II are correct and statement -II is the correct explanation for statement -I.
(b) Both statement -I and statement -II are correct but statement -II is not the correct explanation for statement -I.
(c) Statement -I is correct but statement -II is incorrect.
(d) Statement -I is incorrect but statement -II is correct.

26. With reference to Mughal emperors in India, consider the following pairs:

Mughal Emperor	Important events during their reign
1. Alamgir II	Battle of Plassey
2. Shah Alam II	Third battle of Panipat
3. Farrukhsiyar	Battle of Karnal

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

27. With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following statements about Mysore state:

1. Haider Ali gained control over the Mysore state by defeating Nanjaraj of Wodeyar dynasty during the mid 18th century.
2. Tipu Sultan imposed an embargo at Malabar ports on the export of pepper, sandalwood, and cardamoms to weaken British trade and influence in Malabar.
3. The subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state of Mysore during the reign of Lord Cornwallis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

28. With reference to Indian history, consider the following battles:

1. The Battle of San Thome
2. The Battle of Ambur
3. The Battle of Wandiwash

How many of the above given battles were associated with the Carnatic wars?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

29. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following statements about Treaty of Salbai:

1. The territories of Bassein and Salsette were handed over to the British.
2. It was signed during the first Anglo Maratha war.
3. Marathas gave up all claims for chauth on the Nizam's dominions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

30. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following crops:

1. Chilli
2. Pineapple
3. Cashew

How many of the above crops were introduced to India by the Portuguese?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

31. In the context of British colonial rule in different parts of the world, the term 'Columbian Exchange' refers to:

(a) triangular trade in slaves, sugar, and cotton between Europe, Africa, and the Americas during colonial times.
(b) economic reforms introduced by European colonial powers in India after the discovery of sea routes.
(c) establishment of European trading companies and their monopolies over Indian trade routes.
(d) exchange of flora and fauna from Europe to the New World.

32. With reference to the Third Carnatic War in India, consider the following statements:

1. The War broke out as a result of succession disputes in the Hyderabad and Carnatic regions.
2. The Battle of Wandiwash was the decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War.
3. The War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Pondicherry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of the above

33. Consider the following statements:

1. The battle took place in 1897 in the rugged terrain of the then North-West Frontier Province of British India.

2. Only 21 Sikh soldiers defended a strategic post against over thousands of tribal attackers.
3. The battle is considered as one of the greatest last stands in global military history.

Which one of the following battles is best described by the statements given above?

(a) Battle of Saragarhi
(b) Battle of Wai
(c) Battle of Buxar
(d) Battle of Amritsar

34. With reference to the history of India, the terms Chatuspathi and Tols were primarily associated with which of the following?

(a) Village-level taxes imposed by zamindars for administrative purposes.
(b) Religious gatherings focused on ritual practices and temple donations.
(c) Higher Educational centres where the medium of instruction was Sanskrit.
(d) Artisan workshops for producing handicrafts and traditional tools under royal patronage.

35. During the early stages of British expansion in India, several key events significantly strengthened their commercial and political foothold. In this context, arrange the following milestones in chronological order:

1. The issue of the Golden Farman by the ruler of Golconda.
2. Establishment of Fort St. George.
3. Farman issued by Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 2-1-3
(c) 1-3-2
(d) 2-3-1

36. In the context of Modern History, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Rani Chennamma spearheaded the Kittur Revolt of 1824.
Statement II: The British refused to recognize her adopted son as the heir to the throne.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

37. In the context of modern Indian history, 'agency houses' best referred to as:

(a) banking houses that primarily determined the metallic purity of coins and provided credit facilities.
(b) agent houses operated by Indians that performed the functions of book-keeping and brokerage for European merchants.
(c) trading houses that facilitated trade and finance for commission during the East India Company rule.
(d) merchant companies that handled shipping, ports and coastal trade of the English East India Company.

38. Consider the following pairs:

Treaty under the Colonial Rule in India	Associated Country
1. Treaty of Lhasa	Burma
2. Treaty of Sagauli	Tibet
3. Treaty of Gandamak	Afghanistan

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

39. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Dastak was the land agreement between British planters and indigo labours under the Nij system of Indigo Cultivation.
2. Dadani was a revenue collection system where land revenue for a village was collected by an agent appointed by the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

40. With reference to the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), consider the following statements:

1. The immediate cause of Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion was primarily in response to the Maratha's expansion into Punjab region.
2. The battle marked the collapse and end of the Maratha empire.
3. The alliance of Ahmad Shah Abdali with the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh played a crucial role in his decisive victory over the Marathas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

41. Consider the following statements:

1. The Nawab of Awadh was given the territories of Allahabad and Kara by the East India Company.
2. Shah Alam II issued a farman granting Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company.
3. The Nawab of Awadh agreed to pay war indemnity and acknowledged Balwant Singh's possession of Banaras.

Which of the above statements are correct with respect to the outcomes of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765)?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

42. In the context of Modern Indian History during the first half of 1860s, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: During this time, there was a the surge in cotton production in India.

Statement-II: There was a disruption of cotton production in the United States due to the onset of the American Civil War.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

43. Consider the following statements:

1. He was appointed as Diwan of Bengal under the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.
2. After 1717, he became the independent Nawab of Bengal, although nominal allegiance to the Mughal emperor continued.
3. He is known for the introduction of the Mal Jasmani system in revenue administration.

Which of the following personality is described in the above statements?

(a) Murshid Quli Khan
(b) Saadat Khan
(c) Kilich Khan
(d) Ali Mohammad Khan

44. Which of the following revolts was triggered by the violations of the terms agreed upon by the Britishers in the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826)?

(a) Kol Mutiny
(b) Khond Uprising
(c) Ahom Revolt
(d) Ho and Munda Revolt

45. Consider the following statements with respect to the arrival of Europeans in India:

1. The first Portuguese factory in India was set up by Vasco da Gama.
2. The French were the first to set up factory in Pondicherry.
3. The Dutch established their first factory in Masulipatnam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of the above

46. In context of the history of modern India, Awadh region was referred to as 'the nursery of the Bengal Army' for which of the following reasons?

(a) The strategic establishment of the headquarters of Bengal Army in Awadh region.
(b) The Bengal Army trained its soldiers in military tactics within the Awadh region..
(c) Significant recruitment of soldiers from Awadh for the Bengal Army.
(d) Fertile plains of Awadh played an instrumental role in feeding the Bengal Army.

47. The British policy towards Afghanistan in the first half of the 19th century aimed at:

(a) Strengthening Afghanistan as a buffer against Russia.
(b) Weakening Russian influence in Afghanistan but not promoting a strong Afghanistan either.
(c) Promoting Russian influence in Afghanistan to control insurgent tribal leaders.
(d) Annexing Afghanistan as a directly controlled British Territory.

48. The work Siyar-ul- Mutakherin, which describes the Battle of Plassey, 1757, was written by:

(a) Salabat Jung
(b) Qasim Khan
(c) Ghulam Husain
(d) Ram Mohan Roy

49. Blackhole tragedy is an event that resulted in the suffocation-induced deaths of British soldiers and officers confined in a small room as prisoners. Consider the following statements regarding the Black Hole Tragedy:

1. Robert Clive was the Governor of Bengal during this incident.
2. The incident took place at the Fort George in Calcutta.
3. It increased hostility between the Nawab and the East India Company resulting in the Battle of Buxar.

Which of the above given statements is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Consider the following pairs about the treaties signed between the Marathas and the British:

Treaties	Major provisions of the treaty
1. Treaty of Surat	British ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the Marathas.
2. Treaty of Salbai	Peshwa should not support any other European nation than the British
3. Treaty of Bassein	English troops to be kept permanently in the Maratha territory.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

51. With respect to policy of Subsidiary Alliance during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. As per the policy, the British were responsible for protecting their allies only from the external threats, and not from the internal threats.
2. The major objective of this policy was to secure a fixed income for the British East India Company.
3. Hyderabad became the first princely state to accept the treaty of subsidiary alliance.

Which of the above given statements is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

52. With respect to the Portuguese in India, consider the following statements regarding the Blue Water Policy:

1. It was introduced by Alfonso de Albuquerque.
2. It aimed at establishing Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean to safeguard its commercial interests.
3. It was reversed by Nuno da Cunha.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

53. Why did the East India Company did not annex Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?

1. The Company was not willing to take over the responsibility of the administration.

2. East India Company's prime objective at that time was the expansion of trade.
3. The local rulers in India were ready to grant privileges to the East India Company.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

54. In the context of the history of India, who were the Pindaris?

(a) They were the allies of Haider Ali in the First Anglo-Mysore war.
(b) They were the rulers of the Sindh region, prior to the rule of Talpuras Amirs.
(c) They were the mercenaries attached to the Maratha army.
(d) They were a class of bankers in the Bengal region.

55. With reference to the impact of the 'Battle of Buxar', consider the following statements:

1. The real power of administration shifted from the Nawab to the Naib-Subedar.
2. Awadh was immediately annexed into the Company's territory.
3. Treaty of Allahabad was signed between Robert Clive and Shah Alam II.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

56. With reference to the reasons behind the success of the Britishers over the French in colonising India, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the French East India Company, the British East India Company was under the strict control and regulation of the government.
2. In comparison to the Britishers, there was a lack of able leaders and commanders on the French side.
3. The French were more interested in commercial interests, whereas the British were focused on political interests.
4. Britishers had a superior navy as compared to the French.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

57. "He was a physician in the Bengal Medical Service who later became the surgeon to Governor-General Lord Wellesley. While in Calcutta, he established a zoo that later evolved into the Calcutta Alipore Zoo. On the request of the Bengal Government, he conducted comprehensive surveys of regions under the British East India Company's control."

Who among the following personalities is mentioned here?

(a) Francis Buchanan
(b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
(c) Francois Bernier
(d) Domingo Paes

58. Consider the following statements regarding Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore Kingdom:

1. He was a patron of science and technology.
2. He established a modern arsenal at Dindigul with the help of French experts.
3. The subsidiary alliance was imposed on the Mysore state during the reign of Tipu Sultan

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

59. Which of the following statements about 'Agency Houses' is/are correct?

1. They were important commercial formations in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century India.
2. The operation of managing agencies remained confined to Calcutta.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. What was the common thread among the places like Dacca, Varanasi, Multan, Ahmedabad in 18th century India?

(a) Textile Centre
(b) Seat of Provincial Powers
(c) Centre of revolt against Mughals
(d) Famine hit areas.

61. With reference to the history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'Gomasthas'?
(a) Indian officials appointed by the East India company to administer native educational matters.
(b) Indian agents who collected revenue from peasants on behalf of European plantation owners.
(c) An Indian clerical officer responsible for maintaining the revenue records of the British India Government.
(d) Indian officials specifically mandated to guide British administrators in religious and cultural matters.

62. Which of the statements is correct regarding the Golden Farman?
(a) It gave East India Company the right to collect the revenue of Bengal and Orissa.
(b) It gave East India Company the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda.
(c) It gave the zamindari rights of three villages of Sutanati, Gobindapur, and Kalikata to East India Company.
(d) It granted nizamat of Bengal to the East India Company.

63. With reference to the Carnatic Wars in India, consider the following statements:
1. The Battle of Saint Thome was fought during the First Carnatic war.
2. After the Second Carnatic War, Charles Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India.
3. The Third Carnatic War concluded with the Treaty of Pondicherry, where the English and the French agreed not to intervene in the disputes of native princes.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

64. During the later half of 19th Century, over 90 percent of Britain's cotton imports originated from India. Which of the following factors did not contribute to the surge in cotton production in India during this period?
(a) The British Indian Government encouraged cotton production in India to suit their industrial needs back home in Britain.
(b) The abolition of export duties on Indian cotton textiles by the British Indian Government.
(c) Easily available credit for farmers gave a push to cotton production in India.
(d) The disruption of cotton production in the United States due to the onset of the American Civil War.

65. With regards to the "misls" among the Sikhs, which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Misls were groups of armed officers formed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
(b) Misls were democratic in nature and based on the principle of equality.
(c) Misls were formed to protect Punjab from the invasions of Nadir Shah.
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) or (c) is correct.

66. In the context of Portuguese rule in India, which of the following events had taken place during the tenure of the Governor Alfonso De Albuquerque?
1. Establishment of the first Portuguese factory at Calicut.
2. Accession of the island of Bassein.
3. Abolition of Sati.
4. Introduction of 'Blue Water Policy'.
5. Acquisition of Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 5 only
(c) 4 and 5only
(d) 3 and 5 only

67. Consider the following statements with reference to the Martanda Verma:
1. He established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as the capital.
2. He was strictly against organizing his army on the western model.
3. He was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

68. Consider the following events:

1. Third Battle of Panipat
2. Battle of Buxar
3. Battle of Plassey
4. Battle of Karnal

What is the correct chronological sequence of the occurrence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-4-3
(b) 2-3-1-4
(c) 3-4-1-2
(d) 4-3-1-2

69. Consider the following statements about Mir Kasim, the then Nawab of Bengal:

1. Mir Kasim agreed to finance East India Company's war efforts in the South India.
2. He shifted the capital of Bengal from Munger to Murshidabad.
3. He abolished inland tariffs, to put Indian traders on an equal footing with English traders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

70. Consider the following pairs:

Regional State	Founder
1. Hyderabad	Burhan-ul-Mulk
2. Awadh	Nizam-ul-Mulk
3. Bengal	Murshid Kuli Khan

Which of the above given pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

71. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Allahabad signed in August 1765:

1. It was signed between the British, the Nawab of Awadh and Mir Kasim.
2. Under the treaty, Nawab of Awadh agreed to surrender Allahabad and Kara directly to the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

72. Consider the following statements regarding Durgadas Rathore:

1. He was the Rajput General in the Kingdom of Marwar.
2. He rebuilt many temples which were destroyed by Aurangzeb.
3. He was elected as the leader of the Rajput Rebellion (1708–1710) against Mughals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

73. The Dual Government established in Bengal in 1765 was abolished by which of the following?

(a) Robert Clive
(b) Major Hector Munro
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Cornwallis

74. Consider the following statements about the Second Anglo Mysore War:

1. The English attempt to capture Mahe instigated Haider Ali to fight the Second Anglo Mysore war.
2. Haider Ali had forged an anti-English alliance at the beginning of the war.
3. Haider was able to successfully defeat English at the Porto Novo.
4. Treaty of Seringapatam was signed to conclude the war.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

75. With reference to Trade during 18th century India, consider the following statements:

1. India's exports were more than its imports.
2. India imported Tea and Silk from China.
3. India's major exports were textiles and precious stones.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

76. Consider the following statements regarding the Dutch Rule in India:

1. Their commercial interests remained confined only to the areas South of the Krishna River.
2. They defeated the Portuguese in the Battle of Hooghly (1759).

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

77. Consider the following events regarding the setting up of factories in India by the European powers:

1. First French Factory at Surat
2. First Danes Factory at Tranquebar
3. First Dutch Factory at Masulipatnam
4. First Portuguese Factory at Calicut

Which of the following options represents the correct chronological order of the above events?

(a) 4-3-2-1
(b) 4-3-1-2
(c) 2-4-3-1
(d) 4-2-3-1

78. The Farrukhsiyar's Farman (1715) gave the East India Company (EIC) many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Mission to seek a Farman in 1715 was led by Sir Thomas Roe.
2. The Farman decreed that the coins of EIC, minted at Bombay, could be used as currency throughout the Mughal Empire.
3. The Farman provided that Company's trade in Bengal was fully exempted from custom duties.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

79. The English had been successful in ousting other European powers in the arena of political domination in India. In this context, consider the following statements regarding reasons for their success against other European powers in India:

1. East India Company (EIC) was State-owned since beginning, leading to convergence of political and commercial interests.
2. More acceptability of English by natives due to their lesser zeal for religion.
3. Total abstinence by British from use of debt to fund the Wars.
4. Naval superiority of British over its rivalries.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

80. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of Portuguese in India:

1. 'Vedor de Fazenda' was an official responsible for the collection of revenues.
2. The Church played an important role in the administrative affairs of the State.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following events during the reign of various Mughal emperors:

1. Emperor Jahandar Shah levied Jaziya tax for the first time since the emperor Akbar abolished it in 1564.
2. The independent State of Hyderabad was founded during the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Shah.
3. Iranian invader Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked Mughals for the first time during the reign of Ahmad Shah Bahadur.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

82. Consider the following statements regarding the relation between Sindh and the British:

1. Annexation of Sindh was done during the tenure of Governor General Lord William Bentinck.

2. The Treaty of Eternal Friendship allowed free passage to the English traders through Sindh.
3. Sindh was annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Charles Napier was the first Governor of Sindh after annexation by the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

83. Consider the following statements regarding the Sikhs during the British period:

1. Sikhs lost the territory of Kashmir after they failed to pay the war indemnity under Treaty of Lahore.
2. The Treaty of Bhairowal was signed between the Sikhs and the British after the Second Anglo Sikh War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

84. Consider the following statements about the Anglo-Nepalese relations during the British period in India:

1. The conflict between the Gorkhas and the British began during the period of Francis Rawdon Hastings as Governor General.
2. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed between the British and the Gorkhas to ensure mutual peace.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Read the following paragraph carefully:

"This Mughal Emperor was also known as Ali Gauhar. He inherited a crumbling and a rather small Mughal empire. During his reign, the Mughal Empire extended only from Delhi to Palam - a suburb of Delhi. His reign saw two decisive battles—the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764)".

The above description is best associated with which of the following Mughal Emperor?

(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Shah Jahan III
(c) Shah Alam II
(d) Bahadur Shah II

86. Consider the following statements with reference to the British policy in India:

1. The forward policy of Auckland implied that it was East India Company's responsibility to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack.
2. John Lawrence started a foreign policy of 'proud reserve' which was aimed at safeguarding 'spheres of influence'.
3. Lord Curzon created the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) directly under the control of the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

87. Which of the following were the important items of export from British India during the latter half of the nineteenth century?

1. Opium
2. Indigo
3. Sugar
4. Jute

Select the correct option for the codes given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

88. Consider the following statements regarding the developments after the Battle of Buxar:

1. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government in Bengal.
2. East India Company got diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
3. British completely annexed Awadh by defeating its ruler Siraj-Ud-Daulah.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. The period between 1813-1860s is considered as period of the Colonialism of Free Trade in Indian History. Consider the following statements regarding the dominant features of this period:

1. All import duties in India were either totally removed or drastically reduced to nominal rates
2. Traditional agrarian structure was being transformed into a capitalist one.
3. Administration was made more comprehensive and included villages and outlying areas of the country.
4. Personal laws of Hindus and Muslims were reformed on a large scale as it affected colonial transformation of the economy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

90. The period of 1757-1813 is considered as The Period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism) in Indian History. Consider the following statements regarding the changes introduced during this period:

1. British traders no longer required import of Bullion from England to finance their trade in India.
2. Gomastas were replaced by Dadni merchants, which reduced the Indian merchants to commissioned brokers.
3. There was no large-scale import of British manufactured goods into India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

91. "This Mughal ruler issued Farmans to the East India company, giving a large number of trade concessions to the Company. The Farmans thus obtained were also known as the Magna Carta of the Company. This ruler was blinded and killed by his nobles."

Who among the following rulers is referred to in the above paragraph?

(a) Alamgir II
(b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Farrukhsiyar
(d) Muhammad Shah

92. With reference to Afonso de Albuquerque, consider the following statements:

1. He introduced the Blue Water policy to establish Portugal as a leader in the Indian Ocean.
2. He abolished the practice of sati in his area of influence.
3. He captured the territory of Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

93. With reference to Robert Clive and Joseph Francis Dupleix, consider the following statements:

1. Dupleix was the originator of the practice of Subsidiary Alliance in India.
2. Unlike Robert Clive, Dupleix never led an army on the battlefield.
3. Robert Clive abolished the Dual System of government in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

94. Which of the following is/arc thc correct reason/s for quest of Europeans to find a direct sea route to India?

1. Demand for Indian luxury goods increased in Europe.
2. Land routes to India were controlled by the Arabs.
3. Religious hostility between Christianity and Islam.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

95. The following items consist of two statements one labelled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labelled as 'Reason(R)'.

Assertion(A): Portugal was not able to maintain its long-term trade monopoly with India.

Reason(R): Portugal followed dishonest trade practices and also followed a policy of religious intolerance.

Which of the options given below is correct?

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct but R is incorrect

(d) A is incorrect but R is correct

96. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the British Policy of Paramountcy?

1. The Policy was first initiated under the Governor General Warren Hasting.
2. Under this policy, the Company's authority was considered greater than that of Indian states.
3. The policy justified the annexation of Indian states by the British.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

97. Consider the following events in the Indian history:

1. Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal.
2. Akbar II gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Roy.
3. Occurrence of the Battle of Buxar.
4. Jahandar Shah became the Mughal Emperor.

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

(a) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2

(b) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3

(c) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2

(d) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2

98. With reference to the events that led to the Battle of Plassey, consider the following statements:

1. Seizure of the English fort at Calcutta by Siraj ud-Daulah.
2. Rampant misuse of trade privileges by East India Company officials.
3. Occurrence of the Black Hole tragedy.
4. Abolition of duty-free trade for the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

99. Which of the following is the main reason for the British to secure control of North-west India during 19th century?

(a) They saw the rulers of Punjab as ambitious that can endanger their control over India.

(b) Kingdoms in Northwest India violated the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

(c) They feared the invasion of India by Russia.

(d) They wanted to acquire the rich fertile tracts of North west India to raise land revenue.

100. With reference to 'British conquest in India', consider the following pairs:

Wars	Resultant Treaties
1. First Anglo-Maratha war	Treaty of Salbai
2. First Anglo-Mysore war	Treaty of Purandhar
3. Second Anglo-Maratha war	Treaty of Gwalior
4. Second Anglo-Mysore war	Treaty of Srirangpatnam

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

101. Why Panipat was/were one of the favorite battlefields in the political history of India?

1. The surrounding region of Panipat has a difficult mountainous terrain that made it a strategic location in Northern India.
2. The duration of monsoon rainfall in the region is short, making it easier to fight.
3. The artisans/smiths of these region were experts in making warfare-related materials.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

102. Consider the following statements:

1. Portuguese Jesuit Antonio Monserrate was the contemporary of Mughal ruler Akbar.
2. French Physician Francois Bernier served as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh.
3. French jeweller Jean Baptiste Tavernier visited India several times during the reign of Mughal emperor Humayun.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

103. Which of the following can be considered as a consequence of the arrival of European traders, especially British in India?

(a) Rapid increase in the share of urban population in India.
(b) Rapid economic growth of some port cities.
(c) Rapid increase in the number of towns located along the rivers.
(d) Rapid modernisation of traditional Industries.

104. With reference to consolidation of British power in India, consider the following:

1. First Anglo Maratha War
2. First Carnatic War
3. First Anglo Sikh War
4. First Anglo-Mysore War

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-3-2-4
(b) 2-4-1-3
(c) 1-4-2-3
(d) 2-4-3-1

105. With reference to Treaty of Amritsar signed in 1809, consider the following statements:

1. It was signed between Punjab ruler Raja Ranjit Singh and Charles T. Metcalfe, of the British East India Company.
2. It fixed River Sutlej as the boundary between the Punjab and British India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

106. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following states:

1. Satara
2. Nagpur
3. Udaipur
4. Jhansi
5. Sambalpur

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of annexation of above given states under 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

(a) 1-2-3-4-5
(b) 1-5-3-2-4
(c) 1-5-2-4-3
(d) 1-5-4-2-3

107. Consider the following events:

1. War against the Gurkhas
2. Suppression of the Pindaris
3. Third Anglo Maratha war

How many of the above events occurred during the period of Governor General Lord Hastings?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

108. With reference to 18th century, consider the following developments:

1. Interference in the socio-religious belief of Indians
2. Portuguese colonial activity shifting towards far east with the discovery of Japanese island.
3. Loss of Portuguese monopoly of trade in Indian ocean with emergence of English and Dutch naval powers.

How many of the above are considered as the reason for the decline of the Portuguese influence in India?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

109. In context of Dual government established in Bengal after Battle of Buxar, consider the following statements:

1. Under the system of dual government, the diwani rights were under the control of the East India Company.

2. The system was introduced by Warren Hastings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

110. Consider the following statements with respect to modern Indian history during the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century.:

Statement-I: Britain's superior capacity to finance its Carnatic wars was a key reason for its success compared to European rivals particularly French in India.

Statement-II: The Britishers made effective use of the debt market to fund their wars.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

111. Consider the following paragraph about emerging society in India during the late eighteenth century:

"This was a group of rich peasants in the villages in Bengal region. They used to take lands on long-term leases from the zamindars and then got that cultivated on a sharecropping through sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars) who brought their own ploughs, labored in the field, and handed over half the produce to them after the harvest. They also controlled local trade as well as money lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region."

The above passage best elaborates about which of the following group of people associated with the administration?

(a) Jotedars
(b) Mirasidars
(c) Jagirdars
(d) Daftardars

112. In context of advent of Europeans, consider the following statements about Dupleix, the French governor general:

1. He was credited with introducing the idea and practice of subsidiary alliance in India.
2. He abolished the practice of sati in the territories of India acquired by him.
3. He led the French army against English in all the three Carnatic wars.

Which of the above given statements is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

113. With reference to Policy of Subordinate Isolation during British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Under this policy, the Indian states surrendered all forms of their sovereignty related to both internal and external administration to British.
2. The policy was primarily implemented under the governance of Lord Lytton.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. Consider the following events in the Indian history:

1. Battle of St. Thome
2. Third Battle of Panipat
3. Battle of Chinsurah
4. Battle of Karnal

What is the correct chronological sequence of the occurrence of the above events?

(a) 2-1-4-3
(b) 1-2-3-4
(c) 2-1-3-4
(d) 4-1-3-2

115. With reference to advent of European powers in India, consider the following pairs:

Portuguese governors	Associated events/ initiatives
1. Francisco De Almeida	Introduction of Blue Water Policy.

2. Alfonso de Albuquerque	Acquisition of Goa from Sultan of Bijapur.
3. Nino Da Cunha	Abolished the practice of sati in Goa.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

■■■

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SOLUTIONS

1.1. Advent of Europeans

1. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct. From the early eighteenth century, the trade of the East India Company with India had expanded. But the **Company had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain.** This was because at this time Britain had no goods to sell in India. **The outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey, and almost stopped after the assumption of Diwani Rights of Bengal in 1765 after the victory of the British in the battle of Buxar.**

Statement II is correct and explains statement I. After the Battle of Buxar (1764), in 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

Now revenues from India could finance Company expenses. Thus, the inflow of gold from Britain almost stopped after the assumption of Diwani.

Statement III is incorrect. The revenues from Diwani could be used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops, and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta. After the battle of Buxar, the Company did not stop buying goods from India. But, now the revenues from India could be used to purchase and export goods from India.

2. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The occupation of Assam in 1826 brought the British into close contacts with the mountain state of Bhutan. British annexed Bhutanese passes leading to Assam and stopped the allowance paid to Bhutanese for the following reason:

1. Frequent raids by Bhutanese into adjoining territories in Assam and Bengal,
2. The bad treatment meted out to Elgin's envoy in 1863–64 and
3. The treaty imposed on Elgin, by which the British were forced to surrender the passes leading to Assam.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist monks (lamas) under nominal suzerainty of China. The British efforts to establish friendly and commercial relations with Tibet had not yielded any result in the past and a deadlock had been reached by the time of Curzon's arrival in India. The Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was ineffective and Russian influence at Lhasa was increasing. There were reports of Russian arms and ammunition coming into Tibet. **Curzon felt alarmed and sent a small Gorkha contingent under Colonel Younghusband on a special mission to Tibet to oblige the Tibetans to come to an agreement. Thus, Younghusband Mission is not associated with the State of Bhutan.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Treaty of Sagauli (1816) is associated with the Anglo- Nepal Relations and not Bhutan. As per the treaty,

1. Nepal accepted a British resident.
2. Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai.
3. Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim.

3. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The British policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813) played a significant role in the colonial history of India, reflecting the East India Company's strategic approach to safeguarding its territories. For example, in Allahabad Treaty, British did not acquire Awadh as British territory, rather it was kept as a buffer zone to safeguard British against any aggression from Marathas and Afghans.

Later this policy of Ring Fence was modified by Lord Wellesley into policy of Subsidiary Alliance.

This policy, which **aimed to establish buffer zones to protect the Company's frontiers**, was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore. E.g. The Marathas and Afghan invaders posed the biggest threat; the Company organized Awadh's defense to protect Bengal's security. **Hence, option b is the correct answer.**

4. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Hill stations constituted a notable aspect of colonial urban planning, **primarily driven by the requirements of the British military.** Initially established to address the British army's needs, these locations evolved into strategic hubs for quartering troops, protecting borders, and launching campaigns against opposing rulers.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The establishment of Shimla as a hill station traces back to the **Anglo-Gurkha War** in the early 19th century. After suffering defeat, the Gurkhas ravaged the region by constructing forts near Shimla. In 1815, **a British force led by Major General Sir David Ochterlony defeated the Gurkhas in the Battle of Malaon.** Following this, an official declaration restored the land to chieftains, and the Treaty of Sugauli was signed, solidifying British control over strategic forts. **This reshaping of territorial control contributed to Shimla's emergence as a prominent hill station under British influence.**

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The British developed Mount Abu as a hill station during the **Anglo-Maratha War of 1818.** The East India Company had built **a hill outpost at Mount Abu.** This outpost was used to **house armies, protect borders, and launch invasions.** Abu was the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency. After the third Anglo-Maratha war of 1818, the Rajputana rulers agreed to British paramountcy. **Later, British developed Abu as a hill station.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The First Opium War between 1839-42 was not responsible for establishing Darjeeling as a hill station by the British. The British annexed Darjeeling from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835 as a strategic move following the **Anglo-Nepal war 1814.** Prior to British involvement, Darjeeling was part of Sikkim and briefly under Nepalese control. **The Gorkhas, who had overrun Sikkim, were prevented from further aggression by the British during the Anglo-Nepal war**. Captain Lloyd, deputed to negotiate a settlement in 1828 with Raja of Sikkim. The negotiations ended in the execution by the Raja of Sikkim of a Deed of Grant of Darjeeling to East India Company on the 1st of Feb. 1835.

5. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Gantidars were a class of rich peasants who emerged in the Bengal region during the early 19th century. They controlled huge tracts of land in rural areas. They controlled the local markets also. **They were involved in money lending activities, and trading.** Therefore, the statement that 'Gantidars' were rich peasants who were also involved in trading and money lending activities is correct.

In rural villages, these gantidars exercised more control than the zamindars, who often lived in urban areas.

6. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Maraikkars were maritime merchants of Arab descent who supported the trade in the Indian Ocean who settled in the coastal regions of Kayalpattinam, Kilakarai, Thoothukudi, Nagore and Karaikal. With the emergence of the Portuguese in India, some Maraikkars were forced to take up arms and enlist themselves in service of the Hindu king (the zamorin) of Calicut. **The Maraikkar naval chiefs of the Calicut were known as Kunjali Maraikkars.**

7. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

India's history has seen several waves of invaders who left a profound impact on its cultural, social, and political landscape. In this context, British rule in India left a considerable impact on the social and political landscape of India.

Option a and b is incorrect: It is not true that early invaders prioritized resource plundering as some of the invaders such as **Delhi Sultans and Mughals tried to establish long term political dominance** similar to British colonists.

Option c is incorrect: Both early invaders (Mughals) and British colonist placed emphasis on religious as well as administration matters. For example, Mughal emperor Akbar rolled out various administrative innovation in India (e.g., Mansabadri system) and British too sometimes focused on converting locals into Christianity.

Option d is correct: The British rule in India differed fundamentally from that of earlier invaders. Unlike the early invaders who often integrated with local cultures, the British established a distinct and rigid system of colonial rule, focusing on **resource exploitation for Britian's' benefits.** This marked a significant departure in approach compared to the assimilative tendencies of earlier rulers like the Mughals.

8. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Third Carnatic War (1758-63) indeed aligned with the Anglo-French conflict in Europe stemming from the Seven Years War (1756-63). This global conflict extended to India, with the British and French East India Companies contesting power.

Statement 2 is correct: In the **Battle of Wandiwash on January 22, 1760**, during the Third Carnatic War, the English, led by General Eyre Coote, decisively defeated the French forces under Count Thomas Arthur de Lally. **Pondicherry, a key French stronghold, fell after a valiant defense by Lally, surrendering on January 16, 1761**, significantly diminishing French influence in India.

Statement 3 is correct: The **Treaty of Peace of Paris in 1763 marked the end of the Third Carnatic War, reinstating French trading posts in India. However, the war's outcome severely weakened French political influence.** Subsequently, post-war, the French, along with the Portuguese and Dutch, focused on trade within their enclaves, ceding supremacy to the English, who emerged as the dominant European power in the Indian subcontinent by 1763.

9. Solution: (c)

Exp) option c is the correct answer.

Tipu Sultan (1751 to 1799) was a great warrior who is also known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'. He gave maximum care to the raising and maintenance of an efficient military force.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It was Haidar Ali, the father of Tipu Sultan who took the help of the French to set up an arms factory at Dindigul in 1755.

Statement 2 is correct. Tipu Sultan established **sericulture** farms in the Mysore State. He began his quest for silkworms and for people skilled in the **art of rearing them in 1785.** He also sent men to Bengal to bring worms and wrote detailed instructions in September 1786 from the military camp he was then conducting, for the reception of the worms at Srirangapatna. The silk industry was developed in Mysore by obtaining silkworms from Bengal and Muscat and encouraging the plantation of mulberry trees.

Statement 3 is correct. Renowned for his modernization initiatives and diplomatic endeavors, Tipu Sultan coordinated diplomatic missions to several foreign nations like France, Turkey, and Iran. These meticulously organized embassies adhered to contemporary diplomatic protocols, proving instrumental in forging political alliances and garnering military backing for Tipu Sultan's resistance against British colonial rule in India.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Tipu Sultan Refused to accept the subsidiary alliance which **become one of the reasons for 4th Mysore War (1798-1799).** In 4th Mysore War under **Lord Wellesley,** Tipu Sultan died in the battle and English annexed large portions of Mysore. Central part of Mysore was given to Krishna Raja of Wadiar dynasty whereas Tipu's family was removed from Srirangapatnam and sent to Vellore prison.

10. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: In the beginning of the 19th century, **Burma** was an independent country and wanted to expand westward. First Burma War (1824-26) was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley. **Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandaboo between the ruler of Burma and British.**

Pair 2 is incorrect: Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist monks (lamas) under nominal suzerainty of China. In response to heightened Russian influence in Lhasa in 1904, Lord Curzon, the governor general of India at the time, dispatched a small Gorkha contingent led by Colonel Younghusband on a special mission to Tibet. The objective was to compel the Tibetans to reach a peace agreement. **This initiative culminated in the signing of the Convention/ Treaty of Lhasa (1904),** where Younghusband imposed terms upon Tibetan officials.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Lytton, a nominee of the Conservative government under Benjamin Disraeli (1874-80), became the Viceroy of India in 1876. Sher Ali, Amir of Afghanistan refused to keep a British envoy in Kabul while having earlier granted a similar concession to the Russians. Lytton was displeased, launched the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Sher Ali fled in face of the British invasion, and the Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed with Yakub Khan, the eldest son of Sher Ali.

11. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct. Lord Hastings (Francis Rawdon-Hastings) was the Governor-General from 1813 to 1823. **Under Lord Hastings, a new policy of "paramountcy" was initiated. Under this policy, the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme,** hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. In order to protect its interests, it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom. This continued to guide later British policies as well.

Important Tips

Warren Hastings was the Governor-General from 1773 to 1785. He was the first Governor-General of Bengal. He abolished the Dual System of government. He initiated and followed the policy of Ring-Fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Warren Hastings also reformed the judicial system by abolishing the judicial powers of Zamindars and establishing various courts, including District Diwani and Fauzdari Adalats.

Lord Richard Colley Wellesley was the Governor-General from 1798 to 1805. He was credited with the introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System, to bring princely states under the control of the British. According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers had to accept permanent stationing of British forces within their territories. They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the "subsidiary forces" that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment then part their territory was taken away as penalty.

Lord Dalhousie (James Andrew Broun Ramsay) was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856. He applied a policy that came to be known as the **Doctrine of Lapse**. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a natural male heir, his kingdom would "lapse" and become a part of Company territory.

12. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The **policy of ring-fence** which aimed at **creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.** Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding Company's own territories.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Policy of Ring Fence was actually **associated with Warren Hastings (Governor-General: 1772–1785), not William Bentinck.**

13. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The agrarian landscape during British rule in India was shaped by different groups that played specific roles in landholding and cultivation. These terms reflect the socio-economic dynamics of rural India under colonial administration.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Gomasthas were not zamindars but agents employed by planters, particularly in the indigo system, to manage cultivation and collect dues.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Adhiyars were sharecroppers who cultivated the land and gave a portion of the produce (often half) as rent to landowners.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The Jotedars were most powerful in North Bengal, **although rich peasants and village headmen were emerging as commanding figures in the countryside in other parts of Bengal as well. In some places they were called Haoladars,** elsewhere they were known as Gantidars or Mandals. Their rise inevitably weakened zamindari authority.

14. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651. The Mughal Emperors granted the East India Company the right to trade duty free. However, the Company resorted to misuse of such privileges. Such numerous events led to conflict between the Company and the nawabs of Bengal, ultimately leading to the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Statement I is correct. The Battle of Plassey was fought between Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaulah and Company forces under Robert Clive. The Nawab was defeated in the battle. The Battle of Plassey was the first major victory of the Company in India. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab. **However, the Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration.**

Statement II is correct and explains statement I. After the Battle of Plassey, the Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration. **It is because its prime objective was the expansion of trade. If this could be done without conquest**, through the help of local rulers who were willing to grant privileges, **then territories need not be taken over directly.**

15. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Doctrine of Lapse** was used by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856. The doctrine declared that **if an Indian ruler died without a natural male heir, his kingdom would "lapse" and become a part of Company territory.**

One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine. Notable examples include: **Satara (1849), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853), Jhansi (1854).**

Option 1 is correct. Chattrapati Shahaji occupied the throne of Satara after his father Pratpsinh. Chattrapati Shahaji died on 5th April 1848 and left after him his adopted son Venkoji. The British government refused to accept this adoption and **Satara was annexed in 1849 by applying the Doctrine of Lapse.**

Option 2 is correct. In 1849, King Narayan Singh of Sambalpur died leaving no male heir, which led to the annexation of Sambalpur. **Sambalpur** was annexed in 1850 by applying the **Doctrine of Lapse.**

Option 3 is correct. The British annexed Nagpur because the heirless Maharaja Raghoji III died in 1853. **Nagpur** was annexed accordingly by applying the **Doctrine of Lapse.**

Option 4 is incorrect. In 1856, the East India Company took over Awadh. Awadh was annexed on the ground of "misgovernment", and not due to absence of a natural heir to the throne. The British said they were "obliged by duty" to take over Awadh in order to free the people from the "misgovernment" of the Nawab.

Option 5 is correct. Udaipur was annexed in 1852 by applying the **Doctrine of Lapse due to lack of a natural male heir to the throne.**

16. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Factory in the then context referred to a **warehouse or a place where factors, or commercial agents, resided to transact business** for their employers abroad.

Pair 1 is correct. Berber, a French agent in India obtained a firman [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the **first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668.** Within a year the French established another factory at Masulipatnam. French added other important factories to the existing ones at Balasore, Chandernagore, Tellicherry and Calicut.

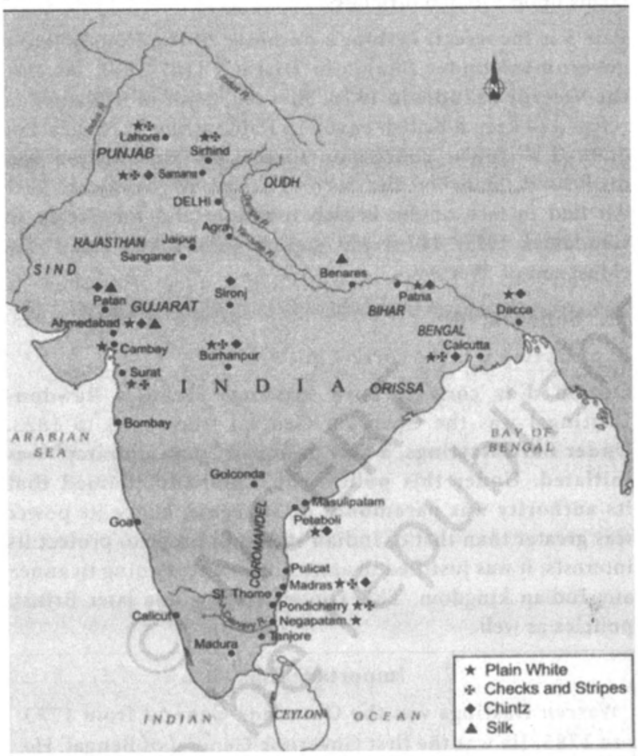
Pair 2 is incorrect. The Dutch East India Company established its first factory at **Masulipatnam in 1605.** In 1610, a factory at Pulicat was established which also became the headquarters of the Dutch directorate of the Coromandel.

Pair 3 is correct. The Portuguese established their first factory in **1500 in the Malabar region at Calicut.** However, it had a short-lived existence. However, in the other regions of Malabar coast, factories were established at Cochin (1501), Cannanore (1503), Quilon (1503), Mangalore and Honaver (1568) and Bhatkal.

17. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Indian textiles continued to dominate world trade till the end of the eighteenth century. European trading companies – the Dutch, the French and the English – made enormous profits out of this flourishing trade.



Option 1 is correct. Nagapattinam has been an important textile centre since the medieval period in India. During 17th and 18th centuries it was specialized in the production of plain textiles

Option 2 is correct. Dacca in Eastern Bengal (now Bangladesh) was the foremost textile centre in the eighteenth century. It was famous for its mulmul and jamdani weaving.

Option 3 is correct. Patan, located in Gujarat, was also known for its textile industry, especially for producing fine cotton fabrics and other textiles.

18. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct: Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798 (by Lord Cornwallis). All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions:

(a) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.

(b) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed.

(c) The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.

(d) **The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Many Indian states accepted the subsidiary system. Hyderabad was the first state to accept the Subsidiary Alliances in 1798, The Nawab of Awadh was forced to accept the alliance, disband his military, allow British troops to be stationed within his kingdom, and follow the advice of the British Resident in 1801.

19. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1505, Francis d' Almeida was appointed as the first Portuguese governor in India for a three-year term to advance Portuguese interests.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Policy of Ring Fence was introduced by British Governor-General Warren Hastings. Through the implementation of the Ring Fence Policy, the British created buffer zones around their territories in India. By defending the Company's neighbouring regional states they tried to secure its territorial borders. The Subsidiary Alliance was an extension to the Ring Fence Policy which was employed by Wellesley.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India. He **defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.** He developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Alfonso de Albuquerque (and not Francisco d' Almeida) **abolished the practice of Sati in Goa in 1510.**

20. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Following were the impacts of the Portuguese presence in India:

Option 1 is correct: The Portuguese are credited with introducing the cashew nut to India, specifically to the coastal regions of Goa. The cashew tree was not native to India and was brought by the Portuguese from Brazil in the 16th century.

Option 2 is incorrect: Gunpowder consists of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, and it was first invented in China. **The Turks brought gunpowder to India perhaps in the late 13th or early 14th century.**

Option 3 is correct: The Portuguese were instrumental in introducing the printing press to India in the 16th century, primarily for religious purposes, such as printing Christian literature and texts in local languages.

21. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: The **Cartaz system was introduced by the Portuguese in India** during the sixteenth century. Cartaz was **a naval trade license or pass issued by the Portuguese to control and tax trade in the Indian Ocean.** The Portuguese threatened disruption of trade by violence unless their protection, Cartaz, was bought.

- Under the Cartaz system, the Portuguese exacted money from the traders as the price for protection against what they termed as piracy. But much of this was caused by Portuguese freebooters themselves and so the whole system was a blatant protection racket.

22. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. The merchants of this company came to India and established their settlements at Masulipatinam, Pulicat, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, Chinsura and Kasimbazar.

Option 1 is correct: The **Dutch established control of Masulipatnam in 1605** and they established their settlement at Pulicat in 1610. Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.

- Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Options 2 and 3 are correct: The other Dutch colonial forts and possessions include **Nagapattinam,** Punnakayal, **Porto Novo,** Cuddalore (Tiruppathiripuliyur) and Devanampatinam.

23. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Treaty of Ryswick** was signed in 1697, at the Palace of Ryswick near The Hague, marking the end of the **Nine Years' War** (1688-1697), a major conflict primarily between **France** and a coalition of European powers including England, Spain, and the **Dutch** Republic. The treaty had several key outcomes:- **In India according to the treaty, Pondicherry was restored to the French.** Pondicherry was captured by the Dutch in 1693 but was returned to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697.

24. Solution: (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

The Anglo-French rivalry in India reflected the traditional rivalry of England and France throughout their histories.

Row 1 is correct: The **First Carnatic War (1746-1748)** was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was **caused by the Austrian War of Succession**. The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the **Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle** was signed bringing the Austrian War of Succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.

Row 2 is correct: The **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)** was caused by local power struggles in southern India, particularly succession disputes in the **Carnatic region** (Arcot) and the **Hyderabad Deccan**. The French and British supported rival claimants to the thrones of these territories. The war ended with the **Treaty of Pondicherry** in 1754, which restored territories to their pre-war status and temporarily resolved disputes between the two European powers.

Row 3 is incorrect: The **Third Carnatic War (1756–1763)** was a part of the broader **Seven Years' War** and marked the final phase of the struggle between the British and the French for control of southern India, especially the region of Carnatic. The Battle of Wandiwash was a decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War won by the English. The hostilities came to an end with the signing of the **Treaty of Paris (1763) at the end of the Seven Years War.** Pondicherry and Chandranagore were restored to the French. The English emerged as the undisputed colonial power in India.

25. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement-I is incorrect. The Portuguese were the first European power to arrive in India, landing on the west coast in 1498. **They were also the last European power to leave India in 1961,** until the liberation of Goa by the Government of India. **So, technically the Britishers may have ruled the largest parts of India among all other European powers, but they were not the longest staying European power in India.**

Statement-II is correct. The Navy of Britain was not only the **largest but** it was also the **most advanced of its times.** The British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships.

The British used debt markets to finance their wars. The East India Company issued bonds to raise funds. The funds are used for technological upgradation of weaponry and other war efforts. This helped the British to get away with the fund crunches during wars with other European powers.

26. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The Mughal Empire held sway over a large part of India for nearly three centuries but a drastic decline in its power and prestige came about by the first half of the eighteenth century following the reign of Aurangzeb (1658–1707). The later Mughal rulers owed their throne to prominent nobles. This period(1707-1857) was marked by the decline of the Mughal Empire, as it faced internal strife, weak leadership, and external invasions.

Pair 1 is correct: Alamgir II (1754-1759) was a grandson of Jahandar Shah. During his reign, the **Battle of Plassey** was fought in June 1757. The battle marked the beginning of British political dominance in India, with the British East India Company defeating Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

Pair 2 is correct: During the reign of Shah Alam II (1759-1806), two decisive battles i.e. the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764) were fought. **The Battle of Panipat was fought between the Maratha Empire and the Afghan forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali.**

Pair 3 is incorrect: The **Battle of Karnal (1739)** was a confrontation between the **Mughal Empire during the rule of Muhammad Shah (1719–1748) not under Farrukhsiyar.** It was led by Emperor Muhammad Shah, and the Persian ruler Nadir Shah. In this decisive battle, Nadir Shah triumphed over the Mughal forces, capturing Muhammad Shah and subsequently annexing territories west of the Indus River into the Persian Empire.

27. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyars asserted their independence and Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578. The Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760. Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of powerful rulers like Haidar Ali (ruled from 1761 to 1782) and his son Tipu Sultan (ruled from 1782 to 1799).

Statement 1 is correct: Under the Wodeyar dynasty, Haider Ali started as a junior officer in the Mysore army and gradually rose to become a brilliant commander. He enlisted French experts to set up an arsenal and train his troops in Western military methods. **By 1761, he successfully gained control over the Mysore state after defeating Nanjaraj, the ruler of Mysore, in the mid-18th century.** He gradually consolidated power in the region through military and political manoeuvring.

Statement 2 is correct: Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom. **In 1785, Tipu Sultan declared an embargo at his ports on the export of pepper, sandalwood and cardamoms** to weaken British trade and influence in the region.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British East India Company resorted to direct military confrontation with Mysore as it saw the rise of the Mysore state under Hyder Ali as a threat to its political and economic interests. Four wars were fought between the British and Mysore (1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92 and 1799). In the final war, the Battle of Srirangapatnam, the

British emerged victorious under **Lord Wellesley** (Governor-General from 1798–1805). Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital, Srirangapatnam, and **Mysore was placed under the Wodeyar dynasty, which had previously ruled the state. Additionally, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Mysore.**

28. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Carnatic region, once a subah of the Mughal Deccan, fell under the authority of the Nizam of Hyderabad. With the decline of the Mughal Empire, the Nizam-ul-Mulk established greater autonomy for the Deccan, leading to a power vacuum in the region. In the early eighteenth century, the British and the French were engaged in a fierce competition for dominance in India.

The British East India Company sought to expand its influence by intervening in the internal politics of the Carnatic region, forming strategic alliances with local rulers. This intervention resulted in a series of military conflicts between the British and the French East India Companies, known as the Carnatic Wars (1746–1763), as both sides vied for control and supremacy in India.

Option 1 is correct: Battle of San Thome or battle of Adyar (1746) is an important battle in the First Carnatic War **(1746–1748)** between **between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din**, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help. French Governor, Joseph Francois Dupleix, had attacked Madras and captured it. The Nawab of Carnatic, was alarmed by the French aggression and sent his son, Mahfuz Khan, along with a large force from the Mughal army of the Carnatic to confront the French.The Nawab's army advanced toward Madras but was intercepted at Adyar by a small but well-organized French contingent under Captain Louis Paradis.

Option 2 is correct: The Second Carnatic War (1749–1754) arose after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of Hyderabad, leading to a succession dispute between his son, Nasir Jang, and his grandson, Muzaffar Jang. In the Carnatic, Anwar-ud-Din Khan's appointment as Nawab was challenged by Chanda Sahib. The French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in the Deccan and Carnatic, respectively, while the English backed Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-Din. **A key event in the war was the Battle of Ambur (1749), fought near Vellore, where the combined forces of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda Sahib, and the French defeated and killed Anwar-ud-Din, marking a significant turning point in the conflict.**

Option 3 is correct: The Battle of Wandiwash, fought on 22 January 1760, was the decisive conflict of the Third Carnatic War(1756-1763). This battle marked a turning point in the struggle for supremacy between the British and French in India. The British forces, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, decisively defeated the French army, effectively ending French ambitions in southern India.

29. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Treaty of Salbai was signed between Peshwa and British in 1782. It marked the end of First Anglo Maratha war.

Statement 1 is incorrect. According to the treaty of Salbai, **Salsette was to be in possession of English and Bassein was to be with Marathas.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Treaty of Salbai was signed in 1782, ending the First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782). The Second Anglo-Maratha War occurred later, from 1802 to 1805.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Under the treaty of Bassein 1802 (during second Anglo Maratha war), the Marathas gave up all claims for chauth on the Nizam's dominions.

30. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The arrival of the Portuguese in India in the late 15th century, marked by Vasco da Gama's voyage in 1498, opened the gates for a significant exchange of goods, cultures, and crops between Europe and the Indian subcontinent. As part of what is now known as the **Columbian Exchange**, the Portuguese introduced several New World crops to India, many of which went on to become staples in Indian cuisine and agriculture.

Option 1 is correct: Chillies originated in the Americas and were introduced to India by the Portuguese. Before their arrival, Indian cuisine relied primarily on black pepper for pungency. Chillies quickly gained popularity due to their intense heat and ease of cultivation, becoming a hallmark of Indian spice blends.

Option 2 is correct: The Portuguese introduced pineapple, papaya and cashew nut in India.

Option 3 is correct: Cashew trees were brought from Brazil by the Portuguese and planted along the western coast of India, especially in Goa and Kerala. Originally used for soil conservation, the tree soon became valuable for its edible nuts.

31. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Columbian Exchange,** a term coined by **Alfred W. Crosby,** refers to the **widespread transfer of plants, animals, diseases, and culture** between **the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) and the New World (the Americas)** following Christopher Columbus's voyages in 1492.

Important Tips

The Columbian Exchange involved the exchange of:

1. **Plants:** Crops like maize, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans from the Americas to Europe, Asia, and Africa, and crops like wheat, rice, and bananas from the Old World to the Americas.
2. **Animals:** Horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep from the Old World to the Americas, and turkeys and guinea pigs from the Americas to the Old World.

3. **Diseases:** Smallpox, measles, and influenza from the Old World to the Americas, and syphilis from the Americas to the Old World.
4. **Culture:** Religious beliefs (like Christianity from Europe), languages, and social structures were also exchanged.
5. **People:** The exchange also involved the forced migration of people, particularly enslaved Africans to the Americas, and Europeans to the Americas.

32. Solution: (b)

Exp) option b is the correct answer.

The Carnatic Wars were a series of conflicts fought primarily in South India between the British and the French East India Companies. These wars were heavily influenced by power struggles in Europe and marked the contest for colonial supremacy in India. The Third Carnatic War (1756–1763) was the final and most decisive of the three. It resulted in the decisive defeat of the French and paved the way for the establishment of British political dominance in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Third Carnatic war did not break out due to succession disputes in the Hyderabad and Carnatic regions. **Such disputes were, in fact, the cause of the Second Carnatic War**, which took place **between 1749 and 1754.** After the **death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty in Hyderabad, a succession crisis arose. The French supported Muzaffar Jang as the new Nizam, while the British backed Nasir Jang.** A similar power struggle occurred in the **Carnatic after the death of Nawab Anwaruddin Khan. The French supported Chanda Sahib, and the British supported Muhammad Ali.** These succession battles became the immediate triggers for the Second Carnatic War.

However, the **Third Carnatic War was a direct consequence of the Seven Years' War in Europe. Britain and France, already at war in Europe**, extended their hostilities to their respective colonies, including India.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Battle of Wandiwash, fought in 1760, was one of the most decisive battles of the Third Carnatic War**. In this battle, **British forces led by General Eyre Coote** defeated the **French army commanded by Count de Lally.** The defeat resulted in the capture of key French officers, including **Bussy**, and **marked the effective end of French military power in India**. After this battle, the French were unable to recover militarily, and their influence in the Indian subcontinent began to decline rapidly.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Third Carnatic War did not end with the Treaty of Pondicherry. **It ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which formally concluded the Seven Years' War**. Under the Treaty of Paris, **France was allowed to retain a few of its trading posts** in India, such as **Pondicherry and Karaikal**. However, **France was not allowed to fortify these places or maintain a standing army in India**. This effectively ended French political ambitions in the subcontinent. In contrast, the **Treaty of Pondicherry was signed after the Second Carnatic War in 1754 under which both sides were left with the territories they occupied at the time of signing the treaty.**

33. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: The **Battle of Saragarhi** is one of the most iconic and heroic episodes in military history, celebrated for the unmatched bravery and sacrifice of a small group of soldiers who faced overwhelming odds. Fought on **12 September 1897**, it took place in the rugged terrain of the **North-West Frontier Province** (now in Pakistan), which was then a part of **British India**. This strategic post, known as **Saragarhi**, was a communication relay between **Fort Lockhart** and **Fort Gulistan**, both situated in a volatile area prone to tribal insurgencies.

21 soldiers of the **36th Sikh Regiment** of the British Indian Army, led by **Havildar Ishar Singh**, along with a civilian communicator named Daad. On that day, they were attacked by an estimated **8,000 to 10,000 Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen**, who aimed to capture the post and break the communication line between the two forts.

The stand at Saragarhi is considered as one of the **greatest last stands in military history**, comparable to legendary battles like Thermopylae. All 21 soldiers were posthumously awarded the **Indian Order of Merit**, the highest gallantry award for Indian soldiers at that time.

Important Tips

The Battle of Wai was fought in the fall of **1687** as a part of the Mughal–Maratha wars. Maratha emperor Sambhaji sent his forces under his senapati, Hambirrao Mohite, to oppose Mughal army led by Sarja Khan. The Mughal's were drawn into the dense jungles near Wai and Mahableshwar where the battle ensued and Marathas were eventually victorious.

The Battle of Buxar in Bihar, northeast India, on 22-23 October 1764 saw a British East India Company (EIC) army led by Hector Munro gain victory against the combined forces of the Nawab of Awadh, the Nawab of Bengal, and the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh rose to prominence in 1797 when Afghan ruler Shah Zaman tried to annex Punjab. Utilizing his regional knowledge and warrior skills, Maharaj Ranjit Singh successfully resisted the invasion at the **Battle of Amritsar in 1798.**

34. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In pre-colonial India, the transmission of traditional knowledge was primarily carried out through structured institutions of formal education. At the **primary level**, **Pathshalas** for Hindus and **Maktabs** for Muslims imparted basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. **For advanced learning**, institutions like **Tols and Chatuspathis** served as higher centers of education, particularly in **Bihar and Bengal**. These institutions used **Sanskrit** as the medium of instruction and had a **cosmopolitan character,** attracting scholars and students from across India. They were renowned for training scholars in **classical disciplines** like literature (Sahitya), law (Smriti), medicine (Ayurveda), and philosophy. They played a crucial role in the intellectual and cultural continuity of classical Indian knowledge systems.

35. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the early stages of British expansion in India, several key events significantly strengthened their commercial and political foothold. These developments, spread across the 17th and early 18th centuries, laid the foundation for the gradual transformation of the British East India Company from a trading enterprise into a colonial power. The correct chronology is as follows:

1. **Golden Farman by the ruler of Golconda (1632):** This farman was issued by the Sultan of Golconda, granting the Company customs-free trade privileges within his territory. It was an important diplomatic and economic concession that further entrenched British influence in the Deccan region.
2. **Establishment of Fort St. George (1639-1640):** This was the **first English fortress built in India,** located in present-day Chennai (then Madras). It marked the beginning of a more permanent and fortified presence of the English East India Company on the Indian coast, enabling them to carry out trade and defend their interests.
3. **Farrukhsiyar's Farman (1717):** One of the most significant imperial decrees received by the Company, this farman allowed duty-free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and permitted the Company to issue dastaks (passes) for the movement of goods. This drastically reduced the cost of trade for the British and weakened the local economy's autonomy.

36. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct. Rani Chennamma was an Indian freedom fighter and Rani of Kittur, a former princely state in Karnataka. **She led the Kittur revolt of 1824,** which stands as one of the earliest woman-led anti-colonial struggles against British rule in India

Statement II is correct. The **British refused to recognize Rani Chennamma's adopted son as the heir, and can therefore serve as one of the first examples of the Doctrine of Lapse.** Under the doctrine, the ruler of an independent state died childless, the right of ruling the State reverted or 'lapsed' to the sovereign.

Statement II is the correct explanation for statement I. Rani Chennamma initiated a rebellion against the British in 1824 after they declined to acknowledge her **adopted son as the successor.** Although she was initially successful, the British captured Kittur Fort in their third attempt in December 1824, resulting in Rani Chennamma's imprisonment and eventual death in 1829

37. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Agency houses referred to trading companies that controlled trading and finance in 18th and 19th century India. The Agency Houses were very closely connected with the East India Company (EIC) officials who were also their constituents.

1. The **Agency Houses dominated the trade in Bengal where it was managed as a state monopoly.** The government gave out loans to the cultivators, brought the product to Calcutta and there auctioned it each month generally well above the cost price to private merchants who shipped it to China.
2. The **Agency Houses made their profit through commission and by investment** of other people's money.
3. From the beginning of the nineteenth century, particularly **after 1813** when India entered the free trade world, the **Agency Houses expanded their business to many more areas,** such as opium, indigo, tea, shipbuilding, coastal trade, banking, insurance, steam navigation, foundry, journalism, and so on.

38. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: The Treaty of **Lhasa (1904) was signed between the British authorities and Tibet** following a British military expedition led by Younghusband to Tibet. The terms of the treaty were:

1. Tibet would pay an indemnity of Rs 75 lakh at the rate of one lakh rupees per annum (later revised to Rs 25 lakh);
2. As a security for payment, the Indian Government would occupy the Chumbi Valley (territory between Bhutan and Sikkim) for 75 years (later, provided for evacuation of the valley after three years).
3. Tibet would respect the frontier of Sikkim;
4. Trade marts would be opened at Yatung, Gyantse, Gartok; and
5. Tibet would not grant any concession for railways, roads, telegraph, etc., to any foreign state, but give Great Britain some control over the foreign affairs of Tibet.

The **Treaty of Yandabo was signed between British authorities and the Government of Burma in 1826** after the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824 - 1826).

Pair 2 is incorrect: The **Treaty of Sagauli was signed in 1816 after the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814 - 1816).** As per the treaty,

1. Nepal accepted a British resident.
2. Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai.

As a result of the Agreement, the British acquired sites for hill stations, such as Shimla, Mussoorie and Nainital; and the Gorkhas joined the British Indian Army in large numbers.

Pair 3 is correct: The **Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed between British authorities and Afghan Amir,**

Yakub Khan **after the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1870 – 80)**. The treaty provided that:

1. Amir conduct his foreign policy with the advice of the Government of India;
2. A permanent British resident be stationed at Kabul; and
3. The Government of India would give Amir all support against foreign aggression, and an annual subsidy.

39. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: "Dastak" referred to a seal or pass issued by the British East India Company that exempted its goods trade from paying custom duties in Bengal. It granted duty-free passage to goods carried by Company officials. Hence it was easily subject to misuse for Private trade of company officials. This was a major factor in expanding British private trade and undermining the local economy, especially custom revenues of the Bengal Nawabs during the later half of 18th Century.

Free dastaks for private trade were finally abolished by Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal (1775).

The Nij system was a method of indigo cultivation in colonial India where planters directly controlled land, either by purchasing or renting it, and hired laborers to grow indigo. **Dastak was not related to Nij Cultivation system.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Dadani was a system prevalent during the 17th and 18th centuries in which **Indian and European merchants, who were called dadandar, made advance payments (dadan)** while the artisans or merchants who received this payment were called dadani. These artisans or merchants received advances from the East India Company **for delivering goods (which they procured from the market) under stipulated terms.**

40. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Third Battle of Panipat, fought in 1761, was one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the 18th century. It was fought between the **Maratha Empire** and the invading **Afghan army of Ahmad Shah Abdali (also known as Ahmad Shah Durrani)**. This battle is considered a turning point in Indian history, as it temporarily halted the northward expansion of the Marathas and exposed the political fragmentation of the Indian subcontinent, paving the way for British colonial dominance.

Statement 1 is correct. The immediate cause of Abdali's invasion was the **Maratha expansion into northern India, particularly their occupation of Punjab.** After defeating Abdali's forces in 1758, the Marathas removed his appointed governor, Timur Shah (Abdali's son), from Lahore and established their authority in the region. Abdali viewed this move as a direct challenge to his influence over the Punjab region, which he considered crucial for controlling the northwest frontier of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Although the Third Battle of Panipat was a **major defeat** for the Marathas and led to immense loss of life, it did **not mark the end of Maratha dominance or the collapse of their empire**. It was a temporary setback. Within a **decade**, under the leadership of **Peshwa Madhavrao I**, the Marathas regained their strength and influence. They reasserted their authority in north India, reoccupied Delhi in the 1770s, and restored their political prestige.

Statement 3 is correct. Ahmad Shah Abdali's victory was significantly aided by his **alliances with key regional powers like Najib-ud-Daulah (Rohilkhand) and Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oudh)**.

These forces were instrumental in breaking through the Maratha defensive lines during the final phase of the battle.

41. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** was a landmark event in the consolidation of British power in India. Signed by **Robert Clive** on behalf of the East India Company after the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, the treaty included two separate agreements: one with the defeated **Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daula**, and the other with **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The **Nawab of Awadh**, Shuja-ud-Daula, surrendered the territories of **Allahabad and Kara**, to **Shah Alam II**, the Mughal emperor. It was not given to the Nawab of Awadh. These territories were to be governed under the emperor's authority but would **remain under the protection of the British**, ensuring indirect control.

Statement 2 is correct. One of the most significant outcomes of the Treaty of Allahabad was the **imperial farman** issued by **Shah Alam II**, granting the East India Company the **Diwani rights**—the right to collect revenue in the prosperous provinces of **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**. This move legally sanctioned the Company's control over revenue collection, allowing them to extract wealth without assuming direct responsibility for administration or governance.

Statement 3 is correct. Under the treaty, Shuja-ud-Daula, the **Nawab of Awadh**, was required to pay a **war indemnity of Rs 50 lakh** to the Company for the costs incurred during the military conflict. Additionally, he was compelled to **recognize Balwant Singh**, the **Zamindar of Banaras**, and grant him **full possession of his estate**.

42. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: The Cotton Boom in India during the 1860s was an important period characterized by a substantial surge in cotton production and exports. A consistent increase in cotton prices during the period increased the cotton production in India. The increased prices motivated farmers to increase production and encouraged export merchants to procure more, driven by the growing demand for raw cotton from Britain.

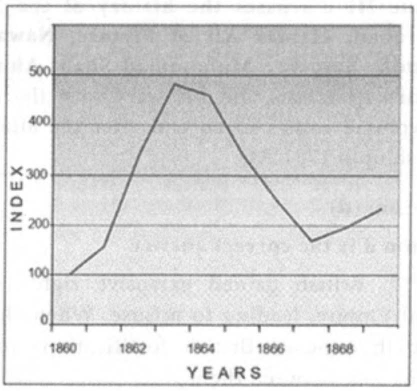


Fig. 10.15
The cotton boom
The line in the graph indicates the rise and fall in cotton prices.

Statement II is correct: The disruption of cotton production in the United States was a significant factor contributing to the Cotton boom in India during this period. As a result of the American Civil War, India became a major supplier of cotton to Britain to fill the gap in the international market.

Statement II explains Statement I: A consistent increase in cotton prices first half of 1860s increased the cotton production in India. **The disruption of cotton production in the United States was a significant factor in increase in the prices and thus overall production of cotton in India.**

43. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct. Murshid Quli Khan was originally appointed as Diwan of Bengal under the Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb**. Known for his administrative acumen and financial discipline, he was later elevated to the position of Subahdar (governor) of Bengal. After **1717**, he effectively became the **independent Nawab of Bengal,** although nominal allegiance to the Mughal emperor continued. One of his most notable reforms was the introduction of the **Mal Jasmani** system which required revenue contractors (ijaradars) to provide security bonds as a guarantee for the prompt and efficient collection and remittance of land revenue to the state. This helped streamline revenue collection and reduced corruption. He also shifted the capital from Dacca to **Murshidabad,** which was named after him.

Option b is incorrect. Saadat Khan was appointed as the **first Nawab of Awadh** in 1722. He was earlier associated with the Mughal court but did not serve as Diwan under Aurangzeb nor did he introduce Mal Jasmani. His tenure marked the emergence of Awadh as a semi-autonomous state.

Option c is incorrect. Nizam-ul-Mulk (Kilich Khan) was the **founder of the Hyderabad State** and became its first **Nizam** in 1724. He too had served under Aurangzeb in various capacities, but he is most known for his role in Deccan politics and military affairs. His administration was focused on establishing a strong Deccan base independent of Mughal control.

Option d is incorrect. Ali Mohammad Khan was the **founder of the Rohilla state in Rohilkhand (modern-day western Uttar Pradesh)**. His rise came much later, and he did not serve under Aurangzeb nor did he introduce major revenue reforms like Mal Jasmani.

44. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Ahom Revolt** of 1828 was a direct consequence of the **British violation of the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826).** During the **First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26),** the British promised to restore the **Ahom rule in Assam** if the locals supported them against the Burmese. However, after the British victory, they **annexed Assam** instead of reinstating the Ahom monarchy, leading to a rebellion by the former Ahom nobles.

The revolt was led by Gomdhar Konwar, an **Ahom prince,** along with leaders like **Dhanjoy Bongohain** and **Jairam Khargharia Phukan**. The rebels gathered near **Jorhat** and formally **proclaimed Gomdhar Konwar as king.**

Important Tips

Additional Information About the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826):

The Treaty marked the end of the First Anglo-Burmese War and included the following major provisions:

1. Burma had to **pay ₹1 crore** as war indemnity.
2. It had to **cede the coastal provinces** of **Arakan and Tenasserim.**
3. Burma had to **abandon all claims on Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia.**
4. It had to **recognize Manipur** as an **independent state.**
5. The Burmese had to **negotiate a commercial treaty** with Britain.
6. It was agreed that a **British resident would be stationed at Ava** (the Burmese capital), and a **Burmese envoy would be posted in Calcutta.**

45. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Portuguese factory **was set up at Calicut by Pedro Alvarez Cabral (not Vasco Da Gama).** Vasco Da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498 and the king Zamorin accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama. A voyage was undertaken by Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in 1500.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Portuguese were the first one to set up a factory in Pondicherry in 1523 and then **Danes in 1624.** Dutch established its rule over Pondicherry only in 1693 after capturing it from France. Later Dutch returned Pondicherry to France in 1699 under the Treaty of Ryswick.

Statement 3 is correct: The **Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.** They went on to establish trading centres in different parts of India and thus became a **threat to the Portuguese.** They **captured Nagapattinam** near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

46. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: Awadh was referred to as **"the nursery of the Bengal Army"** due to the **significant recruitment of soldiers from this region into the Bengal Army** during the colonial period.

The annexation of Awadh and the ensuing discontent among sepoys were main factors that contributed significantly to the **eruption of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.** This annexation stands out as a key catalyst for the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857.

Option a, b and d are incorrect: The term "nursery of the Bengal Army" is not associated with the making Awadh the headquarters of the Bengal Army nor Awadh being served as the training ground for Bengal army.

While the fertility of the plains in Awadh may have contributed to economic prosperity, the designation "nursery of the Bengal Army" is more closely associated with recruitment of soldiers rather than agricultural contributions.

47. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

British policy towards Afghanistan in the first half of the 19th century aimed at: **weakening Russian influence in Afghanistan but not promoting a strong Afghanistan either.**

- The British were concerned that Russia would attack India via Afghanistan and the country's northwestern border, and wanted to keep Russia at a safe distance from the Indian border.
- The British adopted a forward policy, which implied that they had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack, either through treaties with the neighbouring countries or by annexing them completely.
- The British also wanted to weaken and end Russian influence in Afghanistan, but they did not want a strong Afghanistan. They **wanted to keep her a weak and divided country which they could easily control.**

48. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Siyar-ul-Mutakherin was written by Ghulam Husain Khan Tabatabai, an Indian historian from the 18th century Bengal.

Important Tips

The Siyar-ul-Mutakhkherin is in three volumes:

- **Volume I gives an account of the geography, climate, animals, forts, saints and Ulama of Hindustan,** and briefly surveys its history from the epic age to the reign of aurangzeb.
- **Volume II discusses the history of Bengal from the death of Aurangzeb** and deals with the nizamat of Murshidabad, the relations of the English with the nawabs, the battle of Palashi, and establishment of English supremacy in Bengal and Bihar together with British administrative system.
- **Volume III discusses the history of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Haidar Ali of Mysore, Nawab-Wazirs of Oudh, Emperor Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasions** and his wars with the Marathas. The volume comes to an end after the affairs of the English upto 1781 AD.

49. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

- By 1717, British gained extensive rights within the Mughal Empire, leading to misuse. When Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah opposed British fortifications in Calcutta, tensions rose between them.
- The Black Hole Tragedy of 1756 unfolded when British prisoners were crowded into a small, poorly ventilated cell in Calcutta, resulting in the suffocation and death of approximately 123 out of 146 individuals.

Statement 1 is incorrect- In July of 1755, Clive returned to India and became deputy governor of Fort St. David at Cuddalore (not governor of Bengal). The Black hole tragedy happened on June 20, 1756. Hence Robert Clive was not the Governor of Bengal during this incident.

Statement 2 is incorrect- The prisoners were kept in an old underground prison in **Fort William of Calcutta. Fort St. George or White Town is located in Chennai, India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect- The **Black Hole Tragedy led to the Battle of Plassey** and not the Battle of Buxar (1764). There were mainly four events that caused the Battle of Plassey of 1757:

1) **Black hole Tragedy.**
2) **Asylum to Kirshna Das**, a political fugitives who had fled with immense treasures against Nawab's wishes.
3) **Misuse of Dastak-** The East India Company **misused trade permits (dastaks)** issued by the Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar, evading taxes** owed to the Nawab of Bengal and engaging in **domestic trade.**
4) **Fortification-** The British fortified Calcutta without the Nawab's permission.

50. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

With the English emerging victorious in the end. In the meantime, both the sides signed numerous treaties, which intelligently gave the English the key to India.

Pair 1 is incorrect: The background for Surat treaty was set in the context of the power tussle in the house of Peshwa between Raghunathrao and Sawai Madhvrao (minor) under the regency of Nana Phadnavis. Raghunathrao sought help from the English at Bombay by signing the Treaty of Surat in 1775. **Under the treaty, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English along with a portion of the revenues from Surat and Bharuch districts.** In return, the English were to provide Raghunath Rao with 2,500 soldiers.

Pair 2 is correct: Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force of soldiers against the Marathas. During struggle in February 1781 the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri. Sindhia, hence, proposed a new treaty between the two sides, the Treaty of Salbai in 1782. **The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.** Under this, Salsette should continue in the possession of the English; The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas; The English should not offer any further support to Raghunath Rao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance; **The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.**

Pair 3 is correct: Treaty of Bassein was signed between the Peshwa Bajirao II and the English on December 31, 1802. Under this treaty, **the Peshwa agreed: to receive from the Company a native infantry (consisting of not less than 6,000 troops), with the usual proportion of field artillery and European artillery men attached, to be permanently stationed in his territories.**

51. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

A subsidiary alliance was a political agreement between the British East India Company and Indian princes in the 18th and 19th centuries. **Under this agreement, the Indian princes would acknowledge British supremacy, accept British military assistance, and pay tribute to the British East India Company in exchange for protection from any threat.** This arrangement allowed the British to expand their control over India without directly annexing territories.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the Subsidiary Alliance system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798, **the British were not only responsible for protecting their ally from external threats but also internal threats.** The British stationed armed contingents in the ally's territory, and the ally had to bear the cost.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The policy of "subsidiary alliance," aimed at establishing control over the internal affairs of Indian states without incurring direct imperial liabilities for the British. **It did not involve a fixed income component.** Instead, it compelled Indian rulers to rely on the Company for protection, with **financial penalties**, consolidating British influence over Indian states from 1813 to 1857.

Statement 3 is correct: Nizam Ali Khan, also known as Asaf Jah II, ruled Hyderabad from 1762 to 1803. In 1790, aligning with the Marathas and East India Company, he joined the Third Anglo-Mysore War against Tipu Sultan. **Concerned about French influence, the British resident, Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick, persuaded the Nizam to sign a subsidiary alliance in 1798. This made Hyderabad the first princely state to adopt such an agreement, securing British military support.** In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799), the Nizam backed the British against Tipu Sultan, solidifying their alliance.

52. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Francisco de Almeida, not Alfonso de Albuquerque, introduced the Blue Water Policy. In 1505, King Manuel I appointed Francisco de Almeida as the governor of Portuguese India, instructing him to strengthen Portuguese presence and disrupt Muslim trade. **Almeida implemented the Blue Water Policy, emphasizing maritime supremacy and commercial activities to achieve these objectives.**

Statement 2 is correct: Francisco de Almeida, the Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India, implemented the Blue Water Policy, also known as the Cartaze System. **The "cartazes" licensing system, enforced Portuguese trade monopoly in the Indian Ocean.** Issued at a low cost, it protected ships, directed merchants to Portuguese trading posts, ensuring tax payment and spice trade monopoly. **Instead of constructing forts on Indian land, this strategy emphasized naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean to safeguard Portuguese commercial interests.** Almeida opposed establishing a territorial empire in India, advocating for a focus on maritime strength and engagement in purely commercial transactions.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Alfonso de Albuquerque reversed the Blue Water Policy because he recognized the strategic importance of controlling key coastal territories. Unlike the previous emphasis on sea dominance alone, **Albuquerque aimed to establish a territorial empire**, realizing the need for onshore bases to secure trade routes, facilitate commerce, and strengthen Portuguese influence in the Indian Ocean region.

53. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab. The Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration. Its **prime objective was the expansion of trade.** If this could be done without conquest, through the help of local rulers who were willing to grant privileges, then territories need not be taken over directly.

Statement 3 is correct. East India company's prime objective was the expansion of trade. This could be done without conquest, because the **local rulers were willing to grant privileges to the east India company**. So, company decided not to take over territories directly.

54. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Pindaris, made up of many castes and classes, were **attached to Maratha armies as mercenaries.** When the Marathas became weak after the third Anglo Maratha war, the Pindaris could not get regular employment. As a consequence, they **started plundering** neighbouring territories, including those of the Company.

55. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Battle of Buxar; The combined armies of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764.

Statement 1 is correct: After the war, the **real power of administration lay in the hands of the naib subahdar**, who could be appointed or dismissed by the English. The Nawab was made a titular head.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Awadh was not annexed, but was made a Buffer State. Because, annexation would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions.

Statement 3 is correct: The victory of the British led to the signing of the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II**. By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from the princely states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Besides, the Company obtained three districts, Burdwan, Chittagong and Midnapur, in Bengal and sovereignty over Calcutta.

56. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect The **English company was a private enterprise**—this created a sense of enthusiasm and self-confidence among its people. With **less governmental control** over it, this company could take **instant decisions** when needed without waiting for the approval of the government. The **French company,** on the other hand, was a **state concern**. It was controlled and regulated by the French government and was **prevented from freedom in decision making** by government policies and delays in decision-making.

Statement 2 is correct. A major factor in the success of the English in India was the **superiority of the commanders in the British camp**. In comparison to the long list of leaders on the English side-**Sir Eyre Coote, Major Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive and many others, there was only Dupleix** on the French side.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The French subordinated their commercial interest to **territorial (Political) ambition**, which made the French company short of funds. In spite of their imperialistic motives, the **British never neglected their commercial interests**. So, they always had the **funds** and the consequent sound financial condition to help them significantly in the **wars against their rivals**.

Statement 4 is correct The **English navy was superior** to the French navy. It helped to cut off the vital sea link between the French possessions in India and France.

57. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Francis Buchanan was a scottish physician in the Bengal Medical Service, later serving as the surgeon to Governor-General **Lord Wellesley** in India. He established a zoo in Calcutta, which eventually became the **Calcutta Alipore Zoo**. Moreover, **Buchanan conducted extensive surveys of regions** under the British East India Company's control, as per the Bengal Government's request.

Important Tips

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, a 17th-century French traveller and merchant, was renowned for his travelogues describing his journeys across Asia, including India. However he wasn't associated with the Bengal Medical Service, didn't establish a zoo, nor conducted surveys under the Bengal Government's request.

François Bernier, a French physician and traveller, visited India during the Mughal era and wrote about the Mughal Empire's society and administration. He lived in India for a span of 12 years and served as the personal **physician to Dara Shikoh** at the Mughal Court.

Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited Vijayanagara empire in the early 16th century. He visited during the reign of King **Krishna Deva Raya**.

58. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Tipu Sultan was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore from 1782 to 1799. He was known for his resistance against British colonialism in India, engaging in several wars against the British East India Company. His opposition to British expansion made him a significant figure in Indian history.

Statement 1 is correct: Tipu was a patron of science and technology. He is credited as the 'pioneer of rocket technology' in India. He wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets. He was also a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is Haider Ali who established a modern arsenal at Dindigul in modern day Tamil Nadu with the help of French experts to prepare his army in a modern way. Further, he reformed the coinage system and invented special names for coins having different denominations.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The subsidiary alliance was a policy introduced by the British East India Company. According to the policy Indian rulers had to accept British forces stationed in their territory for their protection. . However, **the subsidiary alliance was imposed on Mysore only after Tipu Sultan's death in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.**

59. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct- Agency Houses were important commercial formations in the late **eighteenth and nineteenth century** India. They were essentially private companies that provided a range of services to the **British East India Company (EIC)**, including **banking, insurance, and shipping.**

Statement 2 is correct- The **operation of managing agencies** remained confined to **Calcutta**, which was the **capital of the EIC**. This was because **Calcutta was the main center of British trade and commerce** in India. The managing agencies were able to operate effectively in Calcutta because they had access to a large pool of **financial resources** and **skilled manpower.**

60. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Important Centres of Textile Industry in the 18th century: Vishakhapatnam, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Patna, **Dacca**, Murshidabad, Surat, **Ahmedabad**, Broach, Chanderi, Burhanpur, Jaunpur, **Varanasi**, Lucknow, Agra, **Multan**, Lahore, Masulipatnam, Aurangabad, Chicacole, etc. Apart from them, Kashmir was a well-known woollen manufacturing centre.

Important Tips

India was **self-sufficient in handicrafts** and agricultural products in 18th century. Import of foreign goods was not done at a large scale. Whereas, Indian industrial and agricultural products were in good demand in foreign markets. The silver and gold and entered into India, as Trade was done in them. Therefore, India was also called as a **sink of precious metals.**

61. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Gomasthas were Indian agents specifically mandated to collect revenue from peasants on behalf of European plantation owners. Gomasthas were involved in diverse commercial activities, including the supervision of indigo plantations, textile production, and other enterprises. They ensured the smooth functioning of these operations at the expense of the local producers and workers.

Gomasthas sometimes involved exploitative practices, causing resentment among the local population. For instance, Gomasthas played a major role in enforcing indigo farming on the lands of Indian peasants, which led to harsh working conditions and exploitation of farmers in the Bengal region.

62. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Golden Farman **was issued to the British East India Company which gave them the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda** by sultan of Golconda on the payment of 500 pagodas a year in 1632.

This farman allowed the British to reopen their factory at Masulipatam.

63. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Carnatic, situated in South India between the **Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast,** encompasses the current regions of **Tamil Nadu, eastern Karnataka, north-eastern Kerala, and southern Andhra Pradesh**. It was the name given by the Europeans.

Statement 1 is correct- The **First Carnatic War (1740-48)** was an **extension of the War of the Austrian Succession.** In India, the **Battle of St. Thome in Madras** during the First Carnatic War is **notable** for the **conflict between French forces** and the army of **Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic,** whom the English sought assistance from.

Statement 2 is correct- Charles Godeheu succeeded **Joseph François Dupleix** as the **French Governor-General in India in August 1754,** as a **direct consequence of the Second Carnatic War.** The French East India Company's **losses and financial strain** during the war led to **Dupleix's recall and replacement by Godeheu.**

Statement 3 is incorrect- The **Second Carnatic Wars** concluded with the **Treaty of Pondicherry**, where the **English and the French agreed not to intervene in the disputes of native princes. On the other hand, the Third Carnatic Wars concluded in the Treaty of Paris.** The **Treaty of Peace of Paris in 1763** marked the **return of Pondicherry and Chandannagar to France** and these territories were **limited to trading activities only.** Subsequently, the **French, akin to the Portuguese and Dutch in India,** restricted themselves to **small enclaves,** focusing primarily on **commercial endeavours.**

64. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Cotton Boom in India during the 1860s was an important period characterized by a substantial surge in cotton production and exports. Several factors contributed to this boom, shaping India into a major supplier of raw cotton, particularly for Britain.

Statement a is correct: It is true that the British Indian Government encouraged cotton production in India to suit their industrial needs. The British policies often aimed at meeting the growing demand for raw cotton in British textile mills. This aligns with the economic interests of the British Empire, which heavily relied on India as a source of raw materials to fuel its industrial revolution, particularly in the textile sector.

Statement b is incorrect: The British Indian Government did not abolish the export duties on Indian textiles. In fact, **British imposed higher tariffs on Indian textile exports** to make it less competitive in foreign markets. For instance during the 19th century, British-made cotton textiles displaced Indian products in their traditional markets in foreign countries. Consequently, thousands of weavers in India lost their jobs as English and European companies ceased purchasing Indian goods.

Statement c is correct: The great demand for raw cotton from the British encouraged traders and money lenders to lend more money to farmers who cultivated cotton. This **increased flow of money to cotton cultivators** resulted in the increased production of cotton in India during this period.

Statement d is correct: The disruption of cotton production in the United States was a significant factor contributing to the Cotton boom in India during this period. As a result of the American Civil War, India became a major **supplier of cotton to Britain to fill the gap** in the international market.

Important Tips

A consistent increase in cotton prices during the later half of 19th Century increased the cotton production in India. The increased prices motivated farmers to increase production and encouraged export merchants to procure more, driven by the growing demand for raw cotton from Britain.

65. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Misl refers to major Sikh confederacies that sought to expand Sikh rule across the Panjab in the eighteenth century, leading to significant weakening of the Mughal rule across the region.

Statement a is incorrect. These were not formed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. These were **powerful confederacies of Sikhs which were organized in 12 misls** and operated in different parts of the province.

Statement b is correct. These misls were **democratic in nature** and were based on the **principles of equality**, with all members having an **equal voice in deciding the affairs** of misls.

Statement c is incorrect. These were formed with the withdrawal of Abdali from the Punjab. And by that time Nadir Shah already invaded. **These were formed to fill the political vacuum created by the withdrawal of Ahmad Shah Abdali.**

66. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

For the first time a Portuguese expedition arrived in India in 1498. It was led by Vasco Da Gama. In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a Governor in India for the first time. Francisco De Almeida was the first such appointee. He was succeeded by Alfonso de Albuquerque, who came to India in 1512.

Option 1 is incorrect: Pedro Alvarez Cabral led a voyage to India after the successful expedition by Vasco Da Gama. Cabral arrived at **Calicut** in 1500, where is **established the first factory.** Locals made a stiff resistance to the Portuguese's factory at Calicut, but Cabral successfully retaliated by bombarding Calicut. He also signed treaties with the local rules of Cochin and Cannanore.

Option 2 is incorrect: In 1534, the ruler of Gujarat **Bahadur Shah ceded the island of Bassein** to Portuguese in return of their help during the conflict with Humayun. Portuguese also got a hold over dependencies and revenues of the Island. The ruler also promised a base in Diu. These events happened during the Governorship of **Nino da Cunha** (assumed office in 1529).

Option 3 is correct: Alfonso de Albuquerque was not only the first Portuguese leader, but also the first amongst Europeans to abolish the practice of 'sati' in Goa. The practice of sati had spread in Goa during the Shilahara-Kadamba period. Despite, abolishing of Sati, it prevailed clandestinely in some parts of the State.

Option 4 is incorrect: The Blue Water Policy was introduced by the first Governor- **Francisco de Almeida.** It envisioned to make Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. was opposed to the establishment of a territorial empire in India, preferring that the Portuguese maintain supremacy at sea and limit their activities to purely commercial transactions. This is known as the **Blue Water Policy**.

Option 5 is correct: Alfonso de Albuquerque **acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur,** Ismail Adil Shah, in the year 1510. The ruler of Vijayanagar Krishnadevaraya helped the Portuguese Governor. Later, the capital of Viceroyalty was also transferred from Cochin to Goa.

67. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Martanda Varma **established an independent state of Kerala** with Travancore as his capital. He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin.

Statement 2 is incorrect: He made **efforts to organize his army along the Western model** and adopted various measures to develop his state.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Nizam of Hyderabad Nizam-ul-Mulk was the first Indian prince to accept the system of subsidiary Alliance in September 1798.

68. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The correct chronological sequence is 4-3-1-2

1. Battle of Karnal (1739)
2. Battle of Plassey (1757)
3. Third battle of Panipat (1761)
4. Battle of Buxar (1764)

Option 4: In **1739**, Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the **Battle of Karnal** and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah and annexed areas west of the Indus into the Persian empire.

Option 3: Battle of Plassey in June 23, 1757 between Robert Clive and Siraj ud daula, Nawab of Bengal laid the territorial foundation of British rule in India.

Option 1: The **Third Battle of Panipat in 1761** between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali put an end to the Maratha ambition of ruling over India.

Option 2: Battle of Buxar in 1764 and Hector Munro's victory over the combined armies of Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor at Buxar laid the real foundation of the English power

69. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Mir Jafar had shown disloyalty towards the company by joining hands with the Dutch and had failed to make payments due to the company. Hence, Vansittart, the new

Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Kasim's claim as Nawab after a treaty between Mir Kasim and the Company was signed in 1760.

Statement 1 is correct: The treaty signed between Mir Kasim and the company had following provisions:

1) Mir Kasim agreed to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
2) The Company would get half of the share in chunam trade of Sylhet.
3) Mir Kasim agreed to pay off the outstanding dues to the Company.
4) **Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees five lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern India.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mir Kasim shifted the capital from **Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar.** The move was taken to allow a safe distance from the Company at Calcutta.

Statement 3 is correct: Mir Kasim took the bold decision to **abolish all inland tariffs**, putting **Indian traders on an equal footing with English traders.** The majority of the Governor's Council members desired to force the Nawab to tax his subjects since only under such situation could English merchants take advantage of the Dastak.

70. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The founder of Hyderabad was Chin Kilich Khan, popularly known as **Nizam-ul-Mulk.** It was Zulfikar Khan who had first conceived the idea of an independent state in the Deccan. But with his death in 1713 the dream remained unfulfilled.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The founder of Awadh was **Saadat Khan,** popularly known as **Burhan-ul-Mulk**. He had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers, which resulted in his being given an increased mansab. Later, driven out of court, he was prompted to find a new independent state. He was succeeded by Safdar Jang as the Nawab of Awadh.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Murshid Kuli Khan was the founder of the independent state of **Bengal**. He was a capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state. He was succeeded in 1727 by his son Shuja- ud-din. His successor, Sarfaraz Khan, was killed in 1740 by Alivardi Khan, the deputy governor of Bihar at Gheria, who assumed power and made himself independent of the Mughal emperor by giving yearly tribute.

71. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764, in a closely contested battle. After the battle, Robert Clive concluded the treaty of Allahabad in August 1765.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Robert Clive after the Battle of Buxar signed two treaties at Allahabad in 1765, one with the Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daula) **and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.** Mir Kasim was not a party to this treaty. He was the Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the treaty, Nawab of Awadh **Shuja-ud-Daula** agreed to:

1. surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II (and not directly to the company);
2. pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; and
3. give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

72. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Durgadas Rathore (13 August 1638 – 22 November 1718) was the Rathore Rajput General of the **Kingdom of Marwar.** He preserved the rule of the Rathore dynasty over Marwar, following the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in the 17th century.

Statement 2 is correct: He rebuilt a large number of temples destroyed by the Aurangzeb. He also gave courage to the Hindus to stand up against the oppression of Aurangzeb.

Statement 3 is correct: He was elected as the leader of the **Rajput Rebellion (1708–1710)** along with Raja Jai Singh II of Jaipur. The Rajput rebellion **was against Mughals,** due to the harsh treatment of the Rajput Rajas by the Mughal emperor. He won a number of victories against the Mughals and forced many Mughal officers to pay tribute to him in the form of Chauth.

73. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the diwani, i.e., collecting revenues, and nizamat, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company. The Company exercised diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar. The Company acquired the diwani functions from the emperor and nizamat functions from the subahdar of Bengal.

However, the dual system led to an administrative breakdown and proved disastrous for the people of Bengal. Neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for administration and public welfare.

Hence, **Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772 and Bengal was brought under direct control of the British. The Nawabs remained as the mere pensioners of the East India Company.**

74. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Second Anglo Mysore war was fought between Haider Ali of Mysore on one side and the British on the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Haidar Ali accused the English of breach of faith and non-observance of the Treaty of Madras when in 1771 he was attacked by the Marathas, and the English failed to come to his aid. Also, he got closer to the French who were fighting against the British in the American War of Independence. Also, through Mahe, a French possession on the Malabar coast, some French war material was brought to Mysore. This rising friendship between the French and Haider rose concerns for the British. **They therefore tried to capture Mahe, which Haidar regarded to be under his protection. Haidar considered the English attempt to capture Mahe a direct challenge to his authority.**

Statement 2 is correct: Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam. He followed it up by an attack in the Carnatic, capturing Arcot, and defeating the English army under Colonel Baillie in 1781. However, in the meantime, the English (under Sir Eyre Coote) detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It wasn't the English, but Haider Ali faced the defeat at Porto Novo at the hands of former. However, he regrouped his forces and defeated the English and captured their commander, Braithwaite.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Treaty of Mangalore was signed by the English and Tipu Sultan (as Haider Ali died in 1782) in March 1784, as both the sider were fed up with the inconclusive war. Both sides opted for peace, negotiating the treaty under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other. **Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) was signed after the Third Anglo Mysore War.**

75. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Eighteenth century India failed to make progress economically, socially or culturally, at an adequate pace. India became a land of contrasts because extreme poverty and extreme luxury existed side by side. Though trade, internal and foreign, continued without disruption and even prospered, the rest of the economy stagnated.

Option 1 is correct: On account of being self-sufficient in handicrafts and agricultural products, India did not import foreign goods on a large scale. On the other hand, its industrial and agricultural products were in good demand in foreign markets. **Hence its exports were more than its imports.**

Option 2 is correct: Items of Import from the Persian Gulf Region- pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water; from Arabia coffee, gold, drugs, and honey; **from China-tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk;** from Tibet-gold, musk, and Woollen cloth; from Africa-ivory and drugs; from Europe- woolen cloth, copper, iron, lead and paper.

Option 3 is correct: Major items of Export from India were **Cotton textiles, raw silk and silk fabrics**, hardware, indigo, saltpetre, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, **precious stones**, and drugs.

76. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Commercial interests led the Dutch to make voyages in the East. They were involved in the trade in India, Indonesia, Malay Archipelago etc.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam in 1605. They continued to expand their trading activities across the different parts of the country. They had **established factories in Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar (thus not confined south of Krishna River)**. Their principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658), and Cochin (1663).

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Battle of Hooghly (1759) was fought between the **Dutch and the English.** The **Dutch were defeated** by the English, which paved the way for their decline in India.

77. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 4: First Portuguese Factory at Calicut: It was **set up in 1500** by Pedro Alvarez **Cabral** to trade for spices. There was an incident of conflict when the Portuguese factory at Calicut was attacked by the locals. In retaliation, Cabral inflicted heavy damage and bombarded the city of Calicut. Later, Cabral succeeded in making advantageous treaties with the local rulers of Cochin and Cannanore.

Option 3: First Dutch Factory at Masulipatnam: In 1605, the Dutch founded their first factory at Masulipatnam. They also captured Nagpatnam from Portuguese and made it their stronghold in South India. They also established factories at Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar etc.

Option 2: First Danes Factory near Tanjore: In 1620, the Danes (Denmark) established their first **factory at Tranquebar, near Tanjore**. They sold their factories to British in 1845. The Danes are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

Option 1: First French Factory at Surat: The French did not achieve much success in Madagascar. In **1667, Francois Caron headed an expedition to India, setting up a factory in Surat**. This was the first French factory established in India.

78. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Farrukhsiyar's Farman of 1715 gave many valuable privileges to East India Company (EIC) in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. These were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1715, the English Mission to seek Farman from Farrukhsiyar was led by **John Surman**. Thomas Roe came to India in 1615 in the Court of Jahangir. He was unsuccessful in concluding a commercial treaty with the Mughal emperor, but he was able to secure a number of privileges including to set up factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

Statement 2 is correct: The Farman decreed that the **coins of the Company** minted at Bombay shall **have currency value throughout the Mughal Empire**. In other words, EIC's coins could be used as currency now throughout the Mughal Empire.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In Bengal, huge concessions were granted with respect to the payment of customs duty. The company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the **annual payment of 3,000 rupees**, as settled in advance. There was no full exemption from custom duties.

Important Tips

Other privileges granted by Farman:

a) The Company was permitted to issue passes (dastaks) for the transportation of goods.

b) The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.

c) In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in duties in trade d) But Company had to pay prevailing rents in Madras).

Exemption from levy of all duties in Surat on payment of 10,000 rupees.

79. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Of all the European nations who came as traders to India after new sea routes were discovered, England emerged as the most powerful and successful by the end of the 18th century. They defeated the Portuguese, Dutch, and the French.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the beginning, **EIC was not owned by the State**. Instead, it was formed through amalgamation of several rival companies at home. It was controlled by a **board of directors** whose members were elected annually. The shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence. The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State, and their nature was in many ways feudalistic. The French Company was simply managed as a department of the State and no meetings of shareholders took place between 1725 and 1765.

The English company was a private enterprise—this created a sense of enthusiasm and self-confidence among the people.

Statement 2 is correct: As compared to Spain, Dutch or Portugal, Britain was **less interested in the spread of Christianity**. Its rule was, therefore, far more acceptable to the subjects than the other colonial powers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **use of debt** was one of the most **important factors** which helped Britain in succeeding against other colonial powers. The world's first central bank— the Bank of England—was established to sell government debt to the money markets on the promise of a decent return on Britain's defeating rival countries like France and Spain. Britain was thus **enabled to spend much more** on its military than its rivals.

Statement 4 is correct: The **Royal Navy of Britain** was the largest and the **most advanced** of its times. British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships. The English learnt from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their own fleet technologically.

80. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The possessions of Portuguese were administered by a Governor, generally appointed for a period of three years. He served as the highest authority and had command over military, financial and other administrative matters.

Statement 1 is correct: In Portuguese administration, Viceroy/ Governor served as the highest authority. He generally served for a period of three years. He was assisted by his secretary and the Council. Another important person in the administrative hierarchy was **Vedor de Fazenda** who was responsible **for the collection of revenues** and cargoes and dispatch of fleets. The **administration was decentralized**, with great powers being held by the individual fortress Captains. Like the governors and viceroys, fortress captains served for three years, however their terms could be renovated.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Church played an important role** in the State. The administrative and religious affairs of the State were interrelated. For example, one of the main missions of Vasco-da-Gama for finding the sea route to India was to seek "Christians and spices". The confiscated lands of the temples were handed over to the Church and the Comunidades. In 1557, Goa became the seat of an archbishop. Religious Orders of the Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans and Jesuits established mission headquarters in Goa, **giving the Catholic Church a very visible presence and influence in the capital of the State of India**, for which it earned the nickname of "Rome of the East".

81. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jahandar Shah (1712-13) is known to have **abolished Jaziya tax.** It is a tax imposed on non-Muslims by the Muslim rulers. Jahandar Shah appointed Zulfikar Khan as his Prime Minister. He introduced the Izara (revenue farming) system to improve the financial condition of the empire.

Statement 2 is correct: Muhammad Shah (1719-48) got suspicious over the activities of the Sayyid Brothers (Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali). Muhammad Shah, with the help of Nizam-Ul-Mulk, killed the Sayyid Brothers. In 1724, **Nizam-Ul-Mulk** became the wazir and **founded the independent state of Hyderabad.** Hyderabad state, for all practical purposes, was ruled independently by Nizam. Also, Nadir Shah invaded India during his period.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Between 1748 and 1767, **Ahmad Shah Abdali** is known to come India for 8 times. He **attacked**

Mughals in India for the first time in 1748 during the reign of Mughal emperor Mohammad Shah (1719-1748). Ahmad Shah Bahadur was the predecessor of Alamgir II (1748-54). He was an incompetent ruler who left the state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai, the 'Queen Mother'.

82. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the early 19th century, the English started to show an interest in Sindh where they enjoyed some trade facilities authorised by a farman of the Mughal Emperor in 1630.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Annexation of Sindh (1843) was done during the term of Governor General Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844) and not under Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835). Annexation of Mysore (1831) took place during latter's tenure.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Treaty of Eternal friendship was signed between the Amirs of Sindh and the British to exclude the French from Sindh and to exchange agents at each other's court.** The treaty was renewed in 1820 with the addition of an article excluding the Americans and resolving some border disputes on the side of Kachch. Whereas **the Treaty of 1832** by Colonel Pottinger (British officer) and the Amirs allowed for free passage for the English traders and travellers through Sindh.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sindh was not annexed by the British under doctrine of lapse, rather Sindh accepted **Subsidiary Alliance** in 1839. According to which a British subsidiary force had to be stationed at Shikarpur and Bukkar and the Amirs of Sindh were to pay Rs 3 lakh annually for the maintenance of the Company's troops". Henceforth, the Amirs were debarred from having any negotiations with foreign states without the knowledge of the Company.

Statement 4 is correct: Sindh was merged into the British Empire in 1843, under Governor-General Ellenborough, and **Charles Napier was appointed its first governor.**

83. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The British interest in the region of Punjab began when the prospects of a joint Franco-Russian invasion of India through the land-route had alarmed the English. Hence, in 1807, Lord Minto sent Charles Metcalfe to Lahore at Ranjit Singh's court. From here, the power struggle began in Punjab.

Statement 1 is correct: The Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 8, 1846, after the First Anglo-Sikh war. Under this, Sikhs had to give war indemnity of more than 1 crore of rupees to the British. However, **Sikhs failed to do so, hence, Kashmir including Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh and he was required to pay Rupees 75 lakh to the Company as the price.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Treaty of Bhairowal was not signed after the Second Anglo Sikh War. It was signed between the Sikhs and the British **when the Sikhs were not satisfied with the Treaty of Lahore over the issue of Kashmir,** so they rebelled. According to the provisions of this treaty, Rani Jindan was removed as regent and a council of regency for Punjab was set up.

84. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1801, the English annexed Gorakhpur which brought the Gorkhas' boundary and the Company's boundary together. The Gorkhas wrested control of Nepal from the successors of Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon in 1760 itself. The conflict started due to the Gorkhas' capture of Butwal and Sheoraj during the period of **Lord Hastings (1813-23).**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The war between both sides forced them to sign the Treaty of Sagauli in 1816. However, the Treaty of Yandabo was signed between the British and the Burmese in 1826 after the First Burma War (1824-26).

Important Tips

The Treaty of Sagauli,1816 was actually in favour of the British. Under this, Nepal accepted a British resident. It ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai and withdrew from Sikkim. **This agreement also made the Gorkhas to join the British Indian Army in large numbers.**

85. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Mughal **Emperor Shah Alam II** (1760-1806) was also known as Ali Gauhar. During his tenure, the mighty Mughal **empire had shrunken** and confined only from **Delhi to Palam.** The fortunes of Shah Alam II rarely prospered during his lifetime. He saw two important battles-

a) **Third Battle of Panipat (1761):** It was fought between the Maratha Empire and the invading army of Durrani Empire. The Afghans were supported by four key allies in India: the Pashtun Rohillas under the command of Najib ad-Dawlah the Baloch Khanate of Kalat, and the Oudh State under Shuja-ud-Daula as well as elements of the declining Mughal Empire

b) **The Battle of Buxar (1764):** It was a battle fought between the English Forces, and a joint army of the Nawab of Oudh, Nawab of Bengal, and the Mughal Emperor. The battle was the result of misuse of trade privileges granted by the Nawab of Bengal.

The British won the Battle of Buxar and Treaty of Allahabad was signed. Under this treaty, Shah Alam II was taken under the East India Company's protection and resided at Allahabad. He was made to issue a Farman to grant in perpetuity the Diwani (revenue collection) rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In 1772, the Marathas took him to Delhi where he lived till 1803. In 1803, he again accepted the protection of the English, after the defeat of Daulat Rao Scindia by the English. Afterwards, the Mughal emperor became the pensioner of the English.

86. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The primary motive behind establishing relations with Afghan rules was the British quest to search for a scientific frontier from the Indian side. Passes of the north-west seemed to hold the key to enter India. The need was felt for Afghanistan to be under control of a ruler who would be friendly to the British.

Statement 1 is correct: Auckland came to India as the governor general in 1836 and advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. This objective was to be achieved either through treaties with the neighboring countries or by annexing them completely.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lytton, a nominee of the Conservative government under Benjamin Disraeli (1874–80), became the Viceroy of India in 1876. He started a new foreign policy of 'proud reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous.

Statement 3 is correct: Curzon, the viceroy between 1899 and 1905, followed a policy of withdrawal and concentration. British troops withdrew from advanced posts, which were replaced by tribal levies, trained and commanded by British officers. He also encouraged the tribals to maintain peace. He created the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) directly under the Government of India (earlier, it was under control of the lieutenant-governor of Punjab). Overall, Curzon's policies resulted in a peaceful north-west frontier.

87. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the British rule led commercialisation of the Indian agriculture. Prior to this, agriculture was seen as a mean of subsistence and not as a business enterprise. However, now it was influenced by commercial market forces. Certain specialised crops began to be grown not for consumption in the village but for sale in the national and even international markets.

During this period Opium, Indigo, Sugar, raw cotton and jute were the major commodities exported by India.

Option 1 is correct: **Opium was traded by the British East India company which even established a monopoly on opium cultivation in the Indian province of Bengal,** where they developed a method of growing opium poppies cheaply and abundantly.

Option 2 is correct: **Indigo was one of the major items of exports during British era. In 1788 only about 30 per cent of the indigo imported into Britain was from India. By 1810, the proportion had gone up to 95 per cent**. As the indigo trade grew, commercial agents and officials of the Company began investing in indigo production. In the year 1895-96, the export of indigo from India was recorded 9366 tonnes.

Option 3 is correct: Sugar was seen as an important commodity of export from India. Since, the tropical climate of the Indian subcontinent aided sugarcane cultivation, it was promoted as a plantation crop in India.

Option 4 is correct: Both raw jute and jute products constituted a significant portion of India's export economy during the nineteenth century. **In the 1850s roughly £250,000 of jute products were exported annually. Jute was an export material demanded by Southeast Asia which was fulfilled by Indian exports.**

88. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764, in a closely contested battle. The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English. Buxar is a city located on the banks of river Ganga in the state of Bihar.

Also, the British government decided to regulate the Company to bring some order into its business.

Statement 1 is correct: After the battle of Buxar, the East India Company became the real power center in Bengal. **Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government,** i.e., **the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal.**

Statement 2 is correct: Under the Treaty of Allahabad emperor Shah Alam-II had to issue a Farman granting the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh.

Statement 3 is incorrect: After the Battle of Buxar, English did not annex Awadh even after Shuja-Ud-Daulah was defeated because it would have placed the Company under an obligation to protect an extensive land frontier from the Afghan and the Maratha invasions. So, statement 3 is incorrect.

Important Tips

The dual system **led to an administrative breakdown** and proved disastrous for the people of Bengal. Neither the Company nor the Nawab cared for administration and public welfare. **Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.**

89. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The period between 1813-1860s is considered as period of the Colonialism of Free Trade in Indian History. Owing to its mode of exploitation being trade, this stage is also termed as Colonialism of Free Trade.

Statement 1 is correct: India's colonial economy was integrated with the British and the world capitalist economy. This was made possible with the introduction of free trade.

All import duties in India were either totally removed or drastically reduced to nominal rates.

statement 2 is correct: The Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari system in agriculture were introduced to transform traditional agrarian structure into a capitalist one.

Statement 3 is correct : Administration was made more comprehensive and included villages and outlying areas of the country. These changes were brought about to make British goods reach, and agricultural products drawn from, interior villages and remotest parts.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Personal law was largely left untouched since it did not affect colonial transformation of the economy. However, the changes related to criminal law, law of contract and legal procedures were overhauled to promote capitalist commercial relations and maintain law and order.

Important Tips

Instead of constituting a new law modulating religious sentiments of both communities, Governor-General of India, Warren Hastings nurtured the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims. nder the Charter Act of 1753, Indians were explicitly spared from trying their suits and disputes in the Mayor's court (highest court during the British rule) and were directed to resolve their disputes themselves, unless both the parties of the case subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of the court. **Hastings Rule** specifically demarcating the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims was rephrased in Cornwallis Code of 1793 and it is by this rule that personal laws found a firm ground in the 17th century and continues to be what it is today.

90. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

In this phase there was large-scale drain of wealth from India which constituted 2–3 per cent of Britain's national income at the time. It was this wealth that played an important role in financing Britain's industrial revolution

Statement 1 is correct: Prior to 1757 the English trade in Bengal was largely financed through import of bullion from England. But after that year not only bullion import stopped, but bullion was exported from Bengal to China and other parts of India, which gave a competitive advantage to the English Company over its European rivals.

Statement 2 is incorrect: From 1753 the English Company began to replace the independent dadni merchants with gomastas who were agents of the English and dependent on commission paid by the English as a percentage on value of cloth collected by these agents. After the battle of Plassey the increasing political power in the hands of the English enabled them to swith over to this new gomasta system which reduced the Indian merchants to commissioned brokers. In 1775 a variant of this system, known as the 'contract system', consolidated the position of the English in relation to the Indian brokers. Finally, in 1789 the system of 'direct agency' was introduced, dispensing with Indian middlemen altogether Thus step by step Indian businessmen were reduce to a subordinate position (e.g. in salt, saltpeter business) or virtually excluded (e.g. in raw silk, cotton cloth) by the end of the 18th century.

Statement 3 is correct: In this stage, there was no large-scale import of British manufactures into India, rather, the reverse occurred—there was an increase in export of Indian textiles, etc. The weavers were, however, ruined at this stage by the Company's monopoly and exploitation. They were forced to produce for the Company under uneconomic compulsions.

91. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In **1715**, an English mission led by **John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar** secured three famous Farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. **The Farmans thus obtained were regarded as the Magna Carta of the Company.**

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719) after killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali became the new emperor. In 1719, the Sayyid brothers, with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, dethroned Farrukhsiyar. Later they blinded and killed him. **It was the first time in Mughal history that an emperor was killed by his nobles.**

92. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Afonso de Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India and was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It was Francisco De Almeida who came up with the **blue water Policy** to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.

Statement 2 is correct. Afonso de Albuquerque **banned the practice of sati** in his area of influence. Also, in order to secure a permanent Portuguese population in India he encouraged his men to take Indian wives.

Statement 3 is correct: Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from Sultan of Bijapur Adil Shah in 1510. The principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great.

93. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: Dupleix was, the **originator of the system of subsidiary alliance in India.** He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar. However, this policy was later used by Lord Wellesley.

Statement 2 is correct: Dupleix was not a man of action: he planned a campaign, directed his lieutenants, but **never led an army in the battlefield like Lawrence or Clive.** The French failed to capture Trichinopoly (Trichy) (1752-53) because the schemes thought out by Dupleix could not be turned into action by his commanders.

Statement 3 is incorrect: After the battle of Buxar, 1764, Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal. In this system, both the **diwani**, i.e., collecting revenues, and **nizamat**, i.e., police and judicial functions came under the control of the Company. The nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company because the latter controlled the army and revenues.

94. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The **increased economic prosperity of Europeans increased the demand for Indian goods in European region**. This pushed the traders in European country to find a direct sea route to India. This **economic development** was facilitated by an expansion of land under cultivation.

Statement 2 correct: In 1453, Constantinople was captured by Ottoman empire. With this, **Arabs** controlled the **land routes to India. Europeans' inability to control land routes to India pushed them to find a direct sea route to India.**

Statement 3 is correct: Pope Nicholas V desired to fight Islamic influence and spread the **Christian faith across the world. This** motivated Portuguese to find a direct sea route to India. Portugal's desire to **circumvent the Muslim domination** of the eastern Mediterranean and all the routes that connected India to Europe also motivated them.

95. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1497, under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world between them by an imaginary line in the Atlantic. Under the treaty, Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west. The arrival of Vasco Da Gama at Calicut in May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.

Assertion(A) is correct: The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India. The other European nations came to India nearly a century later. **By the 18th century,** the Portuguese in India **lost their commercial influence**. Portugal was **incapable of maintaining its long-term trade monopoly with India**

Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A): The decline of the Portuguese was brought about by several factors. Portuguese were **intolerant and fanatical in religious affairs.** Their **dishonest trade practices** also evoked a strong reaction. The Portuguese earned notoriety as sea pirates. Their arrogance and violence brought them the animosity of the rulers of small states and the imperial Mughals as well.

Important Tips

The Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510. Goa then became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India. The Portuguese perfected a pattern of controlling the Indian Ocean trade through a combination of political aggressiveness and naval superiority.

96. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The policy of "paramountcy" was initiated under **Lord Hastings (Governor General from 1813 to 1823). Warren Hastings was the** first Governor-General of Bengal between 1773 and 1785.

Statement 2 is correct. Under the Policy of paramountcy, **the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme.** Hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. With paramountcy, the British Government exercised the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states through their residents or by appointing and dismissing ministers and officials.

Statement 3 is correct. Under this policy, in order to protect its interests, it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom. This view continued to guide later British policies as well

97. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order is as follows: **4-1-3-2**

Option 4: Jahandar Shah (March 1712-February 1713): With the help of Zulfikar Khan, Jahandar Shah became the emperor. Zulfikar Khan was appointed as Prime Minister. He introduced the Izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire and also abolished Jaziya.

Option 1: In 1739, **Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal** and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah.

Option 3: The **combined armies** of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) were **defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro** at Buxar on October 22, **1764.** The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English

Option 2: Akbar II gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Roy in the year 1831.

98. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The following were the factors responsible for the Battle of Plassey, 1757:

- The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.
- The Company further tried to mislead him, and compounded their sin by giving asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will.

- **Siraj ud-Daulah's attack and seizure of the English fort** at Calcutta brought their hostility into the open. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The officials of the Company made **rampant misuse of its trade privileges** that adversely affected the nawab's finances. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**
- **'Black Hole Tragedy'** where Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Mir Kasim decided to **abolish duty free trade for the English East India Company which led to Battle of Buxar in 1764. So, Statement 4 is incorrect.**

99. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The British wanted to secure their control over the north-west as they feared the invasion by the Russia.

British fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 and established indirect Company rule there. Sind was taken over in 1843. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, two prolonged wars were fought with the Sikh kingdom. Ultimately, in 1849, Punjab was annexed. Thus, the British succeeded to secure control of North-west India.

In the late 1830s the East India Company became worried about Russia. It imagined that Russia might expand across Asia and enter India from the north-west.

Important Tips

Under Lord Hastings (Governor General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of "paramountcy" was initiated. Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states.

Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory.

100. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia and it was **resultant of First Anglo-Maratha war** (1775-82). Accordingly, Salsette and Bassein were given to the British.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The First Anglo-Mysore War (1766–1769) was a conflict in India between the Haider Ali and the East India Company. It was ended by the **Treaty of Madras.**

The **Treaty of Purandhar** was a doctrine signed on 1 March 1776 by the **peshwa of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Treaty of Gwalior was signed between the British and Sindhia in November 1817. This **treaty was signed during Third Anglo-Maratha War.**

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: The Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784) lead to an end of the Second Mysore War. Whereas, **Treaty of Srirangapatam was conclusive treaty of third Anglo-Mysore war** and under this treaty nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors.

101. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Panipat is **situated in the north of Delhi** and is the location of **three historic battles** that shaped Mughal history. In total three Battles of Panipat took place namely **First Battle of Panipat in 1526, Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 and Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.**

Panipat was a favorite battlefield in the political history of India due to the following reasons:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The surrounding region of Panipat has a **flat ground (not difficult mountainous terrain)** which was **suitable for cavalry movement**—the main mode of warfare at the time.

Statement 2 is correct: The **duration of monsoon rainfall in the region is short** in comparison to other areas, making it easier to fight.

Statement 3 is correct: The **artisans/smiths of these regions were experts** in making warfare-related materials, and, hence, it became easier for forces of both parties to replenish their war materials

Important Tips

Other reasons for Panipat being a favorite battlefield:

1) The rulers at Delhi considered Panipat as a confrontable strategic ground and hence they preferred to take the fight there.
2) After the construction of the Grand Trunk Road by Sher Shah Suri (1540–45), Panipat was on this route. It became easier for conquerors to find their way there.
3) The near proximity of Panipat to Delhi made it easier for the Indian rulers to transport weapons, military, and food supplies, etc., to the battleground, and still keep the capital insulated from the conflict at hand.

102. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: In **1579, Akbar** forwarded a letter to the **Portugal authorities at Goa** requesting them to send two learned priests. In response, the Church authorities in Goa sent Jesuit **fathers, Rodolfo Acquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** to Akbar court (Fatehpur Sikri) in 1580.

Statement 2 is correct: Francois Bernier (1620 - 1688) was a French physician and traveller. He was a **physician** to **Prince Dara Shukoh** the elder son of Shah Jahan. He stayed in India for around **12 years from 1656-1668.**

Statement 3 is incorrect Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689) was a 17th-century French gem merchant and traveller. **He travelled to India at least six times and he was**

fascinated with the trading conditions in India. Mughal ruler Humayun died in 1556.

103. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option a is incorrect: After 1800, **urbanisation** in India was sluggish. All through the nineteenth century up to the first two decades of the twentieth, the proportion of the urban population to the total population in India was extremely low and had **remained stagnant.**

Option b is correct: Commercial centres such as Surat, Masulipatnam and Dhaka declined when trade shifted to other places. As the British gradually acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey in 1757, and the trade of the English East India Company expanded, **colonial port cities such as Madras, Calcutta and Bombay rapidly emerged as the new economic capitals.**

Option c is incorrect: The introduction of railways in 1853 gradually shifted economic activity away from traditional towns which were located along **old routes and rivers.** Every railway station became a collection depot for raw materials and a distribution point for imported goods. For instance, **Mirzapur on the Ganges,** which specialised in collecting cotton and cotton goods from the Deccan, **declined** when a railway link was made to Bombay. **Railway towns** like **Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.**

Option d is incorrect: India never became a modern industrialised country, since discriminatory colonial policies limited the levels of industrial development in India. There were **only two proper industrial cities - Kanpur**, specialising in **leather**, woollen and cotton textiles, and **Jamshedpur, specialising in steel.**

104. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option b is the correct answer - 2-4-1-3.

During the course of expansion of British Power in India, they fought various battles among which Anglo Maratha Wars, Anglo Sikh Wars, Carnatic wars etc. are some of the prominent examples.

Event 2. The First Carnatic War (1740-1748) was a major military conflict between the British East India Company and the French forces in India. It was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe, which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, which also concluded the Austrian War of Succession.

Event 4. The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) resulted from territorial disputes and East India Company allied with the Nizam and the Marathas. Hyder Ali's forces initially prevailed, but the conflict ended inconclusively with the Treaty of Madras, maintaining territorial status quo and setting the stage for future hostilities.

Event 1. The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 to 1782) was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire in India. The war was caused by territorial disputes and competition for trade control.

Event 3. The **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846)** was fought **between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company.** The annexation of Sindh by Britishers led to a series of battles between Britishers and Sikh Rulers which forms part of First Anglo Sikh War. The war ended with the **Treaty of Lahore**, which resulted into ceding territory to the British and led to beginning of establishment of British control over the Sikh kingdom.

105. Solution: (c)

Exp) option c is the correct answer,

The credit for establishing a strong kingdom of Punjab goes to Raja Ranjit Singh. Raja Ranjit Singh brought under control the area extending from the Sutlej to the Jhelum. He conquered Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802.

Statement 1 is correct. The Treaty of Amritsar was signed between Raja Rajit Singh and Charles T. Metcalfe, representing the British East India Company. It was the changed political scenarios where Napoleonic danger receded and the English became more assertive, that led Raja Ranjit Singh to sign the Treaty of Amritsar (April 25, 1809) with the Company.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Treaty of Amritsar** was significant for its immediate as well as potential effects. It **checked one of the most cherished ambitions of Ranjit Singh to extend his rule over the entire Sikh nation by accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary line for his dominions and the Company'**

106. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of India between 1848 and 1856. There was a widespread custom of adoption among the Indian kings to secure an heir in the absence of a natural successor i.e. son. During Lord Dalhousie's term many rulers of states died without a male issue and several states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Dalhousie annexed various states during his eight-year tenure (1848-56) as governor-general. He took over princely sates in the order,

1. Satara (1848),
2. Sambalpur and Baghat (1850)
3. Udaipur (1852)
4. Nagpur (1853)
5. Jhansi (1854)

107. Solution: (c)

Exp) option c is the correct answer.

Lord Hastings became Governor-General in 1813 and continued till 1823. He adopted a vigorous

forward policy and waged wars extensively. His aggressive and imperialist polices paved the way for the general of expansion of the British Empire. He further expanded British power in India.

Option 1 is correct: In 1814, under Lord Hastings, the British engaged in war with Nepal due to Gurkha incursions. The conflict led to the Treaty of Sagauli in March 1816, where Nepal relinquished claims over Tarai, ceded Kumaon and Garhwal to the British, and agreed to British residency in Katmandu.

Option 2 is correct: Under Lord Hastings in 1818, the Pindaris were suppressed. During the time of Baji Rao I, they were irregular horsemen attached to the Maratha army. Originating in Maharashtra, they operated without allegiance to caste or creed, surviving on plunder. Hastings marshaled a force of 113,000 and 300 guns to eradicate them. By 1824, after decisive action, the Pindaris were dismantled, their leaders subdued, and their threat eliminated.

Option 3 is correct: Third Maratha War (1817-1819) was the final conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire in India. It took place during the period of lord Hastings. The war began on November 5, 1817, and ended in February 1818, with the British defeating the Marathas on June 3, 1818. The war left the British in control of most of India, south of the Sutlej, and the Peshwa's territories were absorbed into the Bombay Presidency.

108. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The opening up of seaborne trade of the Europeans in the Indian Ocean to India made a historic revolution in Indian History. **By the end of the fifteenth century (1498),** Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut which marked the entry of Portuguese in India. Portuguese occupied the Indian territory by establishing factories and military garrisons at several strategic points. By the 18th century, the Portuguese in India lost their commercial influence. Finally the Portuguese left India completely on December 19, 1961. The decline of the Portuguese was brought about by several factors.

Statement 1 is correct: The religious policies of the Portuguese, particularly their activities through organizations like the Jesuits, did indeed contribute to political fears and tensions in India during their colonial period and became a cause of for their decline. One of the central objectives of Portuguese colonial policy was the **conversion of indigenous populations to Christianity.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The discovery of Brazil (not Japan) indeed diverted Portugal's colonizing activities to the west (not far east), away from their previous focus on India and the Indian Ocean region.

Statement 3 is correct: The initial monopoly held by the Portuguese over the knowledge of the sea route to India was inevitably challenged as other European powers, such as the Dutch and the English, began to develop their own skills in ocean navigation. With the spread of knowledge and advancements in maritime technology, these emerging powers also gained access to the lucrative trade routes to India. **It badly affected Portuguese monopoly of trade in India causing decline of Portuguese in India.**

Important Tips

One of the reasons for **decline in the Portuguese power in India was the emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia** and North India and the rise of the turbulent Marathas as their immediate neighbours. The emergence of such powerful dynasties in neighbouring regions and the rise of the Marathas created a more challenging environment for the Portuguese in India. This ultimately led to a reduction in the local advantages they had initially gained, contributing to their decline in power over time.

109. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the East India Company emerged as Bengal's de facto rulers. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of governance, where both the Company and the Nawab shared power. The Company controlled diwani (revenue collection) and nizamat (police and judicial functions), obtained from the emperor and the subahdar of Bengal respectively.

Statement 1 is correct: Robert Clive implemented the Dual Government system, wherein both the Company and the Nawab shared governance responsibilities in Bengal. The diwani rights was under the control of the East India Company and as the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenue, while through the right to nominate the Deputy Nazim, it controlled the nizamat or the Police or Judicial powers. This arrangement is known as 'Dual or Double Government'.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Robert Clive introduced the Dual Government system in Bengal in 1765 which was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772, who was appointed as the first Governor-General of Bengal. Hastings initiated significant administrative reforms during his tenure, including the abolition of the Dual Government system in Bengal, as part of broader efforts to streamline and centralize British control over Indian territories.

110. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: Britain's superior capacity to finance its Carnatic wars played a pivotal role in its triumph over European competitors, notably the French in India. Unlike its rivals, Britain possessed greater financial resources, allowing for increased military expenditure. This enabled Britain to sustain prolonged campaigns and reinforce its presence in the region, ultimately securing strategic advantages and consolidating its dominance..

Statement-II is correct: Between the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century, Britain's strategic use of the debt markets, notably from 1694 to 1812, facilitated by the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, enabled it to outspend rivals like France in military endeavors. This financial prowess was crucial during the Carnatic wars, highlighting Britain's ability to leverage economic resources for military success.

Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I: English East India Company's use of debt markets was part of Britain's broader financial strategy, which contributed to its better funding during the wars, compared to other European powers.

111. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Jotedars are a rich class of peasants who had acquired vast areas of land (sometimes as much as several thousand acres). They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region.

They are village landlords. The jotedars used to take lands on long-term leases from the zamindars and then got that cultivated on contract on a sharecropping basis. The lease so granted by the zamindar for the purpose of bringing the land back into cultivation at concessional rates. However, peasants' rights in the jotes were recognized by a set of customary codes.

Option b is incorrect: In south India, British intervention, while widening and deepening the circuits of cash transactions, **consolidated the position of the leading mirasidars (peasant-proprietor) as 'village contractors'.** As David Ludden tells us, these mirasidars now began combining cultivation with revenue farming and local level agrarian management. 'Mahajan' mirasidars used their control over land, labour and various commercial assets to accumulate financial resources that enabled them to contract for village revenues.

Option c is incorrect: Under Jagirdari system during Mughal regime, the land assignments given in lieu of salary to the nobles. The areas thus assigned were called jagir and **its holder jagirdar.** However, jagirdar was not allotted the land instead he received the income/revenue from the area assigned to him. Jagirs were frequently transferable.

Option d is incorrect: Daftardars were officials appointed in the Hyderabad region during the 18th century under the control of the Nawab. They were responsible for maintaining records and administrative paperwork, ensuring efficient governance by managing documentation within the administrative apparatus of the state.

112. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Joseph François Dupleix was a prominent French colonial administrator in India during the 18th century. Serving as Governor-General of French establishments in India, he expanded French influence through strategic alliances and military campaigns. Dupleix's policies laid the groundwork for French colonial aspirations in the Indian subcontinent, shaping subsequent European rivalry.

Statement 1 is correct: **Dupleix is credited with introducing the concept of "subsidiary alliance" in India**. He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar. This diplomatic strategy involved European powers, like the French, providing military support to Indian rulers in exchange for various privileges and influence.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Dupleix, a French colonial administrator in India during the 18th century, **did not have any authority or influence to abolish the practice of sati.** Dupleix's focus in India was primarily on expanding French territorial and political influence, particularly through military and diplomatic means.

However, Afonso de Albuquerque, a Portuguese governor, did abolish sati in some of his acquired territories, including Goa in 1510.

Statement 3 is incorrect: While Dupleix was a prominent figure during the early stages of the Carnatic Wars, particularly in the first Carnatic War (1746–1748) and the second Carnatic War (1749–1754), he did not lead the French army in the third Carnatic war (1758-1764). Dupleix was recalled in 1754 due to the initial defeat of the French army in the Second Carnatic War and the heavy cost incurred by the company due to Dupleix's political decisions.

113. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Policy of Subordinate Isolation was followed by British during 1813 to 1857 in India. The policy advocated that Indian states were supposed to act in subordinate cooperation with the British government and acknowledge its supremacy.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under the Policy of Subordinate Isolation, the Indian states surrendered all forms of external sovereignty but retained sovereignty in internal administration. British Residents in these princely states were transformed from diplomatic agents of a foreign power to executive and controlling officers of a superior government.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1834, the Board of Directors issued directives advocating the annexation of states whenever feasible, setting the stage for a policy of expansion. **This policy reached its zenith under Dalhousie, resulting in the annexation of eight states, including significant ones like Satara and Nagpur.** The policy was implemented from 1813-1858. Lord Lytton became Governor general/ Viceroy of India in 1876.

114. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: 4-1-3-2.

Option 4 : Battle of Karnal (1739): In 1739, Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the **Battle of Karnal** and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah and annexed areas west of the Indus into the Persian empire. Nadir Shah was the Persian king and founder of the Afsharid dynasty of Iran. The battle took place in Karnal, northern India, and was a decisive victory for Nadir Shah.

Option 1: Battle of St. Thome(1746) : Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, during First Carnatic war (1740-48). A small French army under Captain Paradise defeated the strong Indian army under Mahfuz Khan at St. Thome on the banks of the River Adyar.

Option 3: Battle of Chinsurah (1759): Mir Jafar, discontented with Clive's interference, conspired with the Dutch at Chinsura. However, the **English defeated the Dutch at the Battle of Chinsura in November 1759.**

Option 2: Third Battle of Panipat(1761): The Third Battle of Panipat took place on January 14, 1761 in Panipat, Haryana, India, between the Maratha Empire and the Durrani Empire of Afghanistan. The Durrani Empire was led by Ahmad Shah Durrani, who also controlled Punjab and Sindh, and the Maratha Empire was on the rise in the 18th century and controlled many regions, including Delhi. The Maratha Confederacy was led by Sadashivrao Bhau in the Third Battle of Panipat.

115. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The expedition of Vasco de Gama that reached Calicut in May 1498 after rounding the Cape of Good Hope was inspired by many motives. The basic aim of the Portuguese was to establish their monopoly over the spice trade with Europe.

Pair 1 is correct: The King of Portugal appointed Francisco De Almeida as governor in India for a three-year term in 1505. He was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca. **Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was popularly known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).**

Pair 2 is correct: Alfonso de Albuquerque succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India in 1509. He is considered as the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East. He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea. **Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510. Goa, the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur, became the first piece of Indian territory to fall under European control since the era of Alexander the Great.** This marked a significant milestone in European colonial expansion in India.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Nino da Cunha assumed the office of governor of Portuguese territories in India in November 1529. He shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa. During his tenure, Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat was killed by Portuguese in 1537. He also attempted to increase Portuguese influence in Bengal by settling many Portuguese nationals there with Hooghly as their headquarters. **Sati is a practice among Hindu communities where a recently widowed woman, either voluntarily or by force, immolates herself on her deceased husband's pyre. The practice of Sati was abolished in Goa, by Alfonso de Albuquerque (not by Nino da Cunha).**

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HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

REBELLIONS AND REFORM MOVEMENTS

2.1. The Revolt of 1857

1. **Consider the following statements regarding Rani Laxmibai's role in the revolt of 1857:**
   1. She raised a revolt against British rulers to oppose the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
   2. Tantia Tope and Scindia Ruler of Gwalior supported her in the struggle against British.
   3. She defeated Sir Hugh Rose in the Battle at Kalpi.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   - (a) 1 only
   - (b) 2 and 3 only
   - (c) 1 and 3 only
   - (d) 1 and 2 only

2. **Consider the following factors:**
   1. Annexation of certain Princely States by British
   2. Proclamation of Queen Victoria as empress of India
   3. Enactment of General Services Enlistment Act by Lord Canning
   4. Imposition of high tariff duties on Indian made-goods
   5. Inspiration from Russian Revolution

   How many of the above factors can be considered as the probable causes of Revolt of 1857?
   - (a) Only two
   - (b) Only three
   - (c) Only four
   - (d) All five

3. **Consider the following statements:**

   Statement I: Post 1857, the peasant class in many British ruled areas of India became more aware of their legal rights.

   Statement II: Post 1857, the peasant class used legal methods in courts against zamindars and the British administration for justice.

   Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
   - (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
   - (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
   - (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
   - (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

4. **In the aftermath of the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements regarding the British attitude towards Zamindars:**
   1. The British turned hostile towards Zamindars due to their alleged involvement in the 1857 Revolt.
   2. The British started to favor peasants over Zamindars by granting them ownership rights over the lands.

   Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
   - (a) 1 only
   - (b) 2 only
   - (c) Both 1 and 2
   - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. **Why it is said that the revolt of 1857 was not a unified revolt against the British rule in India?**
   1. Complete lack of participation of women.
   2. No common goal for the future of the country.
   3. Few princely states supported the British.
   4. Lack of Hindu-Muslim unity.

   Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   - (a) 1 and 4 only
   - (b) 2 and 3 only
   - (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
   - (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

6. **Which of the following was/were the response of Britishers after the revolt of 1857?**
   1. British started adhering to the Indian customs and practices while administering the law.
   2. Policy of religious discrimination against Muslims was followed to prevent the reoccurrence of a revolt like 1857 mutiny.

3. Indians were promoted to the higher ranks in army for better communication with lower ranks.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

7. Which among the following can be considered as the causes behind the Revolt of 1857?

1. Corruption in the Company's administration
2. Activities of Christian missionaries
3. Revival of the older system of zamindari
4. The ruin of Indian handicrafts industry

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

8. Consider the following pairs:

Leaders of 1857 revolt	Key reason of his/her revolt
1. Nana Saheb	Refusal of the Family Title
2. Kunwar Singh	Deprivation from his own estates
3. Khan Bahadur	Against the policy of Doctrine of Lapse
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal	Annexation of Awadh

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

9. Which of the following commissions was appointed after the Revolt of 1857 to look into the military affairs of India?

(a) Sadler Commission
(b) Peel Commission
(c) Campbell Commission
(d) Strachey Commission

10. Consider the following statements regarding the actions taken by the British Government in the aftermath of the Revolt of 1857:

1. An attempt was made to pacify the Indians by Indianizing the army and drastically reducing the proportion of European soldiers.
2. Land and Property of Muslims were confiscated on a large scale as they were believed to be responsible for the rebellion.
3. Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

11. In the context of Indian history, Sir Colin Campbell, John Nicholson, and Colonel Neill were associated with which of the following?

(a) Founding of the Indian National Congress
(b) Framing of the Indian Penal Code
(c) Suppression of the Revolt of 1857
(d) Signing of the Treaty of Yandaboo

12. With reference to the consequences of the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. British brought a new policy of perpetual support for "native princes".
3. Indian soldiers were completely banned from holding any commissioned ranks in the British Indian Army.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

13. The Battle of Chinhat, a significant event in modern Indian history, is primarily associated with which of the following?

(a) The Revolt of 1857
(b) The Second Anglo-Sikh War
(c) The First Anglo-Mysore War
(d) The First Anglo-Afghan War

14. With reference to Revolt of 1857, consider the following passage:

"He emerged as the leader of Baraut pargana during the 1857 uprising. During the revolt, he destroyed the bridge of boats over the River Yamuna. He set up an intelligence network by disrupting the British communication to Meerut. He also converted an English officer's bungalow into a "hall of justice," to resolve local disputes."

Which one of the following leaders is described in the above given passage?

(a) Devi Singh
(b) Rao Tula Ram
(c) Ahmadullah Shah
(d) Shah mal

15. Who among the following was the Governor-General of India during the 1857 Revolt, also known as the First War of Indian Independence?

(a) Lord Dalhousie (James Andrew Broun Ramsay)
(b) Lord Elgin (Victor Alexander Bruce)
(c) Lord Charles John Canning
(d) Lord Charles Hardinge

16. Consider the following pairs regarding the Revolt of 1857:

Centre of Revolt	Associated Leader
1. Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
2. Bihar	Raja Kunwar Singh
3. Odisha	Kandapareshwar Singh
4. Assam	Surendra Shahi

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

17. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following statements about Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah:

1. He was contemporary of the Mughal ruler Farrukhsiyar.
2. He is popularly known as Danka Shah or the Maulvi with a drum.
3. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat against British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

18. With reference to Indian history, the Azamgarh proclamation is related to:

(a) grievances of different sections of the society against the unjust colonial rule
(b) demand for a separate state for Muslims.
(c) demand for separate electorates for Muslims.
(d) supporting Muslims on khilafat issue.

19. Consider the following pairs of important centers of 1857 revolt and the leaders associated with them:

Centre	Leader
1. Lucknow	Khan Bahadur khan
2. Kanpur	Nana Saheb
3. Arrah	Kunwar Singh
4. Faizabad	Chaudhary Shah Mal

How many of the above pairs are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

20. The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India as it led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government. In this context consider the following statements:

1. The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army was reduced and the number of European soldiers was increased.
2. The people of India were promised nonintervention in matters of religious belief or worship within British India.
3. Artillery units of army were to be headed by Indians.
4. British brought a new policy of perpetual support for "native princes".

Which of the statements given above are correct with respect to socio-administrative policies of British immediately after 1857?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

21. Consider the following events:

1. Chapathi movement
2. Azamgarh Proclamation
3. Cunningham Circular

How many of the above events are associated with the revolt of 1857?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

2.2. Peasant, Civil & Tribal Uprising and Worker's Movements

22. With reference to Bijolia movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a tribal revolt in Bengal against the oppression by Britishers and money lenders.
2. It was led by Sadhu Sitaram Das.
3. The unique feature of the movement was women's participation in confronting police horsemen.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

23. With regard to the peasant movements in India, consider the following statements regarding Paika Rebellion (1817):

1. The abolition of the 'Cowrie' as currency by the East India Company was one of the causes for the Paika Rebellion.
2. It was led by Bakshi Jagabandhu.
3. The British government established the Walter Ewer Commission to investigate the cause of this rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 2 only

24. With reference to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. Its founding session was held at Calcutta in 1915.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai served as its first President.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak played an instrumental role in the formation of AITUC.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Vellore Mutiny in 1806:

1. The primary cause of the mutiny was the interference in the social and religious practices of the sepoys.
2. During this mutiny the sepoys proclaimed Fateh Hyder, as their new ruler.
3. It resulted in the recall of Governor of Madras, Willam Bentinck, to England.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

26. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Bakasht land movement?

(a) It opposed the eviction of tenants from the Bakasht lands held by the Zamindars.
(b) It took place in Bihar's Munger district during the 1930s.
(c) Indian National Congress backed the Provincial Kisan Sabha of Bihar on the issue of 'Bakasht land.'
(d) It resulted in the enactment of the Bihar Tenancy Act in 1938.

27. Consider the following factors:

1. The British Government's meager investment in agriculture.
2. Demand of illegal dues by Zamindars from the peasants.
3. Charging of excess interest rate by the money lenders.

How many of the above factors led to impoverishment of peasants during Colonial Rule in India?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

28. Consider the following pairs:

Governors-General of Bengal	Significant Events in their Rule
1. Sir John Shore	Vellore Mutiny
2. Lord Amherst	First Burmese war
3. Sir George Barlow	Battle of Kharda

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

29. Consider the following statements with reference to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI):

1. It was established by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and GD Birla in 1927.
2. Initially it was against the Civil disobedience movement launched by Indian National Congress in 1930 but later it gave its support.

Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Which of the following were the features of Peasant Movements which occurred in British India after 1857?

1. Peasant demands were largely centred around economic issues.
2. These movements mainly targeted the British Rule, and were not against the indigenous zamindars and moneylenders.
3. The peasants became aware of their legal rights and asserted them in the courts.
4. All these movements had a very wide territorial reach.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

31. With reference to 'Eka Movement', consider the following statements:

1. It was a peasant movement that erupted in regions of the United Provinces.
2. The movement originated as an offshoot of Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. One of the objectives of the movement was the refusal to do forced labour.
4. Madari Pasi was one of the leaders of the Eka Movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. With reference to the working-class movements in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Moderates generally did not support the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891.
2. The Congress supported the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
3. Dadabhai Naoroji started a newspaper 'Bharat Shramjeevi' for expressing the demands of the working class.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

33. In context of 'Peasant activity in provinces during first half of 20th Century in India', which of the statements given below are correct?

1. In the Malabar region, the most popular way of meeting peasant's demand was to appeal through Judicial courts.
2. Andhra Kisan Sabha was setup as provincial ryot association for anti-Zamindari movement.
3. The Provincial Kisan Sabha of Bihar dissented with the Congress over the 'Bakasht land' issue.
4. The peasants of Punjab went on strike on the issue of resettlement of land revenue and increase of water rates.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

34. With reference to Kuka Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The Movement was started by Bhagat Jawaharmal.
2. The movement emphasized on discouraging the caste system.
3. The movement propagated the concept of swadeshi and non-cooperation much before they became part of the Indian national movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

35. With reference to Ahom Revolt of 1828, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt took place after the Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826.
2. It was led by Gomdhar Konwar and Dhanjay Borgohain.
3. The revolt occurred due to extortionist land revenue policy of Britishers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

36. With reference to 'Warli Rebellion', consider the following statements:

1. The reason of revolt was poor labour wages offered by the landlords to the tribal workers.
2. Both men and women played an important role in the revolt against the Landlords.
3. The rebellion was spread across Jharkhand, Bihar and in the coastal regions of West Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

37. With reference to the workers participation during the freedom struggle movement, consider the following statements:

1. A Railwaymen's Union was formed during the Swadeshi movement in 1906.
2. The large-scale participation of labourers in the Non-Cooperation movement gave impetus to the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
3. Workers did not participate in post-World War national upsurge of 1945 to 1947.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

38. With reference to the working-class movement during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. During the Second World War, a faction led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the All-India Trade Union Congress to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation.
2. Initially, the Indian working class supported the British war efforts during second World War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

39. He was a social worker and leader of the Brahmo Samaj. He was one of the earliest workers for labour welfare in India and started the workingmen's club. He was the editor of the newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.

Who among the following is described in the above passage?

(a) Sasipada Banerjee
(b) M N Roy
(c) Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee
(d) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday

40. With reference to the Mainland and Northeast Tribal revolts of colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. Tribal revolts of the Northeast did not concern itself with uprooting colonial rule from India.
2. Mainland tribal revolts were mainly caused due to agrarian distress and disruption of lifestyle.
3. The mainland tribal revolts generally lasted much longer than those in the Northeast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

41. With reference to 'Indigo revolt', consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was mainly confined to the Vidarbha region of present-day Maharashtra
2. It was against government's policy of higher export duty on indigo.
3. Revolt consists of violent attack on governments properties followed with armed rebellion.
4. The dance-drama 'Chitrangada' by Rabindranath Tagore portrayed this revolt accurately.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

42. With reference to 'Bardoli Satyagraha', consider the following statements:

1. It was against the British decision to levy an additional tax on salt production in the region.
2. An Inquiry Committee was set up in 1928 by the British government under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel to review the issue.
3. Under the movement, Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion in the region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

43. Which of the following were the impact of British rule on tribals in India?

1. The authority of the tribal chiefs was increased as they were allowed to make and enforce their own laws.
2. The practice of shifting cultivation by tribals was replaced by land settlements with definite land rights.
3. All the tribals were disallowed from practicing jhum cultivation in reserve forests marked by Britishers in India.
4. Tribal trade increased many times due to growing demand for silk in European markets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

44. With reference to the Bombay Millhand's Association, consider the following statements:

1. It was the first organised trade union in India.
2. It was founded by Narain Meghajee Lokhande.
3. It demanded reduction in working hours and a weekly holiday for workers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

45. With reference to 'Santhal rebellion', consider the following statements:

1. The revolt began as a reaction against the revenue system of the British East India Company.
2. It began in the Deccan plateau region and spread in region of present-day Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
3. Jatra Bhagat and Balram Bhagat provided leadership to the Santhal rebellion.

Which of the statement given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

46. With reference to 'Tribal movements during British rule', consider the following pairs:

Tribal movements	Reason
1. Kol rebellion	Failure of British to protect them from Kuki violence
2. Bastar revolt	Recruitment of labour for World War I
3. Munda uprisings	Exploitation by forest contractors

4. Rampa revolt	Against imposition of Madras Forest Act, 1882

Which of the given above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

47. With reference to the Deccan Riots of 1870s, consider the following statements:

1. Reduction in cotton prices after the end of American Civil War was a reason for these riots.
2. The riots were preceded by a social boycott movement against the money lenders.
3. The riots resulted into the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

48. With reference to the Poligars Rebellion (1795-1805), consider the following statements:

1. Poligars were local chiefs who provided military services in the Vijayanagar Empire.
2. The First rebellion of poligars was led by Kattabomman Nayakan.
3. The Third poligar rebellion was the against the prevalent feudal system.
4. The Poligar system was later replaced by the Zamindari system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

49. Consider the following pairs:

Tribal Leader	Associated with
1. Budhu Bhagat	Larka rebellion
2. Kanhu Murmu	Santhal rebellion
3. Chakra Bisoi	Khond uprising
4. Tirot Sing	Khasi uprising

How many of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All the four

50. With reference to the system of Indigo cultivation in India during the Colonial Period, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Ryot/Ryoti system, the Planter cultivated Indigo by employing hired labourers on land controlled by him.
2. Under the Nij system, the Planter signs a contract with the peasants and provides loans for cultivation.
3. At the end of the 19th century, the entire indigo cultivated land was under the Nij system.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

51. With reference to the Ahom Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. It occurred along the North West frontier province.
2. The main reason for this revolt was annexation of their land by the local landlords.
3. The revolt succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war.
4. The rebellion was led by Gomdhar Konwar and Dhanjoy Borgohain.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

52. Many popular resistances occurred against the British domination in the first half of the 19th Century. Which of the following were the reasons for the occurrence of these popular resistances against the Britishers?

1. High land revenue charged by the British
2. The growth of new social classes such as money lenders
3. Discriminatory trade policy practised by the British
4. Administrative innovation by British such as new legal system
5. Hostility of priestly class against British

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 3 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

53. With reference to the Ramosi Peasant Force, consider the following statements:

1. Its activities are confined to the Eastern part of India.
2. It saw Indian moneylenders as the real enemy and not the British government.
3. It only used legal methods to achieve its objectives, and did not resort to violence.
4. It aimed to raise funds for its activities through dacoities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 4 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

54. With reference to the Sanyasi Rebellion, consider the following statements:

1. It was characterised by the complete absence of Muslim saints/monks.
2. The novel 'Devi Chaudhurani', written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is based on this rebellion.
3. The Bengal famine of 18th century was one of the causes of this rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

55. Which of the following personalities was/were associated with the Women's Indian Association?

1. Margaret Cousins
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
4. Annie Besant
5. Muthulakshmi Reddy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 5 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

56. Which of the following were the major causes of civil uprisings that occurred in India during the British rule?

1. Encroachments on tribal lands by the East India Company.
2. Rapid changes in the land revenue system
3. The ruin of Indian handicraft industries.
4. British interference in religious practices of Indians.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

57. Consider the following statements regarding White Mutiny:

1. It was the started by the European troops in India because they were against the complete transfer of power from East India Company to the British Crown.
2. The transfer of power to British Crown stopped the special allowances received by the European troops when they were on duty outside the home territories.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. In the context of Colonial India, consider the following statements regarding the 'Damin-i-Koh':

1. It was a land area demarcated in the Rajmahal hills region to accommodate Santhals.
2. The British Government prohibited the cultivation of crops in this area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

59. In the context of Modern Indian history, consider the following statements regarding uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur in the later half of 18th century and the first half of the 19th century:

1. Strikara Bhanj and Dhananjay Bhanj were the leaders of this uprising.

2. The main cause of the revolt was the resentment caused due to subsidiary alliance arrangement.
3. One of the main Centers of this uprising was in the Northern Circar region.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 only

60. Consider the following information:

Name of Revolt	Associated leader	Cause
1. Sanyasi Rebellion	Raja Jagganath	Restrictions imposed by the British upon pilgrimage of certain classes of people
2. Santhal Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu	Exploitation of tribal people by British officials, zamindars and money lenders
3. Kutch Rebellion	Rao Bharamal II	Attack of Pindaris on British factories and offices

In how many of the rows given above is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

61. With regards to Birsa Munda, consider the following statements:

1. He led the Ulgulan Rebellion against the British colonial rule in the late 19th century
2. He is revered as Dharti Aba for his contribution to tribal rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

62. In the context of modern Indian History, consider the following statements:

1. Moamarias Revolt was a peasant-led movement against the British taxation policy in Assam.
2. Moamarias followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

63. With reference to popular People's Resistance Against British rule before 1857, consider the following information:

Major revolt	Leader of the revolt	Associated area
1. Pahariya Rebellion	Tilka Manjhi	Kutch
2. Chuar Uprising	Durjan Singh	Midnapore
3. Bhil Uprising	Govind Guru	Khandesh
4. Ramosi Uprising	Chittur Singh	Chotanagpur

In how many of the above given rows, the given information is correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

64. Which one of the following was the primary cause of Kol Uprising (1831-32) during British rule in India?

(a) Promotion of indigo cultivation in tribal areas
(b) Abolition of cowrie currency
(c) Leasing of tribal villages to non-tribals
(d) Introduction of the Permanent Settlement in tribal regions

65. Which amongst the following correctly describe(s) the nature of peasant movements in India that occurred during the later half of the 19th century?

1. Rather than economic issues, these movements focussed primarily on political issues.

2. The territorial reach of these movements were very wide, mostly covering more than one province.
3. Middle-class nationalist-minded intelligentsia played an important role in some of these movements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 only

66. With reference to the Deccan Riots of 1875, consider the following statements:

1. Increase in the land revenue demand by over 50% by the British in the region was one of the reasons for the outbreak of revolt.
2. Organisations such as the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha actively supported the riots.
3. Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 was one of the major outcomes of the movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

67. With reference to Modern Indian history, the Kundara Proclamation is associated with which of the following revolts?

(a) Revolt of Moamarias
(b) Poligars' Revolt
(c) Sanyasi Revolt
(d) Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Paika Rebellion (1817):

1. The rebellion was led by Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar.
2. The abolition of the local cowrie currency and the requirement of tax payments in silver by the British caused resentment among Paikas.
3. The rebellion received active support from the local zamindars of the region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

69. With reference to the tribal revolts during the colonial rule, consider the following pairs:

Revolt	Present day region of Occurrence
1. Koya Revolt	Andhra Pradesh
2. Singphos Rebellion	Punjab
3. Ramosi Uprising	Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

70. Consider the following events during British rule in India:

1. Devi Movement
2. Ahom Revolt
3. Pahariya Rebellion
4. Tebhaga Movement

What is the correct chronological order of the above events?

(a) 2-3-1-4
(b) 3-2-1-4
(c) 3-1-2-4
(d) 2-4-1-3

71. With reference to Munda Rebellion of 1899, consider the following statements:

1. The rebellion emerged in the Chhotanagpur region.
2. The abolition of the Zamindari system by the British in the region led to the uprising.
3. The movement identified missionaries and government officials as the sources of oppression.
4. Britishers passed the Tenancy Act 1903 recognising the Mundari Khuntkatti system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1 and 4 only

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Santhal Hool (rebellion) of 1855-56:

1. The rebellion was fought under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu.
2. The Battle of Maheshpur is a significant event associated with the Santhal rebellion.
3. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed as a consequence of the Santhal rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 3

73. With reference to the Peasant movements during 19th and 20th century in India, consider the following information:

Peasant movement	Major participants	Cause of the movement
1. Mappila Revolt	Chittur Singh	High revenue demand by the British.
2. Bardoli Satyagraha	Vallabhbhai Patel	Increase in land revenue demand by the authorities.
3. Indigo revolt	Vasudev Balwant Phadke	Exploitation of peasants by forcing them to cultivate indigo

In how many of the above rows, the information is correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

74. Which of the following leaders are associated with the All India Kisan Congress/Sabha?

1. Swami Sahjanand Saraswati
2. Acharya N.G. Ranga
3. Indulal Yagnik
4. Acharya Narendra Dev

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

75. Consider the following statements about Telangana Peasant Movement of late 1940s:

1. It was a non-violent movement based on Gandhian principle of satyagraha.
2. Abolition of forced labour was one of the important demands of the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. With reference to the contributions of individuals to the working-class movements in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sasipada Banerjea started the newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi to highlight the grievances of the working class.
2. N.M. Lokhande established the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association, one of the earliest labour organizations in India.
3. Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengali started the newspaper Deenbandhu to support the cause of mill workers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

77. With reference to the British colonial government in India, consider the following statements regarding the Trade Union Act, 1926:

1. It defines the term 'Trade Union' and provides for the registration of the trade unions.
2. As per the Act, any person who has attained the minimum age of twelve years may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union.
3. The Act prohibited trade unions from engaging in any political activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

78. With reference to Modern Indian History, consider the following information:

Movement	Name of the Leader	Primary Objective of the Movement
1. Vaikom Satyagraha	K.P. Kesava	Challenging the denial of the access to temples and public roads for untouchables
2. Aruvippuram Movement	E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	Demanding for the Representation of lower castes in Legislature
3. Self-Respect Movement	Sree Narayana Guru	Abolition of the caste system with focus on women's rights

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

79. What was the chief reason for the Poligar Rebellion in southern parts of India during the late 18th century?

(a) British disruption of the traditional chieftaincy system among the poligars.
(b) Famine and widespread starvation in the Madras Presidency.
(c) Religious interference and forced conversion by the British missionaries.
(d) Indigo planters forcing the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops.

80. With reference to Lachit Borphukan, consider the following statements:

1. He defeated the Mughal forces led by Raja Ramsingh-I in the 'Battle of Saraighat'.
2. He signed the treaty of Yandabo with the British, to seek their cooperation in his war against the Mughals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following pairs of tribal revolts and their leaders:

Revolt	Leader
1. Koraput Revolt	Laxman Naik
2. Khasi Uprising	Tirot Sing
3. Heraka movement	Haipou Jadonang

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

82. Consider the following statements about 'Ulgulan', the tribal movement that took place during the colonial rule in India:

1. It took place in the present-day state of Assam.
2. One of the key demands of the movement was to abolish the land ownership system known as 'Khuntkatti' system.
3. Abolition of the Beth-Begari system was an important outcome of this movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3

83. Arrange the following events in the chronological order:

1. Ramosi Uprising under Vasudeo Balwant Phadke
2. Pabna Agrarian Uprising led by Shah Chandra Roy
3. Eka Movement by members of Pasi and Ahir castes

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 - 2 - 3
(b) 3 - 1 – 2
(c) 2 - 3 – 1
(d) 2 - 1 - 3

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60:

1. Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas were important leaders of the movement.
2. Deenbandhu Mitra wrote the play Neel Darpan, to show the plight of indigo peasants during that period.

3. The British government established the Campbell Commission in 1866 to look into the demands of the leaders of the Indigo Revolt.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Tebhaga Movement (1946):

1. The primary demand was to reduce the jotedars' share in the crop harvest from half to one-third.
2. The British government launched "Operation Barga" to suppress the Tebhaga movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. In the context of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding 'Indigo Commission':

1. The Indigo Commission was presided by Sir Thomas Munro.
2. The Commission was established mainly to expand indigo cultivation in order to increase revenue for the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. With reference to the Ramosi Peasant Force, consider the following statements:

1. Its activities were confined to the Eastern part of India.
2. It saw Indian moneylenders as the real enemy and not the British government.
3. It only used legal methods to achieve its objectives and did not resort to violence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of the above

88. With reference to the Vande Matram Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was started in response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905.
2. The movement called for the boycott of British institutions and goods.
3. It was majorly active in the deltaic regions of present-day Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. Consider the following statements regarding Punnapra-Vayalar Uprising of 1946:

1. It was a tribal revolt against the settlement of outsiders in the tribal areas.
2. The Dewan of Travancore supported this movement.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

90. What was the main reason behind the occurrence of the Warli Adivasi Revolt of 1945?

(a) Demand made for better wages and working conditions by the tribal people.
(b) Extending the Quit India movement to the rural areas.
(c) Protest against the intervention of outsiders in the cultural matters of the tribal people.
(d) Protesting against the British government's policies about shifting cultivation.

91. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding the Tebhaga Movement?

1. The nerve centre of the movement was Bardoli region of Gujarat.
2. Implementation of the Adhiary Pratha Sytem of cultivation was one of the main demands of the movement.
3. Flood Commission, which was appointed as a result of this movement, accepted the demands of the peasants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

92. With reference to All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. Representing India at the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was one of the reasons for its establishment in 1920.
2. Lokmanya Tilak was elected as the first president of All India Trade Union Congress.
3. Dewan Chaman Lal and C.R. Das were among the prominent members of All India Trade Union Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

93. With reference Krishak Praja Party (KPP), consider the following statements:

1. The party was founded by Fazlul Huq in 1936.
2. The party tried to defend the rights of landless peasants in Bengal Province.
3. The party was successful in obtaining a majority in Bengal Provincial elections of 1937.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

94. Which of the following were the objectives of All India Kisan Sabha, 1936?

1. Abolition of Zamindari.
2. Struggle against colonialism in India.
3. Securing living wages for Agricultural laborers.
4. Complete abolition of land revenues.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

95. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for:

(a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third.
(b) the grant of ownership of land to the peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land.
(c) the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom.
(d) writing off all peasant debts.

96. Consider the following statements regarding the Punnapra-Vayalar Uprising of 1946.

1. It was mainly a peasant movement against high taxation imposed by the British officials.
2. It helped in the establishment of an independent Travancore.
3. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, the diwan of Travancore, supported the rebels against the British.
4. Fishermen community and labourers of Coir industry took part in this revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 4 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

97. Who among the following established the Bombay Mill-Hands Association to address the grievances of workers?

(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Narayan Malhar Joshi
(d) N.M. Lokhande

98. The All-India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was established in April 1936 in Lucknow. The organization was established during the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress held in the same year. Sahajanand Saraswati was the first president of AIKS, and general secretary was:

(a) Indulal Yagnik
(b) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
(c) N.G. Ranga
(d) E.M.S. Namboodiripad

99. Who among the following started the newspaper "Bharat Shramjeevi"?

(a) Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee
(b) Sasipada Banerjea
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal

100. Who of the following was sent as representative of labourers by British Indian Government in the Washington Summit of I.L.O. in the year 1919?

(a) V.P. Wadia
(b) N.M. Joshi
(c) C.F.Andrews
(d) Joseph Baptista

101. Consider the following pairs:

Revolt	Region
1. Koya	Eastern Godavari Track
2. Bhil	Western Ghats
3. Koli	Rajmahal Hills
4. Khond	Odisha

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

102. Consider the following pairs:

Uprisings	Causes/Reasons
1. Banaras Agitation of 1810	Imposition of House taxes.
2. Bareilly Upsurge of 1816	Imposition of Police tax.
3. Surat Riots of 1840	Rise in Salt taxes

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

103. Which commission, formed in 1940 to address land revenue issues, recommended the abolition of the Zamindari System in Bengal?

(a) Floud Commission
(b) Stretchy Commission
(c) Scott-Moncrieff Commission
(d) Frazer Commission

104. With reference to the Narkelberia Uprising, consider the following statements:

1. It was led by Titu Mir.
2. It was aimed against the local landlords.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

105. With reference to the tribal revolts against the colonial rule in India, which of the following is the correct chronological order of the following events?

1. Kol Uprising
2. Warli Revolt
3. Bastar Rebellion

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 3-2-1
(b) 1-3-2
(c) 3-1-2
(d) 2-1-3

106. In the context of modern Indian history, the hali system refers to:

(a) permit system under which Indian traders required passes for trading activities.
(b) bonded agriculture labour system.
(c) revenue farming system under which lands were granted to a third party.
(d) decentralized form of administration where military chiefs had control over a small number of villages.

107. With reference to the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) of 1920, consider the following statements:

1. It was inspired by the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia.
2. Dewan Chaman Lal was the first general secretary of the AITUC.
3. It played a crucial role in the creation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

108. Consider the following statement regarding the Pabna Agrarian League of 1870s:

1. The league was formed to resist the Zamindars' attempts to prevent the peasants from acquiring their occupancy rights.

2. The methods of revolt employed by the league were predominantly non-violent in nature.
3. The government passed the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 to provide relief to the peasants from Zamindari oppression.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

109. With reference to the United Province Kisan Sabha Movement, 1918, consider the following statement:

1. It protested against the offering of nazarana (gift payment), rasad (compulsory supplies) and begari (forced labour) by the peasants to the landlords.
2. It was established by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.
3. It led to the passage of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act in 1921.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

110. Consider the following factors:

1. Laws brought by colonial government enabling commodification of land.
2. Lack of government support for agricultural improvement.
3. Introduction of an alien system of courts and laws.
4. Desire to end zamindari system.
5. Rigid land tenures with extremely high rents.

How many of the above factors were the main causes of the early (19th century) peasant movements?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

111. With reference to the Mappila/Moplah Revolt of 1921, consider the following statements:

1. It was aimed at challenging the prevailing feudal system in the Malabar region, which resulted in a feud between the Muslim tenants and Hindu landlords of Kerala.
2. The movement was led by Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji.
3. The British Government enacted a Tenancy Act to pacify the agitating tenants.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

112. Consider the following statements with reference to Pagal Panthis Revolt during India's freedom struggle:

1. In its initial phases the movement was led by Karam Shah.
2. Pagal Panthi sect was based on the philosophy of religious harmony and non-violence.
3. Activities under the movement were mainly confined to the Satara district of Maharashtra.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

113. With reference to the Eka Movement of 1921, consider the following statement:

1. Its main reason was the extraction of more than the recorded rent by talukdars from the peasants.
2. It used the innovative methods like reciting kathas and holding religious meetings to mobilize support of peasants.
3. The movement lost the support of Indian National Congress, as it turned violent.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

114. The Khuntkatti tenure, a special category of land tenures, was prevalent in which one of the following regions of India during the British Colonial Rule?

(a) Bundelkhand region
(b) Garhwal region
(c) Chota Nagpur region
(d) Malwa region

115. Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram:

1. The primary cause of the revolt was the British annexation of Vizianagaram by applying the 'Doctrine of Lapse'.
2. The Battle of Padmanabhan is associated with this revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. In the context of Modern Indian history, consider the following statements regarding uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur in the first half of 19th century:

1. Strikara Bhanj and Dhananjay Bhanj were the leaders of this uprising.
2. The main cause of the revolt was the resentment caused due to subsidiary alliance arrangement.
3. One of the main Centers of this uprising was in the Northern Circar region.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

117. Consider the following statements regarding Kolhapur and Savant Vadi Revolt during 19th century:

1. The main cause behind the revolt was the government's step to raise the salt duty.
2. The Samangarh and Bhudargarh forts were the hotspots of the revolt.
3. Kundara Proclamation was issued by the villagers under the revolt to oust British from their region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 3 only

118. With reference to the Ahom Revolt, consider the following statements:

1. It occurred along the North-West frontier province.
2. The main reason for this revolt was annexation of land by the local landlords.
3. The revolt succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war.
4. The rebellion was led by Gomdhar Konwar and Dhanjoy Borgohain.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

119. With reference to the process of commercialization of agriculture during the British colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. Its main aim was to support the process of Industrialization in India.
2. It focused on producing only those agricultural products which were in demand in the global markets.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

120. Prabhat Kusum Roy Chaudhuri, Athanasuis Apurbakumar Ghosh and Premtosh Bose were prominent leaders related to which of the following during the Indian National Movement?

(a) Social reformers from Atmiya Sabha
(b) Revolutionaries who were hanged in Delhi conspiracy case
(c) Labour leaders who helped in organising labour
(d) Indian Industrialist who funded national movement

2.3. Socio Religious Reform Movements

121. Consider the following pairs:

Association	Founder/Founding member
1. Servants of India Society	Narayan Malhar Joshi
2. Social Service League	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Justice party	P. Theagaraya Chetty

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

122. With reference to the Theosophical movement, consider the following statements:

1. Annie Besant was one of the founders of Theosophical movement.
2. It rejected the philosophy of reincarnation and karma.
3. Presently, the international headquarters of the theosophical society is in New Delhi.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

123. Directions: For the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R), choose the correct alternative from the following.

Assertion (A): The Christian missionaries lent their support to the various socio-religious reformist movements in India.

Reason (R): The Christian missionaries saw an opportunity to draw Indians closer to Christianity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

124. With reference to Swami Dayanand Saraswati, consider the following statements:

1. He authored 'Rigvedadi Bhasya Bhumika'.
2. He opposed idolatry and ritualistic worship.
3. He was in favor of a system of government in which one man has absolute power.
4. He was a strong critic of the belief of maya or illusion.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

125. With reference to 'Swami Vivekananda', consider the following statements:

1. He joined Keshab Chandra Sen's Nava Vidhan.
2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose called him the "maker of modern India"
3. He wrote the books such as Raja Yoga, Jnana Yoga and Karma Yoga.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 only

126. With reference to the modern Indian history, consider the following pairs:

Reform Movement	Objective
1. Faraizi movement	To reconcile western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran
2. Ahmadiyya movement	To promote the welfare of Muslims, through Western education and support of the British government
3. Deoband movement	To promote moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community through Islamic religious instructions.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

127. With reference to British rule in India, arrange the following acts in a chronological order as per the year of their passage:

1. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
2. Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act)
3. Age of Consent Act
4. Sarda Act/The Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

(a) 1-3-2-4
(b) 3-1-2-4
(c) 2-1-3-4
(d) 1-2-3-4

128. Consider the following Women organizations & their founders:

Women Organizations	Founders
1. Arya Mahila Samaj	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
2. Bharat Stree Mahamandal	Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
3. National Council of Women in India	Margaret Cousins
4. All India Women's Conference	Savitribai Phule

How many of the pairs given above are correct?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

129. Consider the following statements:

1. He wrote a paper titled Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (The Causes of the Indian Revolt).
2. He established an English school in Ghazipur (in present day Uttar Pradesh) in 1864.
3. He published a magazine known as Tahzebul Akhlaq

Which of the following personality is described in the above statements?
(a) Ajit Singh
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

130. With reference to Indian Modern History, consider the following:

1. Mooknayak
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. Bahishkrit Bharat
4. Mahad Satyagraha
5. Bahishkrit Hitakarani Sabha

How many of the above were founded by/ initiatives of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?
(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

131. With reference to "Aruvippuram Movement" during British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was started by Sri Narayana Guru.
2. It challenged the idea that idol worship was a privilege of the upper castes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

132. Consider the following statements with reference to the social agenda of Prarthana Samaj:

1. Disapproval of caste system
2. Promotion of women's education
3. Rising the age of marriage for both males and females.
4. Widow remarriage.
5. Make the world noble.
6. Revival of Vedic culture.

How many of the above ideas were core to the social agenda of Prarthana Samaj?
(a) Only three
(b) Only four
(c) Only five
(d) All six

133. Consider the following statements regarding the Singh Sabha Movement, emerged in the later half of the 19th Century:

1. Khalsa College at Amritsar was established as a part of the Singh Sabha Movement.
2. It rejected the idea of imparting modern western education to Sikhs.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

134. Consider the following statements regarding Henry Vivian Derozio, the leader of the Young Bengal Movement:

1. He was the founder of the Hindu College in Bengal

2. He founded a monthly newspaper 'Hindu Intelligencer' to criticize the policies of the British colonial government.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

135. With reference to the Asiatic Society of Bombay, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Sir William Jones.
2. It was intended to disseminate knowledge of oriental learning in India.
3. Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra was the first president of this society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

136. In context of modern history of India, which of the following principles/ teachings are associated with the Arya Samaj Movement?

1. It envisaged a classless and casteless society.
2. It believed in the infallibility of the Vedas.
3. It promoted the belief on one universal God.
4. It believed that salvation can be achieved through worship of God.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

137. Which of the following correctly explains the character of socio-religious reforms in the 19th century?

1. Rejecting religious superstitions
2. Promotion of women education
3. Abolition of caste system
4. Promotion of polytheism

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

138. Who among the following established the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910?

(a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
(b) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
(c) Savitribai Phule
(d) Annie Besant

139. With reference to Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Keshab Chandra Sen organized a society 'Naba Bidhan' to preach a combined knowledge of Hindu philosophy and Christian theology.
2. In advocating widow remarriage and opposing child marriage, Akshay Kumar Dutt extensively sought the ancient religious scriptures.
3. Dev Samaj defended orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

140. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Raja Rammohan Roy?

1. His efforts led to the passage of government regulation prohibiting the practice of Sati.
2. He demanded the right of inheritance and property for women.
3. His campaigns led to the abolition of opium cultivation in British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

141. In context of socio religious reform movements in India, consider the following statements:

1. Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal was started by Vishnu Parashram Shastri Pandit for encouragement of widow remarriage.
2. Kandukari Veeresalingam led a reform movement against the practice of dowry in Kerela.

3. The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha worked towards the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

142. Consider the following statements with reference to the Ahmadiya movement:

1. It believed in one universal religion of all humanity.
2. It supported the sacred war against people who promoted non-Muslim religions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

143. With reference to Reformers in modern India and the organizations they were associated with, consider the following pairs:

Reformers	Associated with
1. Veeresalingam Pantulu	Rajahmundry Social Reform Association
2. Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Servants of India Society
3. Debendranath Tagore	TattvaBodhini Sabha

How many of the above given pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

144. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the contributions of Dhondo Keshav Karve?

1. He setup the 'Stree Shikshan Samstha' Society for the education of women.
2. He founded the Nishkam Karma Math in Pune.
3. He founded the first women's university in India in 1916.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

145. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Vivekananda:

1. Swami Vivekanand joined Keshab Chandra Sen's Nava Vidhan.
2. He authored a book titled "Women of India".
3. He founded Ramakrishna Mission to preach ideas of his guru.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

146. With reference to Dayananda Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj, which of the following statements are correct?

1. His vision of India included classless but not casteless society.
2. Satyarth Prakash is his famous work in which he published his views.
3. He was critical about the escapist Hindu belief in Maya.
4. He considered Vedas to be 'India's Rock of Ages'.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

147. Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding 'Raja Rammohan Roy and his contributions towards the society'?

(a) He advocated for Indianisation of superior civil services and separation of the executive from the judiciary.
(b) The first book published by him was a Persian treatise with an Arabic preface "Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin".
(c) He took the support of Vedas and Upanishads to prove that monotheism was not an original belief of Hindu religion.
(d) He believed that English-language education was superior to the traditional Indian education system

148. With reference to Bharat Mahila Parishad, consider the following statements:

1. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded Bharat Mahila Parishad.
2. It was formed under the parent organization 'National Social Conference'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

149. Consider the following pairs:

Reform movement	**Tenets/features of the movement**
1. Faraizi Movement	Aimed at the eradication of social innovations or Un-Islamic practices among the Muslims
2. Ahmadiyya Movement	Its objective was propagating pure teachings of the Quran and keeping alive the spirit of jihad.
3. Deoband Movement	Based on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad and spreading western liberal education among the Muslims.

How many of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

150. Consider the following statements regarding socio-religious reform movements in South India:

1. The Justice movement in Madras was started mainly to secure representation of the non-brahmins in the legislature.
2. The Self-Respect movement was started by Sri Narayan Guru Swamy.
3. The Vaikom Satyagraha was led by K.P. Kesava for opening of Hindu temples to the untouchables.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

151. "He advocated widow remarriage and opposed polygamy and child marriage. Instead of depending on the scriptures, he mainly cited medical opinion against child marriage. He wrote a book named 'Bhugol', which is considered as the first science-related book written in Bangla. He also authored the Padarthavidya. He worked as an editor of the Tattvabodhini Patrika."

The above description is related to who among the following?

(a) Behramji Malabari
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(d) Akshay Kumar Datta

152. Consider the following statements regarding the Prarthana Samaj:

1. It was founded by Mahadeo Govind Ranade as a precursor of Paramhansa Sabha.
2. It supported women education and monothcism.
3. The samaj directly opposed the Hindu orthodoxy on social issues through violent measures.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

153. Consider the following statements regarding Singh Sabha Movement:

1. One of its objectives was to promote modern western education among Sikhs.
2. The Akali Movement was an offshoot of Singh Sabha Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

154. With reference to the Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Prarthana Samaj primarily focused on revival of the Orthodox Hindu Religion.

Statement II: Prarthana Samaj was inspired by the bhakti traditions of Maharashtra.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

155. What was common among Brahma Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, and Arya Samaj?

(a) None of these three had a political mission but they helped to develop a spirit of patriotism
(b) All the three originated from Bengal
(c) Founder of all the three was educated in England
(d) Founder of all the three took active part in politics

156. The British East India Company administration passed several legislations for social reforms in India. In this regard consider the following statements:

1. The Lex Loci Act of 1850 provided for the right to inherit ancestral property by the Hindu converts to Christianity.
2. The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 abolished slavery in parts of the British Empire including India.
3. The Bengal Regulation VI of 1802 was enacted to ban the practice of untouchability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

157. Consider the following statements in the context of Indian National Conference:

1. Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main organizers of Indian National Conference.
2. The inaugural session of the Indian National Conference raised the issues surrounding the Ilbert Bill of 1883
3. The National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

158. Consider the following events:

1. Foundation of the Ramakrishna Mission
2. Foundation of the Radhaswami Movement
3. Foundation of the Brahmo Samaj
4. Foundation of the Paramhans Mandali.

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2
(d) 3, 4, 2, 1

159. Social Service League was founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi with the primary objective of:

(a) Training national missionaries for the service of India.
(b) Providing the destitute women with education and medical services.
(c) Securing reasonable conditions of life and work for the masses.
(d) Eliminating exploitation of the lower castes

160. With respect to All-India Women's Conference (AIWC), consider the following statements:

1. The All-India Women's Conference was founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927.
2. AIWC published a journal "Roshni", which focused on women empowerment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

161. With respect to Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It criticized traditional social norms and promoted freedom of thought and education.
2. The movement failed to gain widespread support among the masses.
3. The movement was led by Henry Vivian Derozio.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

162. With respect to the Servants of India Society, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.
2. The Society published the journal "Pratap" to educate Indians about social services.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

163. Consider the following statements with respect to the Ramakrishna Mission:

1. The mission was completely against the image or idol worship.
2. It emphasized on salvation through traditional ways of meditation, karma and bhakti.
3. It believed in Vedanta principles which was recognized as a fully rational system.
4. The mission did not consider itself to be a sect of Hinduism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

164. "It was a movement said to be revivalist in form though not in content. It was first set up at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarters was shifted to Lahore. Its vision of India included a classless and casteless society and an India free from foreign rule. It encouraged inter-caste marriages, widow remarriages and equal status for women."

Which of the following options best suits the above description?

(a) Arya Samaj
(b) Prarthana Samaj
(c) Dharma Sabha
(d) Brahmo Sama

165. He defended Surendranath Banerjee in a famous Contempt of Court Case in the Calcutta High Court in 1883. He also helped Girish Chandra Ghosh to start the newspaper 'Bengalee'. During his stay in England, he played an important role in establishing 'London Indian Society'.

Who among the following personalities is mentioned in the above paragraph?

(a) Badruddin Tyabji
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee

166. With respect to Brahmo Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. The Samaj denounced idol worship and the faith in divine incarnations.
2. One of the key objectives of Brahmo Samaj was to synthesize and incorporate teachings from various religions.
3. It did not accept the authority of the Vedas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

167. Consider the following women leaders:

1. Sarojini Naidu
2. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
3. Margaret Cousins
4. Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati

How many of the above were members of the All India Women's Conference?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

168. With reference to the Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It aimed at the social and spiritual upliftment of the Ezhava community in Kerala.
2. It was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.
3. The magazine Udbodhana was published to propagate the ideology of the leaders of the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

169. Consider the following leaders:

1. Mahadev Govind Ranade
2. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar
3. Atma Ram Pandurang

How many of the leaders given above were associated with the Prarthana Samaj?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

170. Consider the following information:

Reform Movements	Founder	Objective
1. Ramakrishna Mission	Ramakrishna Paramahansa	Promoting the ideology of Vedanta
2. Servants of India Society	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Constitute a band of workers who would dedicate their life to the service of the nation
3. Social Service League	Nandalal Bose	Secure reasonable condition of workers in factories
4. Women's Indian Association	Ramabai Ranade	Promoting women's rights in British India

In how many of the rows given above is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

171. With reference to Arya Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. The first Arya Samaj unit was established at Lahore.
2. It introduced 'Shuddhi' or mass purification movement.
3. Arya Samaj believed in the infallibility of Vedas.
4. The Arya Samaj had fewer members than the Brahmo Samaj.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

172. Consider the following information:

"Based on liberal principles, this reformist movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. It believed in separating the mosque from the State and the principles of universal religion of all humanity."

The above description refers to the:

(a) Deoband Movement
(b) Wahabi Movement
(c) Faraizi Movement
(d) Ahmadiyya Movement

173. With reference to the Socio-Religious Movements in Modern India, consider the following pairs:

Organisation	Primary Objective
1. Seva Sadan	Primarily focused on the care of people suffering from leprosy, irrespective of their caste or gender.
2. Dev Samaj	Defending and preserving the traditional Hindu socio-religious and cultural practices.
3. Dharma Sabha	Worked for the abolition of caste system, and the practices of untouchability and Sati

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

174. With reference to the Theosophical Society, founded in the 19th century, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was founded in New York, but its headquarters were later shifted to India.
2. The first President of the Theosophical Society was Madame H.P. Blavatsky.

3. The Society drew inspiration from the Hindu philosophies of Upanishads and Vedanta.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

175. In the colonial India, which among the following organisations launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people against child marriage?

(a) Servants of India Society
(b) Social Service League
(c) Indian Social Conference
(d) Indian National Conference

176. With reference to Raja Rammohan Roy's contributions to socio-religious reforms in India, consider the following statements:

1. He set up Atmiya Sabha in 1814 to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta.
2. He wanted to create a new religion based on positive ideals of all the major religions prevalent during the time.
3. He founded the Bethune School with the aim of introducing modern education in India.
4. He wrote the book "Precepts of Jesus".
5. He started the Sambad Kaumudi newspaper.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 4 and 5 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

177. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/ Organization	Founder
1. Paramahansa Mandali	Ramakrishna Paramahansa
2. Bharat Dharma Mahamandal	Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma
3. Veda Samaj	Gopal Hari Deshmukh

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

178. Consider the following pairs of movements and their primary objectives:

Movement	Objective
1. Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha	Regeneration of Parsi society and reform of Zoroastrian religious practices.
2. Akali Movement	Liberation of Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants.
3. Kuka Movement	Promotion of Western scientific education among Indian Muslims.
4. Aligarh Movement	Spread of modern education and social reform among Muslims.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

179. With reference to Swami Dayanand Saraswati, consider the following statements:

1. He established the Paropkarini Sabha to publish and disseminate his writings and Vedic texts.
2. He established the D.A.V. (Dayanand Anglo-Vedic) College at Lahore.
3. The book Satyarth Prakash was written by him.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

180. Consider the following information:

1. This movement was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
2. It aimed at reducing the impact of colonial rule on the Islamic culture and traditions.

3. In 1888, leaders of the movement issued a fatwa against Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his organisations.

The above statements are referring to which one of the following movements?

(a) Deoband Movement
(b) Ahmadiyya Movement
(c) Farazi Movement
(d) Narkelberia Uprising

■■■

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SOLUTIONS

2.1. The Revolt of 1857

1. **Solution: (a)**

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Rani Lakshmi Bai is remembered for her valour during the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58. During a siege of the fort of Jhansi, she offered stiff resistance to the invading forces and did not surrender even after her troops were overwhelmed.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Dalhousie, the governor general, had refused to allow Rani Laxmibai's adopted son to succeed to the throne after her husband Raja Gangadhar Rao died, and had annexed the state by the application of the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Driven out of Jhansi by British forces, she gave the battle cry—" main apni Jhansi nahin doongi" (I shall not give away my Jhansi).

Doctrine of Lapse: It was a formula devised by Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of India (1848–56), to deal with questions of succession to Hindu Indian states.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In her struggle against British, Rani Laxmibai was joined by Tantia Tope, a close associate of Nana Saheb, after the loss of Kanpur. The Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope marched towards Gwalior where they were hailed by the Indian soldiers. The Scindia, the local ruler, however, decided to side with the English and took shelter at Agra.

Statement 3 is incorrect: When Jhansi was captured by British troops in June 1858, Lakshmibai fled to Kalpi, joined forces with Tantia Tope, and captured Gwalior fort by defeating the army of the Raja of Gwalior. The Rani, however, was killed in battle and Tantia Tope went into hiding before he was finally caught and hanged in 1859. This signalled the end of the Revolt.

Sir Hugh rose defeated Rani Laxmibai and captured Jhansi in 1958. In his tribute to Rani Laxmibai he said, "Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels."

2. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The causes of the Revolt of 1857 were rooted in various aspects of Indian society such as socio-cultural, economic, and political affecting all sections and classes of the population.

Option 1 is correct: The British policy of **colonial expansion through annexation** became a significant source of discontent among Indian rulers. The **Doctrine of Lapse** and **Subsidiary Alliance** led to the annexation of several independent kingdoms, expanding the British Empire. This policy not only affected the rulers but also those dependent on them, such as soldiers, artisans, and nobles and chieftains.

Option 2 is incorrect: The **proclamation by Queen Victoria**, introduced under the **Indian Government Act of 1858**, was not a cause of the **Revolt of 1857**.

Option 3 is correct: In 1856, Lord Canning's government introduced the **General Service Enlistment Act, which** required all future recruits to the Bengal Army to pledge to serve wherever the British government deemed necessary. **This policy sparked significant resentment among Indian sepoys, particularly Hindus,** as the notion of crossing the seas was considered a violation of their religious and social customs, leading to fears of losing their caste.

Option 4 is correct: The economic policies of the British destroyed the traditional economic fabric of Indian society including artisans and handicrafts people. The Indian trade and mercantile class was deliberately **crippled by the British who imposed high tariff duties on Indian-made goods.** This economic exploitation, which impoverished vast sections of Indian society, contributed to widespread discontent.

Option 5 is incorrect: The Russian Revolution occurred in 1917, long after the Revolt of 1857, so it did not have any influence on the events of 1857.

3. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement I and statement II are true: It is true that the peasant class in British-ruled areas of India became more aware of their legal rights after 1857 and aggressively used them in court proceedings against zamindars and the British Indian administration for justice. After the **1857 era,** many peasants in many areas of British ruled states **began to challenge the land-revenue policies of the British government in court.** They began to **use the legal system to protect their rights as tenants and labourers.**

But statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I - Post 1857, the peasant class in British ruled areas of India became more aware of their legal rights. The correct reason behind this was that in most of the peasant movements after 1857, like the **Indigo revolt, Pabna revolt, and Deccan Riots, had support from the nationalist educated intelligentsia.** This modern nationalist intelligentsia played a crucial role in the peasant movements by advocating for the peasants' cause through **newspaper campaigns, organizing large-scale meetings, drafting memoranda on peasants' grievances, and providing support in legal battles.** The **support from the nationalist educated intelligentsia** gave the peasants **moral support to pursue the legal path** whenever necessary.

4. **Solution: (d)**

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After the Revolt of 1857, the British had adopted various reactionary policies. In order to serve their own vested interests, they had turned friendly towards zamindars.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The British had turned friendly towards zamindars. The British **intended to use them as a balancing force against nationalist-minded intelligentsia.** Now, the zamindars and landlords were **hailed as the**

'natural' and 'traditional' leaders of people. Due to this reason, British expected that the mediation of zamindars would help them **enlarging their social base and would get them in touch with the masses.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The British started to protect the interests and privileges of zamindars and landlords in opposition to the peasants. **Instead of granting ownership rights to peasants, the British had started to restore the lands of zamindars or taluqdars**. For instance, lands of most of the Awadh taluqdars confiscated prior to 1857 were restored to them. Hence, the given statement is incorrect.

5. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British due to **lack of unified revolt** and region specificity of the revolt. The British captured Delhi on September 20, 1857 after prolonged and bitter fighting. By the end of 1859, British authority over India was fully re-established.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Women contributed in the revolt of 1857 as equals as the men. **Asghari Begum**, who was caught and **burnt alive** by the British in 1858, or **Bhagwati Devi Tyagi**, who was **hanged for raising arms** against the East India Company, not only participated in the struggle but at times even led the fight. Some of the names of the women rebels are **Asha Devi, Bakhtavari, Habiba, Indra Kaur, Jamila Khan, Man Kaur, Rahimi, Raj Kaur, Shobha Devi and Umda**, all of whom sacrificed their lives in active fighting.

Statement 2 is correct: The revolt of 1857 saw **no common idea or goal behind** it. After taking control of many regions leaders and rebels had **no forward-looking plan** for India. Every rebellion **joined it because of their own interest,** rulers joined because they were losing power in the region, Sepoy had their reason of inferiority and wanted to revive to the glory of Mughals, civilians because of religious interference, peasants wanted to remove zamindars and moneylenders, etc. This made it an **easy task for the Britishers to suppress** the revolt.

Statement 3 is correct: Some of the ruling princes did not support the sepoys. On the other hand, **they actively assisted the British in suppressing the revolt.** Sir Dinkar Rae, the minister of Gwalior, Sir Salar Jang, the minister of Hydrabad and Sang Bahadur of Nepal were indifferent to the Revolt and actively helped the British against the sepoys.

Statement 4 is incorrect: During the entire revolt, there was **complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims** at all levels—people, soldiers, leaders. All rebels acknowledged Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim, as the emperor. Both Hindu and Muslim, **respected each other's sentiments**. Immediate banning of cow slaughter was ordered once the revolt was successful in a particular area. Both **Hindus and Muslims were well represented** in leadership, like Nana Saheb had Azimullah, a Muslim and an expert in political propaganda.

6. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The revolt of 1857 led to far-reaching **changes in the system of administration** and the policies of the British government. The British Parliament, on August 2, **1858, passed an Act** for the Better Government of India. The Act declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India and the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and **Company rule was abolished.**

Statement 1 is correct: The **queen's proclamation** announced by Lord Canning promised equal and **impartial protection under law to all Indians,** besides equal opportunities in government services irrespective of race or creed. It was also promised that **old Indian rights, customs and practices** would be given due regard while framing and **administering the law.** Aristocratic classes of England espoused the **complete non-interference** in the traditional structure of Indian society.

Statement 2 is correct: The British government consciously discriminated **against the Muslims,** holding them **responsible for the uprising of 1857**. They also took part in Wahabi Movement. These events made the British **look at Muslims with suspicion** which resulted in indiscriminate treatment towards the Muslims. They started **promoting the Hindus** to inculcate the **divide between Hindus and Muslims** to prevent any such large revolt. Whereas, British started promoting Muslims over Hindus after 1905 (Partition of Bengal).

Statement 3 is *incorrect*: Post 1857, the policy **did not allow Indians** into the officer corps and was strictly adhered to **No Indian** could rise **above the rank of subedar until 1914.** European troops were **stationed in strategic geographic** and military locations. The army's most important branches, such as artillery and, later in the twentieth century, tanks and armoured corps, were **placed entirely in European hands**

7. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1857, Indian soldiers rose up against their British commanders. They were joined by native rulers and thousands of ordinary people in a struggle that threatened to destroy British colonial power on the Indian subcontinent. Main causes behind the revolt of 1857 are discussed below:

Statement 1 is correct: Rampant corruption in the Company's administration, especially among the police, petty officials, and lower law courts, was a major cause of discontent. Indeed, it is the view of many historians that the rampant corruption we see now in India is a legacy of the Company rule. Also, the character of the British rule imparted a foreign and alien look to it in the eyes of Indians: a kind of absentee sovereignty.

Statement 2 is correct: Racial overtones and a superiority complex characterised the British administrative attitude towards the native Indian population. The activities of Christian missionaries who followed the British flag in India were looked upon with suspicion by Indians. The attempts at socio-religious reform such as abolition of sati, support to widow-marriage, and women's education were seen by a large section of the population as interference in the social and religious domains of the Indian society by outsiders. These fears were compounded by the government's decision to tax mosque and temple lands and making laws such as the Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, which modified Hindu customs, for instance, declaring that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his 'heathen' father.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Zamindars were the traditional landed aristocrats. They often saw their land rights forfeited with frequent use of a quo warranto by the administration. This resulted in a loss of status for them in the villages. In Awadh, the storm centre of the revolt, 21,000 taluqdars had their estates confiscated and suddenly found themselves without a source of income, "unable to work, ashamed to beg, condemned to penury". These dispossessed taluqdars seized the opportunity presented by the sepoy revolt to oppose the British and try to regain what they had lost. Thus, in this manner the older system of zamindari was forced to disintegrate.

Statement 4 is correct: The ruin of Indian industry increased the pressure on agriculture and land, which could not support all the people; the lopsided development resulted in pauperisation of the country in general.

8. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The causes of the revolt of 1857 emerged from all aspects—socio-cultural, economic, and political—of daily existence of Indian population cutting through all sections and classes. Key leaders of the 1857 revolt along their reason of resistance are discussed below:

Pair 1 is correct: At Kanpur, leadership came to **Nana Saheb** naturally as he was the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. **He was refused the family title and banished from Poona and** was living near Kanpur. Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India, and declared himself to be his governor.

Pair 2 is correct: In Bihar, the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh,** the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his 70s, **he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates.** He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur).

Pair 3 is incorrect: At Bareilly, **Khan Bahadur,** a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. **Not enthusiastic about the pension being granted by the British,** he organised an army of 40,000 soldiers and offered stiff resistance to the British. The Doctrine of Lapse was not the reason for him joining the revolt.

Pair 4 is correct: Awadh was annexed by the British East India Company in 1856 and Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh was sent into exile to Calcutta. Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857, and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed Nawab. Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the Nawab.

9. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Peel Commission (1859) was formed with the purpose of policy creation regarding the future composition of the Indian Army in post-Mutiny India. It comprised of high ranking officers of the British and Indian armies and was headed by the Secretary of State of War, Major-General Peel. Peel commission suggested several measures to look into military affairs of India, some of them are as follows –

- Increasing the ratio of Europeans in the Indian army
- Making regiments on caste lines initiating the policy of divide and rule
- Not promoting Indians to the higher ranks

10. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

After gaining control over the revolt of 1857, the British decided they could not rule India indirectly through the East India Company who had largely relied on local Indian powers and elites, such as princes and landlords, to maintain order and collect taxes. In response, the Government of India Act, 1858 was enacted which facilitated the complete transfer of power from East India Company to the British Crown.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Following the 1857 uprising, a plan was devised to decrease the count of Indian soldiers in the army while increasing the number of European soldiers. The recruitment strategy also shifted to include more Gurkhas, Sikhs, and Pathans, with fewer recruits from regions like Awadh, Bihar, central India, and south India.

Statement 2 is correct: Muslims experienced widespread confiscation of their land and property, coupled with suspicion and hostility. The British attributed a significant role to them in the revolt of 1857.

Statement 3 is correct: The aftermath of the 1857 revolt led to the implementation of policies aimed at safeguarding landlords and zamindars, ensuring the security of their rights over their lands.

11. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

All three individuals—**Sir Colin Campbell, John Nicholson,** and **Colonel Neill (William Neill)**—played significant roles in the **suppression of the Revolt of 1857**, which was the first major armed uprising against British rule in India.

1. **John Nicholson** was the **leader of the siege of Delhi**, which was a major centre of the revolt. He was **badly wounded during the fighting** and later **succumbed to his injuries**, but his leadership was critical in the recapture of the city by the British on **September 20, 1857**. The fall of Delhi marked a turning point, as it led to the **capture of Bahadur Shah Zafar**, the last Mughal emperor, who was later **exiled to Rangoon**. The **royal princes were executed** publicly by Lieutenant Hudson.
2. **Sir Colin Campbell** was the **commander of British forces** who led the operations to **recapture Kanpur** and

then moved to **recover Lucknow.** He **occupied Kanpur on December 6, 1857** after defeating the rebel forces led by **Nana Saheb**, who later escaped to Nepal.

3. **Colonel Neill** played a brutal role in **suppressing the rebellion at Benaras**, where he **mercilessly executed all suspected rebels**, including sepoys and civilians, as a measure of retribution and control.

By **1859**, all major centres of the revolt were suppressed, and **British control over India was fully re-established**, though at great financial and human cost—ultimately repaid by the Indian population through increased taxation.

Important Tips

Additional Information:

By **1859**, most leaders of the revolt were either **killed, captured**, or had **fled**:

1. **Rani Lakshmibai** died on the battlefield in **June 1858**, and **Jhansi** was recaptured by **Sir Hugh Rose**.
2. **Tantia Tope** was captured while asleep in April 1859 and executed.
3. **Kunwar Singh, Bakht Khan, Khan Bahadur Khan, Maulvi Ahmadullah, and Rao Sahib** were all dead.
4. The **Begum of Awadh** was forced to flee to Nepal.

12. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Revolt of 1857** was a **watershed moment in Indian history**, marking the **first large-scale armed resistance** against British rule. Though ultimately unsuccessful, it shook the foundations of British administration in India. Even **before the revolt was fully suppressed**, the **British Parliament enacted the Government of India Act, 1858**, which had **far-reaching consequences** on India's governance, military, and social policy.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Government of India Act, 1858** ended the rule of the **East India Company** and transferred administrative control to the **British Crown**. A **Secretary of State for India**, a British cabinet minister, was appointed to oversee Indian affairs. The **Queen's Proclamation**, announced by **Lord Canning at Allahabad on November 1, 1858**, declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India. This event also marked the introduction of the title **'Viceroy'** for the Governor-General.

Statement 2 is correct. On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning announced Queen Victoria's proclamation to "the Princes, Chiefs and Peoples of India," which unveiled a new British policy of perpetual support for "native princes". The announcement reversed Lord Dalhousie's prewar policy of political unification through princely state annexation, and princes were left free to adopt any heirs they desired so long as they all swore undying allegiance to the British crown

Statement 3 is incorrect. Although the **Indian Army was thoroughly reorganised**, Indian soldiers were **not completely banned** from holding commissioned ranks. However, the British introduced **systematic discrimination**—higher ranks were reserved for Europeans, and **no Indian was granted the King's Commission** until the 20th century. Recruitment shifted to the so-called **'martial races'** like Punjabis and Gurkhas, and the **divide and rule policy** was actively adopted. Indian artillery units were largely disbanded, and the **Army Amalgamation Scheme (1861)** moved Company troops to Crown service.

Important Tips

Additional Information:

1. The **Indian Army was thoroughly reorganised** under the **"division and counterpoise"** principle.
2. Recruitment was restricted to the so-called **'martial races'** like **Punjabis, Pathans, Gurkhas**, and soldiers from the **north-western frontier and Nepal**, who were seen as more loyal.
3. The army was separated by **caste, region, and religion** to prevent unity and future mutinies.
4. **Company's European troops** were integrated into the Crown's army through the **Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861**.

13. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Battle of Chinhat was a decisive battle part of the Revolt of 1857 between the British army and the Indian rebel mutineers in June 1857. It was led by Sir Henry Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of Awadh. The rebels led by Barkat Ahmad, outnumbered the British troops by a few thousands. Maulavi Ahmadullah, a famous Maulavi of Faizabad also participated in the battle.

The British army suffered several casualties and faced a heavy blow when many of their soldiers, particularly the Indian artillerymen, switched sides to join the mutineers.

The victory of the rebels at Chinhat allowed them to take over Lucknow and lay siege to the Lucknow Residency.

14. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Shah Mal, an ordinary peasant from Bijrol village in present-day state of Uttar Pradesh, **emerged as a key leader during the 1857 uprising.** He led a **fierce rebellion in Baraut pargana**, which began after the Sepoy uprising in Meerut on May 10, 1857. With the support of local rebels, he attacked merchants and expanded his efforts across Baraut tehsil. Shah Mal **destroyed the bridge of boats over the Yamuna in Baghpat**, plundered the local bazaar, and **forged alliances beyond his region**, even sending emissaries to Delhi to gain support from other rebel leaders.

He mobilized the villages of the Chowrassee des (84 villages) and further strengthened his forces with prisoners freed from Meerut jail. **Disrupting British communication lines to Meerut**, Shah Mal established an **effective intelligence network** and **converted an English officer's bungalow into a "hall of justice,"** where he resolved local disputes and administered justice. His leadership and strategic actions played a crucial role in the revolt in the region.

Important Tips

- **Raja Devi Bakhsh Singh** from Gonda was a local leader and a zamindar who participated in the Revolt of 1857. He defied the British commander by hoisting the flag of rebellion. He was a close associate of Begum Hazrat Mahal, as well as Nana Saheb and other popular leaders of the battle.
- **Rao Tula Ram (1825-1863)** was an Ahir chieftain from Rewari, Haryana. He led the revolt of 1857 from the region against the British government. During the battle, he took control of the Rewari Tehsil and formed his local government with Rampura as the headquarters.
- **Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah,** famously known as Maulavi of Faizabad, was one of the leading figures of the 1857 unrest from Lucknow. Shah made Faizabad his centre and spearheaded his revolt in all of Awadh

15. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Charles John Canning served as the Governor-General of India during **the 1857 Revolt, also known as the First War of Indian Independence.** Lord Charles John Canning (1812-1862) served as the Governor-General of India from 1856 to 1857 and as the first Viceroy of India from 1858 to 1862. Significant events during his tenure include:

As Governor-General (1856–57):

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in 1857.
- The outbreak of the Revolt of 1857, a major challenge to British rule.

As the first Viceroy of India (1858–62):

- Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown through the Government of India Act, 1858.
- The 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- Enactment of the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

16. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Indian Rebellion of 1857**, also known as the **Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Indian Independence**, was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the **British East India Company,** which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on **May 10, 1857,** in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles (64 km) northeast of Delhi. The immediate cause of the revolt was the introduction of the **Enfield rifle which used greased cartridges** that were believed to be tainted with **pig and cow fat.**

Pair 1 is correctly matched- Lucknow was the important centre of the Revolt of 1857. **Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt from lucknow.**

Pair 2 is correctly matched- Raja Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh were the important leaders who led the fight against British Rule during the Revolt of 1857 from **Bihar.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched- Kandapareshwar Singh and Maniram Dutta Baruah led the Revolt of 1857 from **Assam.**

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched- Surendra Shahi and Ujjawal Shahi led the Revolt of 1857 from **Odisha.**

Important Tips

Some other centres of the Revolt of 1857:

Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Rajasthan	Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh
Farrukhabad	Tufzal Hasan Khan

17. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Ahmadullah Shah, born in 1787, more famously known as Maulavi of Faizabad, was one of the leading figures of the great Indian revolt of 1857. In the Awadh region, Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was known as the 'Lighthouse of Rebellion'. In the revolt of 1857, royalties like Nana Sahib of Kanpur, Kunwar Singh of Arrah fought alongside Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Farrukhsiyar, the emperor reigned during the period from 1713-1719. **Ahmadullah Shah (1787-1858) was not the contemporary to the Mughal ruler** Farrukhsiyar.

Statement 2 is correct: After getting education in Hyderabad, Ahmadullah Shah became a preacher at his young age. **In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jehad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah – the maulvi with the drum (danka).**

Statement 3 is correct: During the 1857 revolt, **the revolutionaries appointed Ahmadullah Shah as chief of 22nd Infantry Regiment that fought the famous battle of Chinhat in Ismailganj of Lucknow on June 30, 1857, against British forces led by Henry Lawrence.** Britishers were badly defeated in this war.

18. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Azamgarh Proclamation of 25 August 1857was authored mostly by **Firoz Shah,** the grandson of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II. The manifesto provides a detailed list of the **different grievances of different sections of the society** against the unjust colonial rule. It asserts the ability of the **Mughals to establish their suzerainty over India.** In the proclamation, the rulers and chieftains are advised to accept the throne of Delhi and stand up for their subjects in times of crisis. The author reasons that, 'both Hindus and Mohammedans are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English'. By making them aware of the injustice done by the English the manifesto **appeals to landlords, merchants, public servants, artisans, and people of different religions to accept the Badshahi Government** and assures a better economic, social, and cultural future after the defeat of the British.

19. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Revolt of 1857 was a major uprising against British rule in India. It began as a mutiny of sepoys (Indian soldiers) in the British East India Company's army, triggered by various factors.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Begum Hazrat Mahal lead the revolt at Lucknow. She was furious because the Nawab was deposed. When the rebellion erupted, her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed as the nawab. She led the revolt from Lucknow. **Khan Bahadur Khan Rohilla led the 1857 revolt from Bareilly, the capital of Rohilkhand.**

Pair 2 is correct. Nana Saheb was the leader of the revolt at Kanpur. He was the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. He harbored deep grievances against the British as he was rejected the family title and banished from Poona. When the rebellion erupted, Nana Saheb led the charge to expel the British forces from Kanpur, successfully reclaiming the city. In a bold move, he proclaimed himself the Peshwa, reviving the ancient title of the Maratha rulers.

Pair 3 is correct. In Arrah, Bihar, the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh**, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He joined the sepoys without hesitation when they reached Arrah.

Pair 4 is incorrect. Maulvi Ahmadullah was leader of the revolt from Faizabad. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops. **Chaudhary Sah Mal Singh (1797-1857), led a rebellion against the East India Company in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 from the village of Baraut, Uttar Pradesh.**

20. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: In the aftermath of Revolt of 1857, **it was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased.** It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

Statement 2 is correct: On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning announced Queen Victoria's proclamation to "the Princes, Chiefs and Peoples of India," which unveiled a new **British policy nonintervention in matters of religious belief or worship within British India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Artillery units and other important units of army were to be led by European soldiers only.

Statement 4 is correct: On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning announced Queen Victoria's proclamation to "the Princes, Chiefs and Peoples of India," which unveiled a new British policy of perpetual support for "native princes". The announcement reversed Lord Dalhousie's prewar policy of political unification through princely state annexation, and princes were left free to adopt any heirs they desired so long as they all swore undying allegiance to the British crown.

21. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Revolt of 1857, also known as India's First War of Independence, was a violent uprising against the British East India Company.

Statement 1 is correct. The Chapathi Movement was a mysterious **circulation of chapatis across villages** in India during the **Revolt of 1857.** The chapatis were passed from one village to another without any clear explanation and were considered some kind of secret message.

Statement 2 is correct. The Azamgarh Proclamation was a manifesto issued by rebel leaders on August 25, 1857 during the Indian **Revolt of 1857.** The proclamation called for **unity among Hindus and Muslims** to drive out the British. It **denounced the oppression and tyranny of the British.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Cunningham Circular was a directive issued by British officials in Assam during the **Civil Disobedience movement.** It aimed to **curb student participation in nationalist activities** by threatening them with expulsion from schools and colleges.

2.2. Peasant, Civil & Tribal Uprising and Worker's Movements

22. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Bijolia movement was a **peasant movement in the Bijolia jagir of the former Mewar state** (in present-day Rajasthan in India) against excessive land revenue exactions.

Statement 2 is correct: The initial signs of peasant discontent emerged in 1897 when farmers in Uppermal gathered during a funeral feast in Girdharpura village. During this gathering, they pledged to address their grievances to Maharana of Udaipur. The Bijolia Kisan Movement **officially began in 1913, under the leadership of Sadhu Sitaram Das, later joined by Vijay Singh Pathik.**

Statement 3 is correct: When the police horsemen arrived in Rajpura village to arrest Devaji, the **village women fiercely resisted.** Near Rajpura, **these women managed to pull a police horseman from his mounting, forcing him to flee.** Infuriated, his companions returned to the village. The police entered Rajpura's houses and began assaulting women and children.

23. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Paika Rebellion, also known as the Paika Bidroha, was a significant uprising against British colonial rule that occurred in Odisha, India, in 1817.

Statement 1 is correct. The extortionist land revenue policy, rise in prices of salt due to heavy taxation, abolition of the Cowrie currency, and the requirement to pay taxes in silver were all significant factors that contributed to the grievances of the people of Odisha and played a pivotal role in fueling the Paika Rebellion. The abolition of the Cowrie currency, which was widely used in Odisha, disrupted the economic stability of the region and contributed to the grievances that led to the rebellion.

Statement 2 is correct. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mohapatra, also known as Bakshi Jagabandhu, was one of the leaders of the Paika Rebellion. He was a military chief and a landholder who played a significant role in organizing and leading the rebellion against the British.

Statement 3 is correct. The Walter Ewer Commission was a commission set up by the British to investigate the causes of the 1817 Paika rebellion. The commission recommended that the British administration take over the hereditary rent-free lands granted to the Paikas.

24. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), oldest trade union federation of India,** was established on its founding session held at the **Empire Theatre in Bombay (not Calcutta)** on October 30, **1920.** It witnessed the participation of representatives from 64 existing employees' associations comprising 1,40,854 members.

Supported by leaders like **Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, C.R Das and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,** its primary aim was to coordinate the activities of individual trade unions and facilitate the selection of workers' delegates to the International Labour Organization (ILO). This led to unification of various unions under a central organization.

Statement 2 is correct: Prominent freedom fighter and Indian National Congress president for the year, **Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the inaugural president of the AITUC.** His election, alongside **Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary,** symbolized the fusion of nationalist and labour movements. Lajpat Rai's pivotal role extended beyond leadership; he was the first to articulate the link between capitalism and imperialism, advocating for workers' rights within the broader struggle against colonial oppression.

Statement 3 is correct: Although **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was not one of the founding members of the AITUC, as he died in August, 1920, before the formation of AITUC. However, he **played a crucial and instrumental role in the formation of the AITUC,** aligning labour activism with the nationalist cause, and recognizing the importance of organized labour in challenging colonial rule.

25. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in 1806.This incident differs from other previous rebellions. The earlier rebellions were those of the native rulers. The Vellore Mutiny was organized by the sepoys. The earlier rebellions had only a regional interest.

Statement 1 is correct: This mutiny by the sepoys was due to a change in dress code ordered by the British, in which the Muslims were ordered to shave their beards and trim the moustaches and the Hindus prohibited from wearing a tilak on their forehead. General Sir John Craddock who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army ordered the sepoys to wear a round hat which resembled like the one used by the Europeans and gave the impression as if the Indians had converted to Christianity. **Hence the primary cause of the mutiny was the interference in the social and religious practices of the sepoys.**

Statement 2 is correct: On the eve of the Mutiny at Vellore, Fateh Hyder, the first son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English and sought with the help of the Marathas and the French. **The people and sepoys protesting, proclaimed Fateh Hyder, as their new ruler and hoisted the tiger-striped flag of Tipu Sultan.** But the uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie.

Statement 3 is correct: As an uprising, the mutiny was brief and confined to Vellore Fort. However, it had far-reaching administrative and military implications. **The then Governor of Madras, William Bentinck was sacked and recalled** due to his support of ideas of reform in army without giving due diligence to the consequences it may would have had. The British began to reorganise their largely Indian army on more humane lines, while bringing in a degree of professionalism and regimental pride in the soldiers

26. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement a is correct: The Bakasht movement (1936 to 1939) emerged in opposition to the forced eviction of tenants from Bakasht lands held by Zamindars. Bakasht lands, originally owned by tenants but later assumed by landlords due to unpaid dues, became a focal point of the struggle. The Great Depression and the British financial policies during 1930's further accelerated the oppression of peasants under the zamindari system. Peasants facing dispossession protested the unjust eviction. The Peasants were fueled by the denial of their rights to lands they had cultivated for years.

Statement b is correct: The Bakasht land movement originated in Bihar's Munger district in the Barhaiya taal region during the 1930s and later expanded to other parts of the state.

Statement c is incorrect: The Provincial Kisan Sabha of Bihar experienced discord with the Indian National Congress concerning the 'bakasht land' matter.

1) In Bihar, the Kisan Sabha initiated a robust peasant movement addressing the bakasht land issue. However, the **conservative leadership of the Congress re-evaluated their alignment, forming formal "agreements" with landlords.** This resulted in a dilution of the proposed tenancy legislations by the Congress, under pressure from landlords. The peasants, unimpressed by the weakened legislations, expressed their dissatisfaction.
2) **A similar disillusionment occurred in Uttar Pradesh, where Kisan Sabha activists were disheartened by the Congress ministry's significant dilution** of the 1938 tenancy legislation, originally anticipated to halve the rents.

Statement d is correct: The Bakasht Land Movement in Bihar partially succeeded in preserving tenancy rights. Led by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, the movement influenced **the enactment of the Bihar Tenancy Act in 1938,** safeguarding tenants from unjust eviction. Additionally, it **established a separate Bakasht Land Tax,** reducing the burden on peasants. **The movement heightened awareness of peasant rights,** contributing to the strength of the Kisan Sabha and providing crucial gains for Bihar's peasants.

27. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, peasants suffered significantly under the **triple burden of the Government, zamindar, and moneylender** during the colonial period.

Option 1 is correct: The **British Government's lack of investment in land** and agricultural infrastructure during the colonial period adversely affected peasant incomes. The Government mainly focused on extracting more revenues from peasants, rather than improving the productivity of land.

Option 2 is correct: Zamindars, acting as intermediaries between the colonial administration and peasants, **frequently demanded land revenue more than the legally recorded land revenue from the peasants. The provision of patta, or written agreement between the peasant and the zamindar providing a record of the amount of rent to be paid, was rarely followed by the zamindars. Other than this, the zamindars demanded the 'abwabs' (extra-legal charges exacted by zamindars/landlords) and 'Begar' (free labour) from the peasants. Thus, Zamindars** exploited the peasants in every possible way, legal or illegal, contributing to their economic burdens. The overburdened peasants had to approach the moneylenders to be able to pay their dues to the zamindars. Which further caused their impoverishment due to high rates of interest.

Option 3 is correct: Moneylenders engaged in exploitative practices by lending money at exorbitant interest rates. These practices frequently led to **indebtedness among peasants, forcing some into eviction from their lands** when they couldn't repay their debts.

28. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Vellore Mutiny (1806) took place under the Governorship of Sir George Barlow (1805-07) (not Sir John Shore). The mutiny was a significant event in Indian history, as it marked the first major uprising of Indian sepoys (soldiers) against the British East India Company.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Lord Amherst, the Governor-General of Bengal from 1823 to 1828, played a significant role in the outbreak of the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826). His policies and decisions contributed to the escalating tensions between the British East India Company and the Burmese Kingdom, culminating in a costly and protracted conflict.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Battle of Kharda (1795) took place under the Governorship of Sir John Shore (1793-98) (not Sir George Barlow).

The Battle of Kharda was a pivotal clash between the Nizamate of Hyderabad and the Maratha Confederacy that took place in 1795. Jhon Shore was a cautious and pragmatic administrator who believed that the Company should avoid unnecessary conflicts in India. He advocated for a policy of non-intervention, preferring to maintain diplomatic relations with local rulers rather than engaging in direct military action.

29. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) is a non-governmental trade association and advocacy group based in India.

Statement 1 is correct: Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organization in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence and its industrialization. It was established by Indian businessmen **G.D. Birla and Purshottamdas Thakurdas.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, **the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.** They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

30. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Peasant revolts have been a characteristic feature of the agrarian Indian society. Peasant rebellions after 1857 were starkly characterized by different features than the pre-mutiny peasant revolts. The main characteristics of the peasant revolt were as follows:

Statement 1 is correct: Peasants emerged as the **main force in agrarian movements**, fighting directly for their own demands. The demands were centred almost wholly on **economic issues.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The movements were directed against the immediate enemies of the peasant—foreign planters and indigenous zamindars and moneylenders. **Colonialism was not the target of these movements.**

Statement 3 is correct: The peasants tried to educate themselves legally and took high course to legal measures. They believed in the legal route to curb the zamindars and tenants' oppressive measures. The peasants developed a **strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: The peasant revolts were localized and did not leave any successors. Territorial reach was limited. There was **no continuity of struggle or long-term organisation.** The struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives and redressal of particular grievances.

31. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921.

Statement 1 is correct: The Eka Movement is a peasant movement that started in Lucknow, and soon spread to **Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur districts (northern districts regions of the United Provinces)** and became a strong force. The movement erupted in November 1921 to last till April 1922.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The end of the **Non-cooperation movement (not CDM)** in 1922, marked the beginning of a new peasant movement in Awadh which is known as the Eka movement. Initially, the movement was supported by Indian National Congress and Khilafat leadership.

Statement 3 is correct: The meetings of the Eka or the Unity Movement involved a symbolic religious ritual in which the assembled peasants vowed that they would:

- **pay only the recorded rent but would pay it on time;**
- not leave when evicted;
- **refuse to do forced labour;**
- give no help to criminals; and
- abide by panchayat decisions.

Statement 4 is correct: The grassroot leadership of the Eka Movement came from **Madari Pasi** and other **leaders,** and many small zamindars. The leadership of Movement changed from Congress to Madari Pasi, who was not inclined to accept non-**violence**. This led the movement **losing contact with nationalist class.**

32. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The early nationalists, especially the **Moderates**, believed that labour legislations would **affect the competitive edge** enjoyed by the Indian-owned industries, so they **did not support** the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891.

Statement 2 is correct. The All-India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920. The **Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC** and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary. The prominent Congress and swarajist leader C.R. Das presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.

The **Gaya session of the Congress (1922) welcomed the formation of the AITUC** and a committee was formed to assist it.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sasipada Banerji (and not Dadabhai Naoroji) started a workingmen's club and newspaper **Bharat Shramjeevi** for voicing the demands of the working class.

33. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the Malabar region, the peasants were mobilised mainly by the Congress Socialist Party activists. The most **popular method was the marching of jaths or peasant** groups to the landlords to get their demands accepted. One significant campaign by the peasants was in 1938 for the **amendment of the Malabar Tenancy Act,** 1929 through marching.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Andhra region, there was decline in the prestige of zamindars after their defeat by Congressmen in elections. Many provincial ryot associations were active. Hence, **Indian peasant institute** (not Andhra Provincial Sabha) **was setup by N.G. Ranga,** in 1933. After 1936, the Congress socialists started organising the peasants. At many places, the summer schools of economics and politics were held and addressed by leaders like P.C. Joshi, Ajoy Ghosh and R.D. Bhardwaj.

Statement 3 is correct: In 1935, the Provincial Kisan Conference adopted the anti-zamindari slogan. The **Provincial Kisan Sabha developed a rift with the Congress over the 'bakasht land' issue because of an unfavourable government resolution** which was not acceptable to the sabha. Sahjanand Saraswati was joined by Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankritayan, Panchanan Sharma, Jamun Karjiti, etc. The movement died out by August 1939.

Statement 4 is correct: The peasant activity of Punjab taken **over the issue of resettlement of land revenue in Amritsar and Lahore and increase in water rates** in canal colonies of Multan and Montgomery, Here the peasants went on a strike and were finally able to win concessions. But, the **peasant activity in Punjab was mainly concentrated** in Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Shekhupura. The Muslim tenants of **west Punjab** and the Hindu peasants of **south-eastern Punjab (today's Haryana) remained largely unaffected**.

34. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Namdhari Movement, is popularly known as Kuka movement was founded in 1840 in western Punjab.

Statement 1 is correct. The Kuka Movement was founded by **Bhagat Jawaharmal** also known as Sian Saheb who was later followed Baba Ram Singh who established Namdhari Sikh sect.

Statement 2 is correct. The followers of Bhagat Jawaharmal and Baba Ram Singh emphasized on the **worship of one God** through prayer and meditation. They preached against social evils such as the **caste system**, infanticide, early marriage and barter of daughters in marriage and popularized simple and inexpensive Anand Marriage. They also emphasized on **discouraging the consumption of meat and alcohol** and drugs, permission for intermarriages, widow remarriage, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion.

Statement 3 is correct. On the political side, the Kukas wanted to remove the British and restore Sikh rule over Punjab. For this they advocated wearing hand-woven clothes and boycotting English laws and education and products. So, the concept of **Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation** were propagated by the Kukas much **before they became part of the Indian national movement** in the early twentieth century.

35. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ahom Revolt took place after **the Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826,** with increased suspicions and dissatisfactions among the Ahoms since the British had promised to leave Assam after the end of the **Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26)** but rather tried to incorporate the Ahom territories in the Company's dominion.

Statement 2 is correct. The Ahom revolt was led by an Ahom Prince **Gomadhar Konwar** along with the support of **Dhanjay Borgohain and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.** Under his leadership, the rebels started advancing toward the British stronghold in Rangpur. However, the British learned about the plans of Ahom rebels and caught them off guard at Mariani.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Ahom revolt was the result of **annexation of Ahom territories** under the British Empire in 1828. It was the **Paika Rebellion that occurred in 1817** due to extortionist land revenue policy of the company that caused resentment among zamindars and peasants of Orissa.

36. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Warli or Varli is an indigenous tribe** (Adivasi Bhil) **of western India,** living in mountainous as well as coastal areas along the **Maharashtra-Gujarat border.** They are small-scale cultivators and cultivate rice, pulses and vegetables. They are nature worshippers.

Statement 1 is correct: The Warli rebellion started in Zari village in 1945 of Talasari taluka of Maharashtra. They were affected **from the exploitation from the landlords and money-lenders,** nearly 5,000 indentured tribals **gathered and refused to work** on landlords' fields **until they received 12 annas a day in wages.** Their resistance sowed the first seeds of rights-based movements among the region's indigenous communities.

Statement 2 is correct: Women played an important role in the revolt and helped the men in all possible aspects. The involvement of the women was supported by the Kisan Sabha leader, Godavari Parulekar, also known as Godutai (elder sister) by the Adivasis. Women followed her and spoke at meetings about the oppression they faced and encouraged other women to join the struggle.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Warli rebellion were spread across the regions of **Thane, Nashik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra, Valsad district of Gujarat, Karnataka, Goa** and also the region of the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. It was not spread in the region of Bengal and Bihar.

37. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The presence of colonialism in India gave a distinctive touch to the Indian working-class movement. The Indian working class had to face two basic antagonistic forces—an imperialist political rule and economic exploitation at the hands of both foreign and native capitalist classes. Under the circumstances, inevitably, the Indian working-class movement became intertwined with the political struggle for national emancipation.

Statement 1 is correct: During the **Swadeshi movement,** many strikes were organised on the issue of rising prices and racial insult, primarily in the foreign owned companies. In July 1906, a strike of workers in the East Indian Railway, resulted in the **formation of a Railwaymen's Union.**

Statement 2 is correct: The following reasons were responsible for the **formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress:**

(a) The heightened political activities during the Non-Cooperation movement resulted in formation of several unions in many centres. By 1920, according to an estimate there were 125 unions consisting of 250,000 members.

(b) Many people connected with labour were realising that there was a need for a central organisation of labour to coordinate the works of the trade unions all over India.

(c) The formation of the International Labour Organisation acted as a catalyst for it. It was felt that there should be a national organisation of the trade unions whose nominees could be chosen to represent the Indian labour in the ILO.

(d) Formation of the Comintern and establishment of a socialist republic in the Soviet Union gave impetus to the feelings of the workers movement.

All these developments led to the establishment of the AITUC in 1920, with Lala Lajpat Rai, the Congress President of that year, as its first president and Dewan Chaman Lall as its first general secretary.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges. In 1945, the dock workers of Bombay and Calcutta refused to load ships taking supplies to the warring troops in Indonesia. During 1946, the workers went on a strike in support of the Naval Ratings. During the last year of foreign rule, there were strikes by workers of posts, railways and many other establishments.

Important Tips

During the Swadeshi Movement, strikes were organised by Ashwini Coomar Banerjea, Prabhat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Premtosh Bose and Apurba Kumar Ghosh. In Rawalpindi (Punjab), the arsenal and railway workers went on strike led by Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. Subramania Siva and Chidambaram Pillai led strikes in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in a foreign-owned cotton mill.

38. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The modern working class arose in India in the nineteenth century. This development was due to the establishment of modern factories, railways, dockyards and construction activities relating to roads and buildings. It was a modern working class in the sense of relatively modern organisation of labour and a relatively free market for labour

Statement 1 is incorrect: In **1931, the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the All-India Trade Union Congress to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation**. In 1935, the communists re-joined the AITUC. Now, the left front consisted of the communists, Congress socialists and the leftist nationalists like Nehru and Subhas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: During the Second World War, **initially the workers opposed the War.**

But after 1941 when Russia joined the war on behalf of the Allies, the communists described the war as a "peoples' war" and supported it. The **communists dissociated themselves from the Quit India Movement**. A policy of industrial peace was advocated by the communists.

Important Tips

In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges. In 1945, the dock workers of Bombay and Calcutta refused to load ships taking supplies to the warring troops in Indonesia. During 1946, the workers went on a strike in support of the Naval Ratings. During the last year of foreign rule, there were strikes by workers of posts, railways and many other establishments.

39. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Sasipada Banerjee (02 February, 1840–15 December, 1924) was a social worker and leader of the **Brahmo Samaj,** He was a champion of women's rights and education and as one of the earliest workers for **labour welfare in India**. He was the founder of several girls' schools, a widow's home, temperance societies and a workers' organization.

He was the editor of the **journal Bharat Sramajibi**. The Bharat Sramajivi was one of the first Indian journal of the working class and its circulation peaked at 15,000 copies a remarkable number for its time. He started a **workingmen's club** in 1870 that has been described as the first labour organisation in Kolkata.

Important Tips

Manabendra Nath Roy founded the Communist Party of India in 1925 at Tashkent now in Uzbekistan. He undertook a journey to Moscow to attend the second congress of Comintern (Communist International). He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in 1931 for his involvement in the 1924 Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case. In 1936, Roy joined the Indian National Congress. He tried to radicalize the congress from within towards the socialist goals. He left the party later in 1940 as a result of Congress' reluctance to aid the British in World War II.

In 1878, **Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee** tried to get a bill, providing better working conditions to labour, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council. He was the joint Honorary Secretary to the Parsi Law Association from 1855, which obtained certain legislative measures for the Parsis. He became a Member of the Bombay Corporation, and, in 1876, a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. As a member of the Factory Commissions of 1884 and 1890, he argued for a weekly holiday and for reduced working hours. Through his newspaper Rast Goftar, he publicised the abject working conditions of mill workers.

Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848–1897) was the father of trade union movement in India. He started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhand's Association. Apart from this he was also awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in 1895 for his work during riots between Hindus and Muslims. "Justice of peace" was awarded with great respect to him by the then British Indian Government.

40. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movements. The tribal movements can be categorised into mainland tribal revolts and frontier tribal revolts concentrated mainly in the north-eastern part of India.

Statement 1 is correct: The tribal revolts in the frontier regions of **Northeast** were mainly **motivated** by the desire for **political autonomy, regardless of the ruling dispensation** in the mainland. They did not care if India was ruled by Indians or the British, they just wanted their political autonomy. The **forests** and **agricultural lands** were **generally in their control**, as the British **did not disturb** these areas much, and **arrived here much later** compared to the mainland, so there was no question of resentment on that front.

Statement 2 is correct: The tribal revolts of the **mainland** were motivated chiefly by the **disruptions** created in the **social and economic life** of the Tribals by **British interference**. The British forced them to **give up shifting cultivation** and take up **oppressive feudal style settled agriculture** where they were burdened by **heavy revenue obligations**. The British also **restricted their access to the forest** which were **central to their social identity** as well as a **chief source of their income**, thus impoverishing them. The **new cash economy** forcibly introduced by the Britishers led to an **influx of outsiders** in tribal areas such as **zamindars, moneylenders and traders**, all of whom were **oppressive and exploitative**. All this created resentment in the mainland tribals leading to a series of rebellions like Munda Ulgulan, Santhal Uprising, Ho rebellion, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The revolts among the tribes of **northeast lasted longer** than those by the tribes of **mainland**. The Northeast tribes wanted political autonomy, which they demanded under colonial rule as well as later from the Indian Union post-independence too. The **British could not defeat** them **easily** as the **terrain** was very **difficult as well as unknown** to them, leading to **protracted wars**, for example **Khasi uprisings, Singhpho rebellion, etc.**

The revolts of **mainland** tribes were **intense and violent** using **old and primitive weapons** like battle axes and bow and arrows. The British succeeded in **crushing them quickly** with **superior military** tech and might, so they were **not long lasting**. Later the British would reduce their resentment by giving them concessions and recognizing some of their traditional laws and systems.

41. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against the indigo planters, that arose in Bengal in 1859, and continued for over a year. The village headmen (Mandals) and substantial ryots were the most active and numerous groups who led the peasants.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against indigo planters that erupted in 1859 in **Chaugacha village of Nadia, Bengal**. The most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The revolt was against **European planters**. They forced Indian farmers to **grow indigo by signing fraudulent deals** with them. The cultivators were forced to grow indigo in place of food crops. They were **advanced loans** for this purpose. Once the farmers took loans, they could never repay it due to the **high rates of interest**. The farmers were brutally oppressed if they could not pay the rent or refused to do as asked by the planters. They were **forced to sell indigo** at non-profitable rates so as to maximize the European planters' profits. If a farmer refused to grow indigo and planted paddy instead, the planters **resorted to illegal means** to get the farmer to grow indigo such as looting and burning crops, kidnapping the farmer's family members, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The methods of resistance used by peasants differed from place to place. However, it varied according to time and place and was **mostly passive and non-violent**. And the revolt was majorly non-violent (said to be forerunner of Gandhi's nonviolent passive resistance), it impacted the government and immediately 'Indigo Commission' were established. By the end of 1860, indigo cultivation was literally washed away from Bengal since the planters closed their factories and left for good.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The play **Nil Darpan (The Mirror of Indigo) by Dinabandhu Mitra** written in 1858 - 59 **portrayed the farmers' situation accurately**. It showed how farmers were coerced into planting indigo without adequate payment. The play became a talking point and it urged the Bengali intelligentsia to lend support to the indigo revolt. Chitrangada is a dance-drama, written by Rabindranath Tagore. The drama is based on the story of Chitrāngadā, the mythological princess of the Kingdom of Manipur and one of the wives of Arjuna according to the Mahabharata.

42. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Bardoli Satyagraha was a major phase of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement on 12 June 1928. The movement was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the **unjust raising of taxes**. The movement had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement resulted in January 1926 when the **authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: A committee was set up in 1928 under the **Judicial officer Broomfield and the other officer was Maxwell (Broomfield and Maxwell Commission).** The findings of the committee were that the increased tax rate of 30% from the previous 6% was **unjustified** and the government agreed to give back the confiscated land and properties and the 30% raise was cancelled for many years.

Statement 3 is correct: In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar". To organise the movement, Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers' camps in the taluqa. **Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika** was brought out to **mobilise public opinion**. An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions.

43. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Tribal population was spread all over India and most of them occupied wild tracts, hilly and forested areas, away from more civilized centres. Tribals had preserved their near isolation and way of life until the British administration and policies made inroads into their territories.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under British rule, tribal chiefs had to pay tribute to the British, and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British. They **lost the authority** they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions. **They lost much of their administrative power** and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India. Whereas, before the arrivals of British, they enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories.

Statement 2 is correct: Britishers wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators as they were uncomfortable with shifting cultivators' groups who moved freely and did not have a fixed home. **Settled peasants were easier to control and administer** than people who were always on the move. The British also **wanted a regular revenue source** for the state. So, they introduced land settlements in which they defined the **rights of each individual** to that land, and fixed the revenue demand for the state.

Statement 3 is incorrect: British introduced the forest laws and declared that **all forests as state property**. Some forests were classified as **Reserved Forests** for they **produced timber** which the British wanted. In these forests, **people were not allowed** to move freely, practise jhum cultivation, collect fruits, or hunt animals. But, in these lands British **allowed some jhum cultivators** cultivate on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have **to provide labour to the Forest Department** and look after the forests.

Statement 4 is correct: Silk production was one of the major jobs of tribals. The fine quality of Indian silk was highly valued and exports from India increased rapidly. Because of this the **trade of tribals was increased many times.** However, they didn't gain much profit due to middleman and traders as they buy their cocoons at very low price and sell them at very high price. Traders and moneylenders came heavily into the forests and wanted to buy more forest produce, offered cash loans.

44. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1890, NM Lokhande established the Bombay Millhand's Association primarily to provide a clearing house for the grievances of the mill-workers and to help in drawing public attention to them. The leaders acted as voluntary advisers to mill-workers.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bombay Millhand's Association was a **labour association** of India. This Association was **not a trade union.** The Association had no existence as an organized body, having no membership, no funds and no rules.

The first organised Trade Union in India named as the Madras Labour Union was formed in the year 1918. Since then, a large number of unions sprang up in almost all the industrial centres of the country.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1890, **Narain Meghajee Lokhande** set up the Bombay Millhand's Association. N.M. Lokhande was a skilled worker in a textile mill in Bombay and a social reformer of the Satyashodhak Samaj.

Statement 3 is correct: Bombay Millhand's Association put forward the demands of:

1) **reduction in working hours,**
2) **a weekly holiday and,**
3) compensation for injuries suffered by the workers during work at the factories.

These demands were submitted to the second Factory Commission.

45. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Santhal Revolt took place in 1855-56. Santhals are a **tribal group concentrated in the state of Jharkhand.** This was the first peasant revolt that occurred in India. The revolt can be attributed to the introduction of the Permanent Land Settlement of 1793.

Statement 1 is correct: The rebellion of the Santhals **began as a reaction to end the revenue system of the British East India Company (BEIC)**, usury practices, and the zamindari system in India. When currency was introduced because of the colonial intervention, Santhals began to rely on the moneylenders. These **moneylenders exploited them.** British turned to them for the expansion of the revenue through agriculture. Santhals agreed to clear forests to practice settled agriculture, but soon exploitation started by the British.

Statement 2 is incorrect: As the Santhals were the **agricultural people settled in Rajmahal Hills of Bihar.** The Santhal rebellion spread in present-**day region of Jharkhand and West Bengal**, Eastern India against both the British East India Company.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The rebellion is mainly led **by the four Four Brothers - Sido, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav.** In 1955, **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, mobilized roughly 60,000 Santhals and declared a rebellion against the East India Company. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousand Santhals to run a parallel government during the rebellion. But the rebellion was suppressed by 1856.

Whereas, Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat led Tana Bhagat Movements among the Mundas and Oraon tribes.

46. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movements. The mainland tribal rebellions were sparked off by a number of factors, an important one **concerned with the tribal lands or forests.**

Pair 1 is incorrect: The Kol uprising was a revolt of the **Adivasi Kol people of Chhota Nagpur region,** during 1829-1839 as a reaction to British Policies. The uprising was a reaction to the appointment of a political agent to the government in South Bihar and ceded districts. This resulted in many **people moving into these areas which were the lands of numerous Adivasi tribes.** Also, with the **application of new land laws**, the Kols were **exploited by outsiders** moving into the area. Whereas, Zeliangsong movement (1920) of Manipur happened due to failure of British in protecting them during Kuki violence. Kukis'

Revolt (1917–19; Manipur) was against British policies of recruiting labour during the first World War.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The Bastar Rebellion was an Adivasi rebellion in 1910 against the British Raj led by Gunda Dhur in the princely state of Bastar in central India. The primary cause of the rebellion were **British colonial policies regarding usage of the forests.** The British colonial government had begun reserving forests, which **only allowed certain corporations to exploit forest resources.** This resulted in the **barring of tribals** from using the forests for their livelihoods, and oftentimes, the displacement of tribal villages. **Whereas, it was Kukis revolt** of 1917 of Manipur, spread out mainly against the British policies of **recruiting labour during First World War.**

Pair 3 is correct: Munda rebellion was happened in 1899-1900, in the region **south of Ranchi under Birsa Munda.** The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920. The rebellion which began as a religious movement gathered political force to fight **against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders and forest contractors.** The Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area in 1879. British armed forces were then deployed. Birsa was captured and imprisoned.

Pair 4 is correct: The Rampa Rebellion of 1922, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising led by **Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency.** In 1922, Indian revolutionary Alluri Sitaram Raju led the Rampa Rebellion against the British raj for their **imposition of the 1882 Madras Forest Act,** which severely restricted the free movement of the tribal community within their own forests.

47. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the year 1874, Maharashtra's peasants began a revolution against rising agrarian distress.

Statement 1 is correct: The American Civil War of 1861 created a boom in the demand for cotton from India as the war disrupted the cotton trade from America to England. But the cotton demand and its price slashed **due to end of the American Civil War.** All of sudden the tax burden had increased to 50 percent by the government, farmers plunged into economic depression. This meant just one thing for them – increased borrowing from money lenders and more debt.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in **a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders.** The ryots refused to buy from their shops. No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, shoemakers would not serve them. This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. **Soon the social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots** with systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops. The debt bonds and deeds were seized and publicly burnt.

Statement 3 is correct: The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. **As a conciliatory measure, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.** This spared the farmers from being arrested on grounds of unpaid dues and provided them with financial relief.

48. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The poligars of Tamil Nadu, Malabar and coastal Andhra revolted against the colonial rule in the late 18th and the early 19th century.

Statement 1 is correct. Poligars were **independent local chiefs** who were descendants of the hunter-gatherers of the forests who had **acquired military skills** and local political leadership in the military service of the **Vijayanagar Empire.**

Statement 2 is correct. The first Poligar rebellion, which is also known as First Poligar War, occurred from 1795-1799 in Tirunelveli region (in modern Tamil Nadu). This first phase of poligar rebellion was led by **Kattabomman Nayak (Veerapandi Kattabomman), who was in charge of Panchalankurichi.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Poligar Rebellion took place in **three phases. The first Poligar rebellion,** also known as **First Poligar War,** was the **result of oppressive taxation system under the British.**

The Second Poligar Rebellion occurred between 1800-01 after the **poligars imprisoned in the fort** of Palayamkottai were able to escape. **The third phase** was between **1803 to 1805** where the poligars of North Arcot rose in rebellion when they were **deprived of their right to collect Kaval** fees.

Statement 4 is correct. The **poligari system** had evolved with the extension of **Vijayanagar rule** into Tamil Nadu. Each poligar was the holder of a **territory or palayam (usually consisting of a few villages),** granted to him in return for military service and tribute. The suppression of the poligar rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of the influence of the chieftains. Under the terms of the **Carnatic Treaty (31 July, 1801),** the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu. The poligari system, which had flourished for two and a half centuries, came to a violent end and the Company **introduced a Zamindari system in its place.**

49. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Tribal Freedom Fighter	Contribution
Budhu Bhagat	He had led guerrilla warfare against the British. He was a leader of the Larka rebellion in 1832. (Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.)

Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu	They were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion (1855–1856), the rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and Bengal in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and the corrupt zamindari system. (Hence pair 2 is correctly matched)
Tantiya Bhil	He was known as the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces. He robbed trains carrying British wealth and distributed it among his tribe, the Bhils.
Major Paona Brajabasi	He fought to defend the kingdom of Manipur. He was the hero of the Anglo-Manipur war.
Malati Mem	She was inspired to join Mahatma Gandhi's satyagraha movement. She fought against the British monopoly over opium and educated her people about the dangers of opium addiction.
Helen Lepcha	She was an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi. Her influence over her people made the British restless. In 1941, she helped Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose escape from house arrest and travel to Germany. She was awarded the Tamra Patra for her invaluable contribution to the freedom struggle.
Pulimaya Devi Podar	She heard Gandhi when she was in school and wanted to join the freedom struggle immediately. Despite stiff opposition from her family, she joined the movement. She was imprisoned for her participation in protests. After independence, she continued to serve her people and was awarded the title of 'Swatantra Sainani'.
Tirot Singh	Leader of a Khasi uprising: He realized the duplicity of the British and waged war against them. He was captured, tortured, and imprisoned. He died in prison. (Hence pair 4 is correctly matched.)
Manjhi and Chakra Bisoi	They were leaders of Khond tribe and objected to the British interfering in their customs. (Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.) Rendo was caught and hanged while Chakra Bisoi became a fugitive and died in hiding.

50. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

There were **two main systems of indigo cultivation – Nij and Ryot/Ryoti.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: Within the system of **nij cultivation,** the planter produced indigo in **lands that he directly controlled**. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the **Ryot/Ryoti system, the European planters forced the ryots to sign a contract,** an agreement (satta). Those who signed the contract **got cash advances** from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo. But the loan committed the ryot to cultivating indigo on **at least 25 percent of the area** under his holding. The planter provided the seed and the drill, while the cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop. The price they got for the indigo they produced was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Till the late nineteenth century, planters were reluctant to expand the area under nij cultivation. **Less than 25 per cent of the land producing indigo was under the nij system**. The rest was under the Ryot/Ryoti system.

51. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ahom revolt occurred in the area of North eastern province i.e., Assam. The uprising was suppressed by the Company by dividing the kingdom.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33) is a result of **non-fulfilment of the pledges** of the Company **after the Burmese War.** It occurred as response to the **British annexation of their lands.**

Statement 3 is correct: The revolt **succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war.** The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.

Statement 4 is correct: This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the **leadership of Gomdhar Konwar**, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as **Dhanjoy Borgohain, and Jairam Kharghharia Phukan.** Assembling near Jorhat, the rebels formally made Gomdhar Konwar the king.

52. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

There were many incidents before the 1857 revolt that indicated all was not well and that there was a building resentment against the alien rule. This resentment manifested itself in several bouts of resistance by different groups of people in different regions of India. The major factors responsible for the people's resentment and uprisings against the Company rule are as follows:

Option 1 is correct: The colonial policy of **intensifying demands for land revenue** and extracting as large an amount as possible produced **discontent** among rural inhabitants. In **Bengal** for example land revenue collection was raised to nearly **double the amount collected under the Mughals.**

Option 2 is correct: The ego of **traditional zamindars and poligars** was hurt due to being side-lined in rank by government officials and a **new class of merchants and money-lenders.**

Option 3 is correct: The **ruining of Indian handicraft industries** due to **colonial policies** of free trade in India and levy of discriminatory tariffs against Indian goods in Britain impoverished millions of artisans. Their misery was further compounded by the disappearance of their traditional patrons and buyers—princes, chieftains, and zamindars.

Option 4 is correct: The **new courts and legal system** gave further fillip to the dispossession of land and encouraged the rich to oppress the poor as the **high legal costs and complexity of paperwork** discouraged poor to approach court. Common people were also hard hit by the prevalence of corruption at lower levels of police, judiciary and general administration.

Option 5 is correct: The priestly classes instigated hatred and rebellion against alien rule, because the religious preachers, priests, pundits, maulvis, etc., had been dependent on the traditional landed and bureaucratic elite. The **fall of zamindars and feudal lords directly affected the priestly class.**

53. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramosi Uprising was a peasant led revolt against the British failure to solve up anti-famine measures. **The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra (Western India)** was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: It aimed to rid the country of the **British by instigating an armed revolt** by disrupting communication lines. Thus, it recognised the **British as their real enemy and it never appealed to the British to address their problem.**

Statement 4 is correct: It hoped to raise funds for its activities through **dacoities**. It was suppressed prematurely by the British government.

54. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Sannyasi rebellion or monk rebellion (1770-77) was a revolt **led by the sannyasis** in Bengal. These sanyasis were joined by a large number of **dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor.** They raided Company factories and the treasuries, and fought the Company's forces. It was only after a prolonged action that Warren Hastings could subdue the sanyasis. **Equal participation of Hindus and Muslims** characterised the uprisings, sometimes referred to as the **Fakir rebellion.**

Statement 2 is correct: Devi Chaudhurani's participation in Sannyasi rebellion recognises the women's role in early resistances against the British. Apart from **Ananda Math, Debi Chaudhurani is also written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** and is based on the sannyasi rebellion. He saw the **importance of women taking** up the struggle against an alien rule that posed a threat to traditional Indian values.

Statement 3 is correct: The disastrous **famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order** of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British yoke in 1770. So, the Bengal famine of 18th century was one of the causes of this rebellion. **The Bengal Famine of 1770** was a famine that struck Bengal and Bihar between **1769 and 1770** and affected some **30 million people.**

55. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Women's Indian Association was formed on 8th May **1917** at Adyar, Chennai. It was one of the first Women's Association, which brought all Indian women together for mutual assistance. The main aim of the organization was to obtain women's franchise to represent in the local state and central legislatures and achieved it in the year 1930.

Margaret Cousins, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Muthulakshmi Reddy, and others, set up the Women's Indian Association (WIA) at Adyar, Madras. On May 8, 1917 the Women's Indian Association(WIA) was established by Dorothy Jinarājadāsa, with **Annie Besant** as President and **Margaret Cousins as the Honorable General Secretary.**

On 18 December 1917, the WIA sent a **delegation led by Sarojini Naidu** (1879–1949) to Edwin Montagu, secretary of state for India. Representing themselves as Indian women who had awakened to their civic responsibilities, they requested female suffrage on a par with men in the expanded provincial legislatures as a part of the forthcoming Government of India Act of 1919.

Muthulakshmi Reddy became the president of Women's India Association in 1931 and President of the All-India Women's Conference in 1933.

56. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Civil uprising comprises of those uprisings which were generally led by deposed native rulers or their descendants, former zamindars, landlords, poligars and officials of the conquered kingdoms, or sometimes by religious leaders. The mass support generally came from rack-rented peasants, unemployed artisans, and demobilised soldiers, although at the centre of these uprisings were erstwhile power-wielding classes.

Major Causes of Civil Uprisings

1) Colonial land revenue settlements, heavy burden of new taxes, eviction of peasants from their lands, and encroachments on tribal lands by the East India Company. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.
2) Under the Company rule, there were rapid changes in the economy, administration, and land revenue system that went against the people. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.
3) Several zamindars and poligars, who had lost control over their land and its revenues due to the colonial rule, had personal scores to settle with the new rulers.
4) The ego of traditional zamindars and poligars was hurt

due to being sidelined in rank by government officials and a new class comprising of merchants and money-lenders.

5) The ruin of Indian handicraft industries due to colonial policies impoverished millions of artisans whose misery was further compounded by the disappearance of their traditional patrons and buyers—princes, chieftains, and zamindars. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.

6) British interference in religious practices of native people was another cause of these popular rebellion. Revolts like 1857 were the direct outcome of the British interference in the religious matters of the Indian people. When Sati was abolished and Widow Remarriage Act was enacted, many people rose up against the interference of the British in their religious matters. Hence, Statement 4 is correct.

57. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

As a result of the **Revolt of 1857**, the **Government of India Act, of 1858** introduced various provisions, one of which entailed the **complete transfer of powers** from the **East India Company to the British Crown.** One of the consequences of this act was **the White Mutiny.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **White Mutiny** occurred in response to the **transfer of power from the British East India Company to the British Crown.** A section of European forces employed under the Company **expressed resentment toward the move**, which mandated the **three Presidency Armies to shift their allegiance from the defunct Company to the Queen, mirroring the structure of the British Army.** This discontent materialized into a period of unrest termed as **White Mutiny.**

Statement 2 is correct- The main reason for the White Mutiny was the **termination of "Batta"- extra allowances of pay to cover various expenditures related to operations in areas other than the home territories.** When these forces were working with East India Company, they used to receive the "batta" but the transfer of power from East India Company to the British government terminated the "Batta".

58. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The British colonial policy towards tribals in India was complex and varied across different regions and periods. In this context, the British policy towards 'Santhals' plays an important role in shaping the social and political landscape of 19th century India.

Statement 1 is correct: Damin-i-Koh was a **tribal settlement demarcated by the British Government in Rajmahal hills to accommodate 'Santhal' tribes.**

The British officials, faced with resistance from the Paharias in Rajmahal hills, turned to the Santhals for settlement. Recognizing the Santhals' willingness to clear forests and engage in agriculture, the British invited them to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The British by reserving this area to Santhals intended to encourage **Santhals to practice plough agriculture and become settled peasants.** The Santhals gave up their earlier life of mobility and settled down, cultivating a **range of commercial crops for the market.** Hence the statement is incorrect.

59. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Ganjam and Gumsur uprising occurred in the Northern Circar region in the late 18th century against British rulers over payment of unjustifiable revenues to them.

Statement 1 is correct: Under Ganjam and Gumsur uprisings, the Northern Circars, Ganjam and its adjoining regions rose in revolt against the British rule. Strikara Bhanj, a zamindar of Gumsur in Ganjam district, refused to pay revenues in 1797. In 1800, he openly rebelled and defied the public authorities.

Dhananjay Bhanj, a son of Strikara Bhanj in rebellion for the second time when the British forces occupied Gumsur and Kolaida in November 1835. The revolt greatly reduced the government's authority, but Dhananjay died in December 1835 and his followers continued the resistance.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Subsidiary alliance was not the cause of revolt in the Ganjam and Gumsur. The revolt was against the payment of revenue.

Statement 3 is correct: As mentioned above, the Northern Circars, Ganjam and its adjoining regions rose in revolt against the British rule in the uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur.

60. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Row 1 is incorrect. The Sanyasi Revolt, a significant 18th-century uprising in Bengal, stemmed from a complex interplay of religious, economic, and social factors. **The immediate trigger was the British government's restrictions on Sanyasis and Fakirs visiting holy places.** This was compounded by the Bengal famine of the 1770s. Some of the important leaders of these movements were Manju Shah, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudhurani.

Raja Jagannath led the Pahariyas Rebellion in 1778.

Row 2 is correct. The Santhal Rebellion, a significant uprising in 1855-56, was fueled by Santhal tribal communities' widespread discontent with exploitative practices by landlords, moneylenders, and British colonial officials, including oppressive land revenue systems and the imposition of the Permanent Settlement System. **Sidhu and Kanhu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion.**

Row 3 is incorrect. The Kutch Rebellion, a significant pre-1857 uprising against the British Raj, spanned from 1816 to 1832, fueled by a **power struggle between the Kutch ruler, Rao Bharamal II, and 12 chieftains, and the British interference in Kutch's internal affairs.** In 1816, Rao Bharamal II of Kutch signed a treaty with the British, granting them influence over the throne, but also leading to

British interference in Kutch's internal affairs. In 1819, the British deposed Rao Bharamal II, which led to the people of Kutch rising against colonial rule.

61. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Birsa Munda was born in 1875 in Ulihatu, Khunti district, Jharkhand, and belonged to the

Munda tribe of the Chhotanagpur plateau. He advocated for the revival of tribal culture, community land ownership, and the establishment of an independent tribal kingdom.

Statement 1 is correct. Birsa Munda led the Ulgulan, also known as the Munda Rebellion, against British colonial rule in the late 19th century. The rebellion, which began in the 1890s, was a significant movement aimed at resisting the exploitation of tribal communities, particularly the Munda tribe, by the British and the local landlords. The movement called for the protection of tribal rights, land, and culture.

Statement 2 is correct. Birsa Munda founded the Birsait sect, promoting tribal reform, cleanliness, and awareness of British exploitation. **He is revered as Bhagwan (God) and Dharti Aaba (Father of Earth) for his contributions to tribal rights.**

62. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The revolt of the Moamarias(1769-99) was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Moamarias were low-caste peasants who revolted against the Ahom kingdom in Assam**(not directed against British taxation policy). Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of burkandazes (the demobilised soldiers of the Muslim armies and zamindars) revolted.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Moamorias drew spiritual inspiration from the teachings of Aniruddhadeva** who was a Vaishnava saint, social reformer, and founder of the Mayamara Satra.

63. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Row 1 is incorrect: The Pahariya Rebellion broke out in 1778 in response to British expansion into **the Rajmahal Hills,** prompting resistance from the independent Pahariya tribes. To restore peace, the British designated their territory as a Damni-Kol area, granting it a special status. However, **Tilka Manjhi,** was **associated with the Santhal rebellion, not the Pahariya uprising.**

Row 2 is correct: The Chuar Uprisings (1776) were led by the Chuar tribal communities of the Midnapore district in Bengal. These revolts emerged in response to increased revenue demands and economic hardships imposed by the British. **Key leaders such as Sham Ganjan, Durjan Singh, and Madhab Singh** played a vital role in mobilizing tribal resistance against colonial exploitation.

Row 3 is correct: The Bhil Revolts (1817-19, 1913) occurred in Khandesh, Malwa, Dhar, Western Ghats, and southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Sunth states) . Initially triggered by famine, misrule, and British exploitation, the Bhils revolted multiple times. In 1913, **Govind Guru** led a movement in Banswara and Sunth demanding a Bhil Raj, reflecting growing tribal resistance to colonial rule.

Row 4 is incorrect: The Ramosi Uprisings were led by **the hill tribes of the Western Ghats(not in Chotanagpur),** who opposed British rule and the new administrative setup. Following the annexation of Maratha territories, the Ramosis—previously employed by the Marathas—lost their livelihoods.

In 1822, **Chittur Singh** led the first revolt around Satara, followed by further uprisings in 1825-26 under Umaji Naik of Poona and Bapu Trimbakji Sawant. Disturbances continued until 1829, with renewed unrest in 1839 and 1840-41 after the deposition of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara. While the British used military force to suppress the revolts, they also adopted a conciliatory approach by recruiting some Ramosis into the hill police.

64. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Kols were tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa. The **immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.** The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors). The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives. Plunder and arson were the chief modes of peasant protest.

65. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The impoverishment of the Indian peasantry was a direct result of the transformation of the agrarian structure due to colonial economic policies. This led to the occurrence of a large number of peasant movements in British India.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During the later half of the 19th century, Peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements, fighting directly for their own demands. **The demands were centred almost wholly on economic issues.**

For example, in the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60, the peasants resisted the physical pressure of the planters to grow indigo.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The territorial reach of these movements was limited. Territorial reach was limited to a particular local region.

Statement 3 is correct. In many of these movements, **the modern nationalist intelligentsia supported the peasants' cause.**

For example, in the Indigo Revolt of 1859, the Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants' cause through newspaper campaigns, organisation of mass meetings, preparing memoranda on peasants' grievances and supporting them in legal battles.

Important Tips

Other characteristics:

- These struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives. Colonialism was not the target of these movements.
- There was no continuity of struggle or long-term organisation.
- The peasants developed a strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.

66. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Deccan Riots (1875) were an expression of the peasant discontent against the British administration that had systematically ruined agriculture

Statement 1 is correct. Several factors contributed to the outbreak of Deccan Riots in 1875. Most notable among them was the high land revenue demand made by the British. During the American Civil War, most peasants had switched to cotton farming, attracted by the high prices, but the prices crashed dramatically in 1864 when the War concluded, and supply of Cotton resumed from America. The situation was made worse by a series of bad harvests over the next several years. **It was during this period of crisis that the British administration suddenly raised land revenue by over 50%.** The Deccan Riots began spontaneously in May 1875, in Pune. The peasantry launched attacks on the moneylenders and destroyed the debt contracts and bonds.

Statement 2 is correct. Organisations such as the **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** supported the riots and campaigned actively for relief to the struggling agriculturalists.

Statement 3 is correct. One of the major outcomes of the Deccan Riots was the passage of the **Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879)** by the British government to extend protection to peasants against the moneylenders.

67. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Kundara Proclamation** was a historic **declaration** made by **Velu Thampi,** the **Prime Minister of Travancore, in 1809, against the** oppressive policies of the **British East India Company.**

- After Travancore signed a revised treaty of **subsidiary alliance** under **Lord Wellesley in 1805,** (Earlier one treaty was signed in 1795) the harsh conditions imposed by the Company, including the payment of heavy subsidies, created widespread resentment.
- The state's financial troubles worsened as it fell into arrears, while the British Resident meddled in the kingdom's internal affairs, further escalating tensions.
- In response, **Velu Thampi** issued the **Kundara Proclamation, calling on the people to take up arms and expel the British from their land.** This led to a large-scale rebellion, supported by the Nair troops.

Important Tips

Poligars' Revolt: The **Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)** was led by feudal chiefs called **Poligars** in Tamil Nadu against the East India Company. It was primarily a reaction to the British curbing their autonomy, imposing heavy taxes, and confiscating lands. The most notable revolt was led by **Kattabomman Nayakan,**

Revolt of Moamarias: The Moamarias were a section of **low-caste Assamese peasants** who revolted against the Ahom monarchy in Assam during the **18th century(1769-99).** Their revolt weakened the Ahom kingdom, indirectly paving the way for British intervention in Assam later.

Sanyasi Revolt: The Sanyasi Revolt occurred in **late 18th century (1763-1800) in Bengal and Bihar,** where groups of dispossessed sanyasis (ascetics) and fakirs rebelled against British revenue policies and restrictions on their movement. This revolt inspired the famous novel **Anandamath** by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.**

68. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Paika Rebellion (1817),** also known as the **Paika Bidroh,** was a significant armed uprising against British colonial rule in Odisha.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Paika Rebellion** was led by **Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mohapatra Bhramarbar Rai), the hereditary military chief of the forces of the Gajapati King of Khurda.**

- The Paikas were a **traditional landed militia,** known as **"foot soldiers,"** who enjoyed hereditary rent-free land tenures in exchange for military service and policing functions.
- However, after the **British conquest of Odisha in 1803** and the dethronement of the Raja of Khurda, the status and privileges of the Paikas were drastically diminished.
- The confiscation of Bakshi Jagabandhu's ancestral estate of Killa Rorang in 1814 left him in financial ruin, pushing him to lead the **rebellion in 1817.**

Statement 2 is correct: The **abolition of cowrie currency by the British and the requirement to pay taxes in silver currency** significantly **contributed to the economic hardships faced by the Paikas** and the general populace. This was compounded by other grievances, including the **salt tax,** the oppressive land revenue policies, and the **displacement of Paikas from their hereditary rent-free lands,** all of which fueled resentment against British rule and contributed to the rebellion.

Statement 3 is correct: The **rebellion gained active support from zamindars, tribal communities,** and common peasants who suffered under British policies.

- Zamindars and others in the Khurda region contributed resources and manpower to the rebellion.

- The **Khonds from Gumsur**, a tribal group, played a crucial role in sparking the rebellion by entering Khurda territory in March 1817.
- Even after the British regained control of Khurda, the Paikas and their allies used guerrilla tactics to resist.

69. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. The Koya Revolt emerged in the present day state of Andhra Pradesh. The Koyas of the eastern Godavari track (modern Andhra)rebelled in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861 and 1862.

The Koya revolt started against the 'Muttadars' (zamindars). The **Britishers deprived the tribals of their traditional rights** over the toddy trees. Zamindars and traders from the region took advantage of the situation and extended loans to the tribals. When tribals failed to repay the loans, they confiscated tribals' produce and cattle. As a result, the tribals revolted against the British and zamindars.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Singphos Rebellion was an anti-British rebellion of the Singphos in the Northeast Frontier (Primarily in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh) in early 1830. It was against the annexation of Singhpo lands by the Britishers.

Pair 3 is correct. The Ramosis were the hill tribes of the Western Ghats. They resented the British policy of annexation. Before the establishment of British rule in present day Maharashtra, the Ramosis worked for the Maratha rulers, who entrusted them with night patrolling and guarding of forts. In return, they were allowed to collect taxes from specific villages. But when the British replaced the Marathas, this right was denied, leading to the Ramoshi uprising.

70. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

During British rule in India, several rebellions and revolts erupted in various regions as a result of growing resentment against colonial policies and exploitation. These uprisings were often led by indigenous groups and tribal communities who fought to preserve their rights, lands, and cultures. The correct chronological order of these revolts is:

- **Pahariya Rebellion (1778):** The Pahariyas' Rebellion, also known as the Paharia Revolt, took place in the Raj Mahal Hills region in present-day Jharkhand, India. The rebellion was triggered by the British administration's attempts to assert control over the Raj Mahal Hills and impose their authority on the Pahariya people. In the 1770s, the British brutally hunted and killed Paharias. But by the 1780s, the British had adopted a pacification policy.
- **Ahom Revolt (1828):** The Ahom Revolt of 1828 was a significant event in Assam's resistance to British rule. Following the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826), which had promised the British would leave Assam after the Anglo-Burmese War, suspicions arose among the Ahom nobility. Gomadhar Konwar, an Ahom prince, led a rebellion with the support of Dhanjay Borgohain and Jairam Khargharia Phukan, proclaiming himself the Svargadev (lord of the heavens).
- **Devi movement (1922-23)** was initially a social movement among the tribals of South Gujarat in 1922-23. It was initiated by the assumption that Devi Salabai was commanding the tribals to abstain from eating flesh and drinking liquor and to wash and be clean. By December 1922, the movement spread over the region inhabited by the tribals as well as Surat city. This movement soon targeted those classes which exploited the tribals, such as landlords and moneylenders, and those who were in the liquor trade. Towards the end of 1922, this movement became a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement
- **The Tebhaga movement (1946–1947)** was a significant peasant agitation. It aimed to reduce the share of crops that tenants had to give to landlords. This movement was driven by widespread discontent among **sharecroppers (bargadars)** who demanded that their share of the produce be increased from half to two-thirds, leading to intense confrontations with landlords and the colonial government.

71. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Munda Rebellion, led by Birsa Munda in the period of 1899-1900 was a significant tribal uprising against British colonial rule and exploitation by landlords and moneylenders.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Munda Rebellion emerged in the Singhbhum and Ranchi districts of the Chotanagpur region**, where Birsa Munda led the movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The rebellion was triggered by the introduction of the Zamindari system and the oppression by landlords, not its abolition. The system forced the tribals into a cycle of debt and land dispossession.

Statement 3 is correct: The movement identified missionaries and government officials as key sources of oppression. Missionaries were seen as agents of religious conversion, while government officials were perceived as enforcers of colonial policies that dispossessed the Mundas of their land and rights.

Statement 4 is correct: Tenancy Act of 1903 was passed by the British Government to recognize the "Khuntkatti" system of land ownership practiced by the Munda tribal community, primarily in the Chotanagpur region, following the Munda rebellion led by Birsa Munda; this act essentially protected their customary land rights against encroachment by non-tribal settlers.

72. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Santhal Hool (rebellion) of 1855-56** was **led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, two prominent leaders of the Santhal tribe.

- Santhals had been gradually displaced from their lands due to the leasing of tribal lands to non-Santhal zamindars and moneylenders.
- This oppression, coupled with the intrusion of outsiders (referred to as **dikus**) like European officials and local police, drove them to revolt. Sidhu and Kanhu took over the leadership.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Battle of Maheshpur** is indeed **associated with the Santhal rebellion.**

- This battle was one of the major confrontations between the Santhal rebels and the British forces. During the battle, many rebels wore red clothes, symbolizing defiance and authority.
- The battle, and subsequent raids by Santhal rebels, marked the height of the insurrection. These acts of resistance were primarily against the zamindars, moneylenders, and the British government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908** was **not enacted as a result of the Santhal rebellion.** Instead, it was **passed as a consequence of the Birsa Munda revolt of 1899-1900.** The Act aimed to protect tribal land from being exploited by non-tribal landlords, addressing the concerns raised by the Munda tribes during their revolt.

The Santhal insurrection forcefully drew British attention to their problems and grievances, and the government took steps to redress some of their concerns. A special administrative system was created through Act XXXVII, introduced in December 1855. This act reorganised the Damin-i-koh and established the Santhal Parganas as a separate district. The district was also exempted from general laws and regulations. A new police system was introduced in 1856 which removed all intermediaries between the tribal population and the officials and encouraged them to participate in the maintenance of law and order. However, due to protests raised by Zamindars and the British Indigo planters, the area protected and set aside for the Santhals was reduced by the Act X of 1857.

73. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Row 1 is incorrect: The **Mappila Revolt** (1921) in Malabar, led by leaders like **Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji.** It was an agrarian uprising by **Muslim peasants (Mappilas)** against **oppressive landlords (mostly Hindu) and the colonial government.** Other important reasons include high rents, lack of tenure security, and exploitative exactions.

Chittur Singh led the Ramosi uprising that took place in the 1820s.

Row 2 is correct: The **Bardoli Satyagraha** began in **Bardoli Taluqa, Surat** in January 1926 when the British authorities imposed a **30% increase in land revenue demand.** The movement was led by **Vallabhbhai Patel** starting February 1926. To mobilize support, the Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was launched, and an intelligence wing was established to ensure compliance with the movement's resolutions among tenants.

Row 3 is incorrect: The **Indigo Revolt** (1859–1860) in Bengal was led by local leaders such as **Digambar Biswas** and **Bishnu Biswas** of Nadia district. The revolt arose **against the exploitation by indigo planters who forced peasants to grow indigo instead of profitable crops** like rice, using fraudulent contracts and coercion. The peasants resisted by refusing to grow indigo, organizing counterforces, and going on a rent strike. They also utilized legal action, supported by collective fund-raising, to challenge the planters' oppression.

74. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a growing perception that the Congress leaned towards capitalists and zamindars. Peasant leaders wanted to create an independent class organization to protect peasant interests.

In this context, the **All-India Kisan Sabha**, the first all-India peasant organization, was established in 1936 at Lucknow with **Swami Sahjanand Saraswati**, the founder of the Bihar Pradesh Kisan Sabha, as its president. **N.G. Ranga,** a pioneer of the peasant movement in Andhra, became its first General Secretary. **Indulal Yagnik was also one of the prominent members of the Sabha.**

The All India Kisan Sabha quickly expanded, establishing branches across numerous districts. In 1939, a national convention of the Sabha was held, presided over by **Acharya Narendra Dev**. In his presidential address, he highlighted the importance of maintaining the Kisan Sabha as an independent entity, separate from the Congress.

75. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Telangana Movement (1946–52) marked a significant peasant uprising against the feudal oppression of the local rulers and local landlords patronized by the Nizam, such as jagirdars and deshmukhs, who were collectively known as Doras. These landlords exercised immense control over rural Telangana, exploiting peasants, especially untouchable castes and tribal groups, who were at the bottom of the agrarian hierarchy.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Telangana movement is an armed struggle (not a non-violent struggle) that began in 1946 as a response to the atrocities of Vishnur Ramchandra Reddy, a deshmukh in Jangaon tehsil of Nalgonda district.

Statement 2 is correct: Vetti was a system of forced labor in Telangana in which lower castes were forced to work for landlords. **One of the primary objectives of the Telangana Peasant movement was to abolish the Vetti system i.e. forced labour.**

76. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Sasipada Banerjea was a prominent social reformer and a pioneer in advocating for the rights of the working class. He **started the newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi** (The Indian Labourer) in **1870** to highlight the issues faced by labourers, including their poor living and working conditions, and to promote their welfare.

Additionally, in the same year, he established the **Working Men's Club in Kolkata.** This club aimed to provide a platform for workers to discuss their grievances and seek better working conditions.

Statement 2 is correct: N.M (Narayan Meghajee) Lokhande is regarded as the **father of the Indian labor movement**. He **established the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association in 1890**, which was one of the first organized labor unions in India. This association provided a voice to mill workers, advocating for fair wages, improved working conditions, and shorter working hours.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **newspaper Deenbandhu (Friend of the Poor) was not started by S.S. (Sorabjee Shapoorji) Bengali but by Krishnarao Pandurang Bhalekar.** NM Lokhande was one of the editors of the newspaper. It was an important medium for voicing the concerns of the working class, particularly mill workers, and played a significant role in raising awareness about their issues.

However, **S.S. Bengali** was also an influential figure in the working-class movement. **He attempted to introduce a bill in the Bombay Legislative Council** to **secure better working conditions for laborers.**

77. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In March 1921, N. M. Joshi moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly urging the government to introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions in India. Subsequently, the Indian Trade Unions Bill, 1925 was introduced in the Assembly.

Statement 1 is correct: Trade Unions Act of 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations and laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities.

According to the Act **"Trade Union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily** for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions: Provided that this Act shall not affect— (i) any agreement between partners as to their own business; (ii) any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment; or (iii) any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Trade Unions Act provides for the Rights of minors to membership of Trade Unions. Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may** be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Trade Union Act, 1926** granted immunity—both civil and criminal—to trade unions, protecting them from prosecution for legitimate activities. However, it did impose certain **restrictions on their political activities.** While the Act placed limitations, it **did not explicitly prohibit trade unions from engaging in political activities.**

78. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Row 1 is correctly matched: The **Vaikom Satyagraha, launched in 1924, was a historic movement led by K.P. Kesava in Kerala.** Its primary aim was to challenge **the denial of access to temples and public roads to the untouchables.** The movement sought to address the deep-rooted caste-based discrimination prevalent in Kerala society. It received widespread support, including participation by prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, who toured Kerala to bolster the cause.

Row 2 is incorrectly matched: The Aruvippuram Movement was **initiated by Sree Narayana Guru, not E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.** It **began in 1888** when Narayana Guru, a leader of the Ezhava community, consecrated a Sivalinga at Aruvippuram, Kerala. This act was symbolic, as it demonstrated that the privilege of installing idols was not exclusive to the upper castes. The movement aimed to dismantle caste hierarchies and empower lower-caste communities. Narayana Guru's actions and philosophy inspired social reforms that significantly contributed to the upliftment of the Ezhavas and other marginalized groups in Kerala.

Row 3 is incorrectly matched: The Self-Respect Movement was **spearheaded by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar), not Sree Narayana Guru. Launched in Tamil Nadu in 1925,** this movement **focused on abolition of the caste system,** rejecting Brahminical dominance and promoting equality and self-respect among the lower castes. It emphasized the need for rational thinking, denounced caste-based discrimination, and opposed religious practices that perpetuated inequality.

79. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Poligar system was introduced in Tamil Nadu by Viswanatha Nayaka, the Nayak ruler of Madurai, in 1529. **The Palayakkarars (Poligars) were feudal chieftains who held small kingdoms under a greater sovereign, granted as rewards for military services.**

The problem between British and Poligars started in 1781, when the Nawab of Arcot gave the management and control of Tinneveli and the Carnatic Provinces to the East India Company. **It deprived the traditional military powers and tax collecting rights of Poligars enjoyed over their territory for more than over sixty generations. It also provided the opportunity to the English to interfere directly in the internal affairs of poligars.**The poligars (or palayakkarargal) of South India gave a stiff resistance to the British between 1795 and 1805. The main centres of these strong uprisings were Tinneveli (or Thirunelveli), Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Sivagiri, Madurai, and North Arcot.

80. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Every year, 24th November is celebrated as the 'Lachit Diwas' to mark the birth anniversary of the Assamese folk hero Lachit Borphukan.' He is considered one of the greatest of Assamese heroes, symbolising the valour, courage, and intelligence that defines the Assamese self-identity.

Statement 1 is correct. Lachit Borphukan was a legendary army commander of the Ahom kingdom. He **defeated the Mughal forces, led by Raja Ramsingh-I, in the 'Battle of Saraighat (1671)'.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **Treaty of Yandabo** was signed in **1826** between the **British East India Company** and the **Burmese Empire**, marking the end of the **First Anglo-Burmese War**. As per the treaty, the Burmese ceded Assam, Manipur, Arakan, and Tenasserim to the British. Lachit Borphukan died **shortly after the Battle of Saraighat in 1672**, and had **no connection with the Treaty of Yandabo**.

81. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Koraput Revolt, 1942 in Odisha region was led by Laxman Naik. Laxman Naik, belonging to the Bhumia tribe of Odisha, was accepted as the tribal leader by the people of Koraput and its surrounding region like Malkanagiri and Tentulipada. He mobilized the tribal people for development works like construction of roads, building bridges and establishing schools. He asked the villagers not to pay any tax. He spearheaded the fight against colonial oppression and exploitation.

Pair 2 is correct: The Khasi Uprising took place in the early **19th century (1829-1833)** in the Khasi Hills of present-day **Meghalaya**. The uprising was led by **Tirot Sing**, the Khasi chief, against the British East India Company. Tirot Singh opposed **British encroachment.**

Pair 3 is correct: The Heraka Movement was led by **Haipou Jadonang**, a **Naga leader** in the early 20th century (around 1929). This movement aimed at reforming the **traditional Naga religious practices, promoting a return to indigenous ways of life, and challenging the Christian missionaries' influence** and British colonial rule. Jadonang's influence was later continued by his successor, **Rani Gaidinliu.**

82. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Birsa Munda organised the 'Ulgulan or the Munda Rebellion against British oppression in the late 1890s.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Ulgulan was a revolt of the Mundas, a tribe of nomadic-hunters-turned-farmers who primarily lived in the **Chotanagpur region in today's Jharkhand.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Permanent Settlement Act, enacted in 1793 led to the abolition of the "khuntkatti" system and the transfer of real ownership of land to Zamindars, who were viewed by the tribes as outsiders or "dikus." **Khuntkatti was a system of land ownership practised by Mundas of Chotanagpur which provides ownership of land among all the families of the same clan, who cleared the forest and made land cultivable, without the involvement of landlords.**

Statement 3 is correct. The Mundas were subjected to forced labour known locally as **beth-begari by** the British authorities and the dikus. Due to the Munda rebellion, the British government enacted the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908. **Abolition of the Beth-Begari system is an important provision of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908.**

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In colonial India, multiple peasant and tribal uprisings took place against exploitative land revenue systems, indigo planters, moneylenders, zamindars, and colonial indifference.

Option 1. Ramosi Uprising (1877–1887) was led by **Vasudeo Balwant Phadke**, a strong nationalist figure who sought to challenge British authority in western India. The **Ramosis**, a marginalized caste group in Maharashtra, suffered immensely during the famine of 1876–77, when the British administration failed to provide adequate relief. Disillusioned with British indifference, Phadke launched a **guerrilla movement**, training and mobilizing Ramosis to loot treasuries, attack government outposts, and redistribute resources. Phadke aimed not only to relieve immediate suffering but also to spark a **national rebellion** against colonial rule. Though the movement was eventually suppressed and Phadke was imprisoned, the uprising had a symbolic significance.

Option 2. Pabna Agrarian Uprising (1873) occurred in the **Pabna district of East Bengal** (now in Bangladesh) and was a **peaceful and organized movement** led by peasants like **Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal**, and **Khoodi Mollah**, with ideological support from Indian intellectuals like **R.C. Dutt** and **B.C. Chatterjee**. The agitation emerged against **zamindari oppression**, especially the attempt by landlords to deny occupancy rights to the peasants and to extort excessive rent beyond legal limits. The movement adopted legalistic and non-violent methods, such as organizing tenant associations, mass petitions, rent strikes, and public meetings. It did not take a violent turn, which made it unique among peasant movements of the period. The British response culminated in the passage of the **Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885**, which sought to protect the rights of tenants.

Option 3. Eka Movement (1921–22) was a peasant uprising that occurred in **Uttar Pradesh**, at a time when the **Non-Cooperation Movement** was gaining momentum under Mahatma Gandhi. The word **'Eka'** means 'unity', and the movement emphasized **solidarity among the oppressed peasants**, particularly those from lower castes such as **Pasi and Ahir**. The peasants were aggrieved due to **excessive rents, oppressive landlords**, and **corrupt revenue officials**. They began holding secret meetings, taking collective oaths to resist rent payments, and sometimes resorted to violence against landlords and their agents. While the movement initially aligned with Gandhian principles, the use of violence later **alienated Congress leadership**, leading to its decline.

The correct chronological order is- 2-1-3

84. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indigo Revolt, also known as the Nil Vidroha, was a peasant uprising that took place in Bengal in 1859-60. It was primarily a reaction against the **oppressive practice of European indigo planters** of the tinkathia **system.**The revolt is one of the significant early movements of agrarian unrest in colonial India.

Statement 1 is correct: Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas were prominent figures who spearheaded the Indigo Revolt in the Nadia district of Bengal, providing crucial leadership to the rebellious peasants.

Statement 2 is correct: Deenbandhu Mitra's Bengali play **Neel Darpan** vividly depicted the oppression, exploitation, and suffering faced by the indigo cultivators at the hands of the British planters. It became a powerful tool in raising awareness about their plight.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British Government appointed the **Campbell Commission in 1866** to investigate the causes of **Famine in Odisha,** and suggest ways to prevent its recurrence. It said that the famine was a result of the government's own administrative machinery and its failure to provide adequate relief measures.

The Indigo Commission was established in 1860 by the British colonial government to investigate the grievances of peasants related to indigo cultivation in Bengal. It was **a direct response to the Indigo Revolt,** where peasants protested against being forced to grow indigo for European planters.

85. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Tebhaga movement arose in Bengal, primarily among sharecroppers (locally called bargadars or bagchasis) who cultivated land owned by jotedars (wealthy landlords).

Statement 1 is correct: The central demand of the Tebhaga movement was for the sharecroppers (bargadars) to receive two-thirds of the crop harvest, leaving one-third for the jotedars (landlords). The then existing system often saw the jotedars taking half or even more of the produce. "Tebhaga" itself literally means "two shares" out of three.

Statement 2 is incorrect: "Operation Barga" was a land reform program launched much later, in West Bengal in the 1970s, by the Bengal government. Its aim was to record the names of sharecroppers to provide them with legal protection and ensure their rightful share of the produce. It was not a repressive measure against the Tebhaga movement.

86. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: W. S. Seton Karr was the **President of the Indigo Commission.**

Sir Thomas Munro was known for introducing the **Ryotwari system** in the Madras Presidency.

In the Ryotwari system, land revenue was assessed directly on individual farmers rather than intermediaries like zamindars.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The primary purpose of establishing the Indigo Commission was to investigate and **address the grievances of Indian farmers** who were subjected to exploitation and abuse by indigo planters under the indigo cultivation system. Following were the recommendations of the committee:

1) It found the planters guilty, condemning their **use of coercive tactics** on indigo cultivators.
2) It asserted that indigo cultivation **did not yield profits** for the farmers.
3) **It advised the farmers** to honor their ongoing contracts but also granted them the freedom to decline future indigo production.

87. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramosi Peasant Force was a peasant led revolt against the British failure to solve up anti-famine measures. **The first of the revolutionary activities in Maharashtra (Western India)** was the organisation of the Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: It aimed to rid the country of the **British by instigating an armed revolt** by disrupting communication lines. Thus, it recognised the **British as their real enemy and it never appealed to the British to address their problem.**

88. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The partition Of Bengal triggered radical nationalism and nationalists all over India supported the Bengali cause and were shocked at the British disregard for public opinion and what they perceived as a "Divide and Rule" policy. The protests spread to Bombay, Pune, Punjab etc. The Vandematram Movement was one such movement which was based in present day Andhra Pradesh.

Statement 1 is correct- The **Vandematram Movement** is essentially a **Swadeshi Movement** which started because of the **Partition of Bengal** announced by **Lord Curzon in 1905**. The government cited **administrative convenience,** but the actual reason was to **curb the nationalism which was growing among Indians.**

Statement 2 is correct- The **Vandematram Movement** aimed to **resist British dominance** and promote concepts such as **self-reliance, indigenous entrepreneurship, national education, and the use of Indian languages.** In the pursuit of **self-rule (swaraj),** radical proponents endorsed **widespread mobilization** and the **boycott of British institutions and products.**

Statement 3 is correct- The **Swadeshi Movement** was most popular in **Bengal** whereas in **deltaic region of Andhra Pradesh** it was known as **Vandematram Movement.**

89. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Punnapra-Vayalar revolt is named after two of the places involved in Kerala. **It started under the leadership of undivided Communist Party of India (CPI) in a place called Punnapra on 23 October and lasted for 10 days until it culminated in Vayalar.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was a **revolt of organized working class in India**. It was **against the exploitative policies of the then ruler** C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer (Dewan of Travancore). As former Kerala Chief Minister had said, "For instance, half of the produce of fishermen would go into the hands of the landlord. Half of the rest would go to the Church (in memory of the soul of the dead landord). It was called Valla-karam and Palli-karam."

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was **primarily against the Government of Travancore and the exploitative policies of Dewan, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer.** The Dewan had full backing of the British Government. Hence it is incorrect that Dewan supported the movement instead he tried to suppress it.

90. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1945, Warli Adivasi Revolt began in Zari village, Talasari taluka (Maharashtra). Affected from the exploitation from the landlords and money-lenders, **nearly 5,000 indentured tribals gathered and refused to work on landlords' fields until they received 12 annas a day in wages.** Their resistance sowed the first seeds of rights-based movements among the region's indigenous communities. Women played an important role in the revolt and helped the men in all possible aspects. The involvement of the women was supported by the Kisan Sabha leader, Godaveri Parulekar, also known as Godutai (elder sister) by the Adivasis. Women followed her and spoke at meetings about the oppression they faced and encouraged other women to join the struggle.

91. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to start a mass struggle for the implementation of the recommendations of **Bengal Land Revenue Commission**. It aimed at ensuring the bargadars their due share in crop (The **bargadars used to work on lands rented from the jotedars**). The communist cadres, including many urban students, went to the countryside to organise the bargardars. The central slogan was **nij khamare dhan tolo** i.e., sharecroppers taking the paddy to their own threshing floor and not to the jotedar's house, as before, to **enforce tebhaga**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Farmers from the remote areas of **Sundarbans to various parts of North Bengal (and not Bardoli region of Gujarat)** raised their demand for Tebhaga. Also, the storm centre of the movement was north Bengal, **principally among Rajbanshi,** a low caste of tribal origin. **Muslims also participated in large numbers**. So, statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Bengal Jotedars fixed the total yield from land, to be shared equally between the cultivator and the owner of the land i.e. jotedar. **This system of cultivation of land was commonly known as Adhiary Pratha (half-half system), mostly prevalent in north Bengal. Tebhaga movement opposed this system and demanded for two thirds share to the cultivator instead of the half share under the Adhiary Pratha system.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Bengal Land Revenue Commission or the Flood/Floud Commission gave recommendations** of **tebhaga means two-thirds' share to the bargardars or the sharecroppers** also known as bagchasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share. **The Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha's** call to implement **Commission's recommendation through mass struggle led to start of the movement. Hence, the movement was started as a result of the Flood Commission's recommendations.**

92. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **All-India Trade Union Congress** (AITUC) is one of the oldest and largest trade union federations in India. It was established on October 31, 1920, in Bombay (now Mumbai) during the struggle for India's independence.

Statement 1 is correct: AITUC was established in 1920, it was primarily formed to advocate for the rights and welfare of Indian workers and to **represent India at the International Labour Organization (ILO) of the League of Nations.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded on 31 October 1920 with **Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president.** It was formed under the leadership of prominent figures such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, and N. M. Joshi, among others. **Also, Bal Gangadhar** Tilak Died on 1st August 1920 and AITUC was established on 31st Oct 1920.

Statement 3 is correct: Dewan Chaman Lal was the first general secretary of AITUC. The prominent Congress and swarajist leader **C.R. Das** presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.

93. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Krishak Praja Party (KPP) was a major political party with considerable influence during the late 1930s and early 1940s in Bengal province (modern West Bengal & Bangladesh). KPP was founded in 1936 as a separate party by disassociating itself from Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti (All Bengal Tenants' Association).

Statement 1 is correct: The Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti was formed in 1929 with Sir Abdur Rahim as its president and Ak Fazlul Huq as one of the vice presidents. Following the rivalries between West Bengal group led by Khan Bahadur and East Bengal group led by Fazlul Huq in Nikhil Banga Praja party, **Fazlul Huq established the Krishak Praja Party (KPP) at Dhaka in 1936.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Krishak Praja Party (KPP) tried to defend the rights of landless peasants against landholders in Bengal province. Further the KPP programme included abolition of the zamindari system, making peasants the absolute proprietors of land, reduction of rent rate etc. Due to the non-communal approach of Fazlul Huq, he commanded support from the scheduled caste Hindu peasantry as well in Bengal province.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Krishak Praja Party election manifesto for Bengal legislative election in 1937 was Dal-Bhat (pulse and rice) for all. KPP emerged as the third biggest party after Congress and Muslim league. The KPP formed a coalition ministry with the support and participation of the Muslim League (not Indian National Congress) and some other smaller groups and independent members.

94. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

In 1936, at the Lucknow session of the Congress, All India Kisan Sabha was formed with Swami Sahajanand as its first president and N.G. Ranga as its first General Secretary. The first session of All India Kisan Sabha was greeted in person by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Options 1,2 and 3 are correct: The All-India Kisan Sabha finalized a Kisan Manifesto in Bombay and formally presented it to the Congress Working committee to be incorporated into its forthcoming manifesto for the 1937 elections.

The following were aims and objectives of All India Kisan Sabha-

- Abolition of landlordism and distribution of land to agricultural laborers and poor peasants free of cost.
- Ending of exploitation by Indian monopolists and foreign capital.
- Liquidation of usurious debts.
- Improvement of the living standard, working conditions and cultural level of the rural masses and development of agriculture and industry.
- Democratization the State structure to vest power in the people.
- Struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against war and for peace

Complete abolition of Land revenue was not the stated objective of All India Kisan Sabha.

95. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Tebhaga movement (1946) was a major peasant movement that took place in Bengal led by All India Kisan Sabha. The peasants challenged the prevailing system of share cropping, **demanding two thirds of the produce from land for themselves and one third (tebhaga) for the landlords.** Tebhaga literally means 'three shares' of harvests. Traditionally, sharecroppers held their tenancy on fifty-fifty basis of the share of the produce, known as barga, adhi, bhagi, etc., all meaning half share.

As a result of this movement, Bargardari Bill was passed, which provided that the share of the harvest given to the landlords would be limited to one third of the total, but the Act was not fully implemented.

96. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Punnapra Vayalar Rebellion of October 1946 was a communist uprising against Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the diwan of the British government in the princely state of Travancore.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Punnapra-Vayalar revolt was not a peasant movement, but an organized working class movement in 1946. It was not against specific taxation.

Punnapra Vayalar uprising was the result of the uproar created by the labour class against the brutality of the landlords.

The agitation saw an army of the poorest of the poor, armed with tools such as areca nut staves, come face to face with armed police

Statement 2 is incorrect. Punnapra-Vayalar revolt was a struggle against the declaration of 'Independent Travancore' by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the diwan of Travancore. The agitation was primarily against the Dewan of Travancore and the ruler of the princely state, who did not want to join the Indian Union, workers had a prominent role in it

Statement 3 is incorrect. The then ruler of the region, **C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, the diwan of Travancore, had the full backing of the British government** and had implemented governance reforms which were very exploitative. This revolt aimed to overthrow the exploitative diwan of Travancore.

Statement 4 is correct. Punnapra-Vayalar revolt was a revolt by the proletariat class which included **coir-factory workers, fishermen and an assortment of agricultural workers.** The bulk of these workers were women, who worked on low wages, as the world looked for cheaper floor coverings.

Important Tips

It was probably the only time an organized working class in India who had led an armed revolt against a government.

The revolt is named after two of the places involved. It started under the leadership of undivided Communist Party of India (CPI) in a place called **Punnapra** on 23 October, and lasted for 10 days until it culminated **in Vayalar**

97. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848–1897), commonly known as **N.M. Lokhande, was** a prominent social reformer and a key figure in the Indian labour movement during the pre-independence era. He is known as the **father of the Worker's and Trade Union Movements in India,** due to his contributions towards workers' cause. **N M Lokhande**

played an instrumental role in organising and mobilising mill workers to fight for better working conditions, fair wages, and improved rights. **He established the Bombay Mill-Hands Association in 1884**, which aimed to address the grievances of workers against industrialists and government and advocate for their rights collectively.

98. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The All-India Kisan Sabha was established in April 1936 in Lucknow, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as the President and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. The organization was established during the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress held in the same year. Notable members included Indulal Yagnik, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Ram Manohar Lohia, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Z.A. Ahmed, Pandit Karyanand Sharma, Pandit Yamuna Karjee, Pandit Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankrityayan, P. Sundarayya, and Jayaprakash Narayan.

The All-India Kisan Sabha issued a Kisan manifesto which demanded abolition of zamindari and occupancy rights for all tenants. **This Sabha aimed to address agrarian issues and played a significant role in shaping agricultural policies during the 1937 provincial elections.**

99. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Sasipada Banerjee (1840 -1924) was a pioneer in social work and a prominent figure within the Brahmo Samaj. Renowned for his advocacy of women's rights, education, and as an **early proponent of labour welfare in India,** he established numerous girls' schools, a home for widows, de-addiction societies, and an organisation dedicated to the well-being of workers.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, various sections of the educated civil society came forward to focus on the problems of the workers. **In 1870, Sasipada Banerjee, a Brahmo Samajist, founded the 'Working Men's Club'.** He also published a **newspaper 'Bharat Shramjeevi'** from Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1874.

100. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Narayan Malhar Joshi, also known as Nana Saheb Joshi, represented labourers as a representative of the Indian Government at the Washington Summit of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the year 1919. Joshi's representation at the summit marked India's early engagement with international labour organizations and issues. He was a prominent social and political figure, co-founder of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and played a significant role in labour and political movements in India during that time.

101. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Revolt	Region
Koya	Eastern Godavari Track (Andhra Pradesh)
Bhil	Western Ghats
Koli	Gujarat-Maharashtra
Khond	Odisha

Pair 1 is correct: Koya Revolt (1879-1880): Aided by Khonda Sara commanders, the Koyas of the eastern Godavari track (now Andhra Pradesh) revolted in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861, and 1862. They climbed again under Tomma Sora in 1879–1880. They protested about being persecuted by the police and moneylenders, new restrictions, and the denial of their traditional right to forest areas. Following the death of Tomma Sora, Raja Anantayyar led a new uprising in 1886.

Pair 2 is correct: Bhil Uprising: The Bhils of the Western Ghats were in control of the mountain passes linking the north with the Deccan. They rebelled against the control of the Company in 1817–1819 due to starvation, financial strain, and misgovernance. The British used both force and conciliation to put an end to the rebellion. However, the Bhils rose again in 1825, 1831, and 1846. Later, the Bhils of south Rajasthan (Banswara and Sunth states) received assistance from reformer Govind Guru in organising to fight for a Bhil Raj by 1913.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Koli Revolt: The Kolis who lived in the Bhils neighborhood in Gujarat- Maharashtra region, rebelled against the Company's administration in 1829, 1839, and again between 1844–1848. They opposed the Company's rule since it left them with widespread unemployment and caused their forts to be destroyed.

Pair 4 is correct: Khond Rebellion: The Khonds of the mountainous regions from Odisha to the Andhra Pradesh districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam rose in rebellion against Company rule between 1837 and 1856. Young raja Chakra Bisoi led the Khonds, who were supported by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi, and other tribes, in their opposition to the prohibition of human sacrifice, higher taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their territories. The disappearance of Chakra Bisoi put an end to the uprising.

102. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The civil uprisings against the British administration were more the result of local causes and grievances.

Pair 1 is correct. Banaras Agitation of 1810 or the **House Tax Hartal of 1810–11** was a nonviolent resistance. To increase the revenue, the government **imposed a tax upon houses** in several towns and cities of **Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Banaras** exempting the religious buildings. In Varanasi, however, the people launched a sustained and effective resistance which caused the British to eventually rescind the tax.

Pair 2 is correct. The **Uprising at Bareilly in 1816** was caused because of the **imposition of police tax**. It was seen as an unfair burden on the people of Bareilly. The tax was also seen as a symbol of British oppression, and it helped to galvanize opposition to colonialism.

Pair 3 is correct. Surat Salt Agitations of 1840 was a strong anti-British sentiment resulted in attacks by the local Surat population on the Europeans in 1844 over the issue of the government's step to **raise the salt duty** from **50 paise to one rupee.**

103. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Bengal Land Revenue Commission (1940), commonly known as the Floud Commission, established by the Bengal government in 1940, was tasked with assessing issues in land revenue administration, particularly the abolition of the zamindari system. Led by Sir Francis Floud, the commission recommended the end of the Permanent Settlement and the zamindari system in Bengal. It also suggested that sharecroppers should retain two-thirds of the total crops, citing changes in agrarian conditions since its introduction. Despite political support, challenges such as political instability, the 1943 famine, communal unrest, and partition politics hindered the implementation of the recommendations until the formal end of the zamindari system in 1951.

Option b is incorrect: The Strachey Commission, formed in 1880 during Lord Lytton's administration, aimed to address famine-related issues in India. Chaired by Sir Richard Strachey, the commission recommended the creation of a Famine Code, construction of irrigation facilities, halting land revenue collection during famines, gathering information on agriculture and peasantry, and establishing a famine fund.

Option c is incorrect: The Scott-Moncrieff Commission, appointed in 1901 by Viceroy George Nathaniel Curzon, aimed to create a comprehensive irrigation plan for India, prompted by Curzon's observations of famine conditions in 1899. Chaired by Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, the commission recommended measures to irrigate an additional 10,200 square miles.

Option d is incorrect: The Indian Police Commission of 1902, known as the Frazer Commission, was initiated by the British government to reform the Indian police system. Led by Sir Andrew Frazer and Lord Curzon, its primary aim was to enhance the efficiency of the police force. The commission successfully proposed a centralized police intelligence system, separated executive and judicial functions, and advocated for a police officer training school, leaving a lasting impact on the Indian police system.

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Narkelberia Uprising (1782-1831) is often considered the first armed peasant uprising against the British, which soon took on a religious hue.

Statement 1 is correct: The Narkelberia Uprising was **led by Mir Nithar Ali,** popularly known as **Titu Mir** among the peasants in **West Bengal.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Narkelberia Uprising was caused by the resentment in the **peasants (mostly) Muslim** against the **zamindars (mostly Hindus)** for their **oppressive behaviour, illegal levy demands and uneconomic rent racking.** The **beard tax** imposed on the **Faraizis by the zamindars** also created resentment among the peasants, thus causing this rebellion. So, this movement was **directed against the local landlords** and their **newly introduced land revenue system.**

105. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The order is:

1.Kol Uprising (1831-32)

3. Bastar Rebellion (1910)

2. Warli Revolt (1940)

Kol Uprising:

- The Kols, along with other tribes, are inhabitants of **Chhotanagpur.** This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum.
- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and moneylenders who were oppressive and demanded heavy taxes.
- Besides, the British judicial and revenue policies badly affected the traditional social conditions of the Kols.
- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of **Buddho Bhagat,** the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. Only after largescale military operations could order be restored.

Bastar Rebellion:

- Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.
- A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas.
- The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the Earth, and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. In addition to the Earth, they show respect to the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain.

Warli Revolt:

- Began in **Maharashtra in 1945, it was** negatively impacted from the exploitation of landlords and money-lenders, nearly 5,000 indentured tribals gathered and refused to work on landlords' fields until they received 12 annas a day in wages. Their resistance sowed the first seeds of **rights-based movements** among the region's indigenous communities.
- **Women played an important role** in the revolt and helped the men in all possible aspects.

106. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Hali system was related to the **bonded labour system.** Under this system, the **Kaliparaj community of Bardoli**

taluq laboured as hereditary labourers for upper-caste landowners. These landowners exhorted them to abjure intoxicating drinks and high marriage expenses which led to their financial ruin. **Kaliparaj (dark people) was the term used for low-caste untouchable and tribal inhabitants** to distinguish them from the **high caste or Ujaliparaj (fair people). Kaliparaj community** formed sixty per cent of the population of the taluq.

Important Tips

- Leaders such as brothers **Kalyanji and Kunverji Mehta and Dayalji Desai** worked to abolish the Hali system.
- **Kunverji Mehta and Keshavji Ganeshji** also learnt the tribal dialect, and developed a **'Kaliparaj literature'** with the assistance of the educated members of the Kaliparaj community.

107. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Post **World War I, exports and prices rose,** providing **profit opportunities** for **industrialists** but **meagre wages for workers,** causing discontent. Gandhi's emergence fueled a national movement, focusing on **mobilizing workers and peasants.** The need for **trade union organizations arose.** International developments, such as the rise of USSR, **the Comintern (Communist International, also known as the Third International), and the International Labour Organisation,** added a new dimension to the Indian working-class movement.

Statement 1 is correct- The **AITUC** was inspired by the **October Revolution (also called the Bolshevik Revolution) of 1917 in Russia.** After the end of the October Revolution, there was an unprecedented upsurge in the Indian working class. Trade unions, which had not really existed before, started springing up all over the place as workers in a wide variety of industries started taking action over wages and conditions of work. A number of leading members of the Congress had projected themselves into the leadership of the new unions, possessing negotiating aids which the workers lacked as well as using their nationalist political influence. These people were instrumental in bringing together most of these new unions to a national organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in October 1920.

Statement 2 is correct- Dewan Chaman Lal was the first general secretary of the AITUC. He was a lawyer and trade unionist who played a key role in the formation of the organization. Also, **Lala Lajpat Rai was the first president of the AITUC.**

Statement 3 is correct: In the years following World War II, the AITUC played a crucial role in the creation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Important Tips

The Congress session in Gaya in 1922 presided by C.R. Das expressed support for the establishment of the AITUC, forming a committee to aid it. C.R. Das proposed that Congress should champion the concerns of workers and peasants, integrating them into the struggle for swaraj to prevent their isolation from the movement. Other leaders, such as Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Satyamurthy, V.V. Giri, and Sarojini Naidu, maintained close ties with the AITUC.

108. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Pabna Agrarian Leagues** were a series of mobilizations that occurred in the **Pabna district of Bengal, British India,** from the **1870s to 1880s.** The uprisings by them were triggered by a combination of factors, including **oppressive land tenure practices, excessive rent demands by zamindars,** and a **general climate of poverty** and **discontent among the peasantries.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **Pabna Agrarian Leagues and subsequent unrest in the 1870s** was sparked by the Zamindars' attempts to **raise rents beyond legal limits** and **hinder tenants from obtaining occupancy rights as per Act X (Rent Act) of 1859.** It was the first step in the **evolution of tenancy legislation** and **peasant's rights.** This act conferred **occupancy rights on the tenants** who had held the land for **12 years.**

Statement 2 is correct- The **Pabna Agrarian Leagues** employed a **range of tactics,** including **legal challenges, mass protests, and occasional acts of violence.** While the movement was **predominantly non-violent,** it rarely involved **confrontations and clashes with the Zamindars** and their supporters.

Statement 3 is correct- In 1885, the government passed the Bengal Tenancy Act to solve this rebellion. The government also promised to undertake legislation to protect the tenants from the worst aspects of zamindari oppression. Though the peasant discontent continued to linger on till 1885, most of the cases had been solved, partially through official persuasion and partially because of zamindars' fears. Many peasants were able to acquire occupancy rights and resist enhanced rents.

109. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **United Provinces Kisan Sabha (UPKS)** movement was a significant episode in the **agrarian history of India,** particularly in the **United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh).** It emerged in **1918,** driven by the **growing discontent and unrest among peasants in the region.**

Statement 1 is correct- The peasants of United Province (mainly of Awadh region) were being exploited by the *taluqdars* (landlords) who extracted *nazarana* (gift payment), *bedakhli* (eviction), *rasad* (compulsory supplies) and *begari* (forced labour) from the peasants. The United Province

Kisan Sabha Movement protested against the exploitative demands of the landlords.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct- In February 1918, **Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi established the United Provinces Kisan Sabha, with support from Madan Mohan Malaviya.**

The movement gained enormous traction, resulting in the enactment of the **Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act in 1921.** It also **instilled a nationalist sense in the people,** encouraging them to participate in the freedom war.

110. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Peasant's movements of 19th century were aimed to solve the particular grievances of peasants and had limited objectives.

Option 1 is correct: Land in **Indian villages** used to have **community ownership,** and those that were **privately owned were never mortgaged or sold.** However **new capitalistic land tenures** and **revenue systems introduced by the British** such as the **Permanent Settlement** and **Ryotwari Settlement** made **land alienable** by the **government, or the landlord or the moneylender** (when mortgaged to pay high revenues). **Many peasants** thus **lost their precious lands** to which they were **attached emotionally** as well, became **tenants-at-will (economically vulnerable)** for which they resented the British and their Indian agents like the zamindars and the moneylenders. This led to a number of peasant movements.

Option 2 is incorrect: In the **19th and early 20th** centuries there was **no concept of holding governments,** especially a colonial one, **accountable** for the **welfare of peasants** and **progress of agriculture.** So, the peasants didn't expect government support for agricultural improvement nor did their movements demanded government support for agricultural improvement.

Option 3 is correct: The British introduced a **new system of civil and criminal laws** and a **new system of courts** to adjudicate cases. All these were **too complex for the peasants to understand** and made them feel **powerless against local magnates** like the **zamindars** and the **moneylenders** who were **literate, understood the laws,** as well unlike them had the **money to fight long** drawn **legal battles** or **bribe** local functionaries like the thanedar, etc. Feeling **disempowered** to get **justice** against the zamindars and moneylenders for **illegal evictions and uneconomic rents** and **levies** also made the peasants angry.

Option 4 is incorrect: The Peasant movements of the early phase were **not very forward looking** and **did not** think about **dismantling unjust feudal agrarian systems** like the **zamindari** system. They just **wanted to go back to the old pre-British system,** where the zamindar was not an extortionist, rather a paternal figure who would ask for **economic rents and accommodate them in difficult times.** It was much later in the 1930s and 40s that the peasant movements began envisioning a fairer system without feudal elements like zamindari.

Option 5 is correct: Before the arrival of the British, the revenue rates used to be around 1/6th of the produce, and revenues used to be reduced or cancelled in years of calamities like drought. However, the British introduced new systems of **land revenues which were extremely rigid** (no exception for calamities) and extremely high rents which **impoverished** the peasantry, thus angering them.

111. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Moplah Revolt,** also known as the **Malabar Rebellion,** was a **violent peasant uprising** that occurred in the **Malabar region of Kerala, India, in 1921.** The revolt was a **complex event with multiple causes,** but it was primarily driven by a combination of **religious tensions, economic grievances, and political aspirations.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **Mappila Revolt** was a reaction **against the oppressive feudal system** that existed in **Malabar, South India.** This system was **dominated by Hindu landlords,** who exercised **immense power over the Muslim peasantry.** Initially, the focus was on **symbols of British authority like courts, police stations, treasuries, and offices, as well as unpopular landlords.** However, the rebellion underwent a **significant shift** when the **British implemented martial law and intensified repression.** The Mappilas perceived that many Hindus landlords were **aiding the authorities,** transforming the conflict from an **anti-government and anti-landlord dispute into one with communal undertones.**

Statement 2 is correct- Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji was a **prominent leader of the Mappilla Revolt.** He played a crucial role in **organizing and mobilizing the rebels,** and he emerged as a **symbol of resistance** against the **prevailing Hindu landlords** and the **British colonial government.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Due to the communal nature of Mappila uprising, British government repressed the movement, and it came to an end by December 1921. Thus, the **British government did not enact a law to pacify the tenants, instead the government used force to suppress the Mappilas.**

112. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pagal Panthi Movement (1825-1833) was a peasant movement guided by religious medicants called *Pagal Panthis.* At the initial stage it was directed against the zamindars and later assumed the character of an anti-British movement.

Statement 1 is correct: Karam Shah established the **Pagal Panthi** sect and led the Pagal Panthi movement in its initial phases. Later the movement was led by his son **Tipu Shah.** The Pagal Panthi mainly constituted the **Hajong and Garo tribes** of Mymensingh district.

Statement 2 is correct: The philosophy of Pagalpanthis was that of religious harmony and non-violence, incorporating tenets of Sufism, Hinduism and animism. The social movement took on a religious tone as Karim Shah decided that what people needed was a purpose, respect and equality. Monotheism, human equality, non-violence and an attempt to unify people of different faiths became the bedrock of the new faith that he propagated. This led to conflict with the orthodox religious leaders who were quick to dub the followers of the new faith, *pagal* or mad and their movement *Pagal - Panthi* or the followers of the mad sect.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The movement was mainly concentrated in northern Mymensingh and Sherpur District area of the province of Bengal. So successful was the sect that the *Pagal Panthis* even established their **own independent administration in Sherpur** in the Mymensingh district of **Bengal**, ruling the area for over two years.

113. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Eka Movement, also known as the Unity Movement,** was a significant peasant uprising that emerged in the districts of **Lucknow, Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur** in colonial India in **November 1921.** It was part of a **broader wave of peasant uprisings** that occurred in the **aftermath of World War I.**

Statement 1 is correct- The main reason behind the movement was the oppression of peasants under British rule. **Peasants were obliged to pay more rent than was specified or recorded.** Revenue collectors, known as Thekadars, oppressed the peasants with demand of higher rent. The demand for rent (land revenue) was sometimes up to 50% more than the recorded or stipulated rent. As a result of this movement, peasants refused to pay anything more than the recorded rent and renewal costs known as **Nazrana.** They also decided not to engage in any forced labour.

Statement 2 is correct- Madari Pasi emerged as a popular Eka leader, acting as a moderator to gain the support of the smaller zamindars. To gain their support, **he tried novel approaches like reciting kathas and hosting religious peasant gatherings.** Basically, the Eka movement did not reject or brush over the religious identity of the peasants. Instead, it used the ethics and morality of religion to forge a form of class-based unity (between peasants of different castes) amongst the exploited poor peasants, middle peasants and petty landlords against the nexus of Big Landlord-Taluqdar-British Raj.

Statement 3 is correct- The movement began in Lucknow, then spread to Barabanki, Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur. Congress was the first to support it. However, **it lost the support of the Congress.** because the **movement turned violent.** It was later led by Madari Pasi, who started this movement in Barabanki.

114. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Tenure **signifies a legal relationship between tenant and lord, arranging the duties and rights of** tenant and lord in relationship to the land.

Khuntkatti tenure was a system of land tenure prevalent among the Munda tribes of Chota Nagpur region during the British colonial rule. Under this system, the land was owned by the entire clan or killi, and not by individuals. The clan members had the right to cultivate the land, and the produce was shared among them.

115. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Application of Doctrine of Lapse is not associated with the Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram. In 1758, a treaty was made between the English and Ananda Gajapatiraju, the ruler of Vizianagaram, to jointly oust the French from the Northern Circars. In this mission they were successful. After their victory, the British went back on their words, demanded a tribute from the Raja and asked him to disband his troops. Raja of Vizianagaram did not accept the demands of the British and started the revolt.

Statement 2 is correct: The battle at Padmanabham is associated with this revolt. The raja died in a battle at Padmanabham (in modern Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh) in 1794 while fighting the British troops.

116. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Ganjam and Gumsur uprising occurred in the Northern Circar region in the late 18th century against British rulers over payment of unjustifiable revenues to them.

Statement 1 is correct: Under Ganjam and Gumsur uprisings, the Northern Circars, Ganjam and its adjoining regions rose in revolt against the British rule. Strikara Bhanj, a zamindar of Gumsur in Ganjam district, refused to pay revenues in 1797. In 1800, he openly rebelled and defied the public authorities.

Dhananjay Bhanj, a son of Strikara Bhanj rose in rebellion for the second time when the British forces occupied Gumsur and Kolaida in November 1835. The revolt greatly reduced the government's authority, but Dhananjay died in December 1835 and his followers continued the resistance.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Subsidiary alliance was not the cause of revolt in the Ganjam and Gumsur. The revolt was against the payment of revenue.

Statement 3 is correct: As mentioned above, the Northern Circars, Ganjam and its adjoining regions rose in revolt against the British rule in the uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur.

117. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Gadkaris (Hereditary militant class) from the Kolhapur and Savant Vadi areas revolted against British.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Gadkaris were a hereditary military class which was garrisoned in the Maratha forts. These garrisons were disbanded during administrative reorganization in Kolhapur state after 1844. Facing the spectre of unemployment, the Gadkaris rose in revolt against

British. Similarly, the simmering discontent caused a revolt in Savantvadi areas.

Whereas in Surat Salt Agitations (1840s), a strong anti-British sentiment resulted in attacks by the local Surat population on the Europeans in 1844 over the issue of the government's step to raise the salt duty from 50 paise to one rupee. Faced with a popular movement, the government withdrew the additional salt levy.

Statement 2 is correct: Facing the spectre of unemployment, the frustrated Gadkaris rose in revolt and occupied the Samangarh and Bhudargarh forts.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1808-09), Velu Thampi addressed a gathering in Kundara, openly calling for taking up arms against the British to oust them from the native soil. This was later known as the Kundara Proclamation. As a result of which there was large-scale rebellion against the British.

118. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ahom revolt occurred in the area of North eastern province i.e., Assam. The uprising was suppressed by the Company by dividing the kingdom.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33) was a result of **non-fulfilment of the pledges** of the Company **after the Burmese War.** It occurred as response to the **British annexation of their lands.**

Statement 3 is correct: The revolt **succeeded the first Anglo Burmese war**. The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion.

Statement 4 is correct: This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the **leadership of Gomdhar Konwar**, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as **Dhanjoy Borgohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.** Assembling near Jorhat, the rebels formally made Gomdhar Konwar the king.

119. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, one of the significant trends was the emergence of the commercialization of agriculture under British rule.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The main aim of the process of commercialization of agriculture was **not to support Indian industries but rather to cater predominantly to British industries.** For instance, numerous endeavors were undertaken to boost cotton production in India specifically to supply raw, high-quality cotton to Britain's textile industries

Statement 2 is correct: The commercialization of agriculture in India was mainly the commercialization of the crops. Britishers promoted the **cultivation of crops that could yield profitable returns for them in the international market.** For instance, the British incentivized the production of indigo, tea, and coffee in India due to their lucrative potential in foreign markets.

120. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Prabhat Kusum Roy Chaudhuri, Athanasius Apurbakumar Ghosh, and Premtosh Bose were lawyers (Labour leaders) **who helped in organizing labor.**

Prabhat Kusum Roy Chaudhuri (1878-1921), son of Debi Prasanna, the well-known Brahmo editor of NabyaBharat, was closely associated with the work of organizing an Indian mill-hands' union among the jute employees.

Athanasius Apurbakumar Ghosh was a barrister in Calcutta. He was a pioneer labor leader during the early decades of the twentieth century in the British Empire in India.

Premtosh Bose was a proprietor of a Printing Press in Calcutta. He was a pioneer labor leader in the Bengal Province of the British Empire in India. He played an active role in organising a Railwaymen's Union in East Indian Railway in 1906 when Bengal was agitating against the partition of Bengal.

2.3. Socio Religious Reform Movements

121. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the early 20th century, India saw the rise of reform associations aimed at addressing social issues and advocating for change. These associations, such as the Servants of India Society led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, focused on training national missionaries and promoting Indian interests through constitutional means. Similarly, the Social Service League founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi worked towards improving living conditions and providing essential services to marginalized communities.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale with the assistance of M.G. Ranade in **1905**. It was not founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi. The society aimed to train national missionaries for India's service and promote the true interests of the Indian people through constitutional means.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Social Service League was founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi in 1911, **who was a follower of Gokhale.** The league focused on improving the living and working conditions of the masses through various initiatives such as education, legal aid, medical relief, and social welfare.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The Justice Party was founded in **1916**, by a coalition comprising **Pitti Theagaroya Chetty, Dr. T.M. Nair, and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar.** It emerged as a voice for non-Brahmin caste Hindus in the Madras Presidency, pioneering social justice advocacy. The party's efforts were amplified through newspapers like Justice and Dravidan, published in English, Tamil, and Telugu, which effectively promoted the non-Brahmin perspective and advocated for equality and representation for marginalized communities.

122. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Theosophical Movement was started in 1875 in USA. In 1882, they shifted their headquarters to Adyar, on the outskirts of Madras. It opposed child marriage and advocated the abolition of caste discrimination, uplift of outcastes, improvement in the condition of widows.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel M.S. Olcott (and not Annie Besant) **founded the Theosophical Society** in New York City, United States in **1875**. They were inspired by Indian thought and culture, particularly the spiritual and philosophical teachings found in ancient Indian texts like the Vedas and Upanishads.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The society believed that a special relationship could be established between a person's soul and God by contemplation, prayer, revelation, etc. **It accepted the philosophy of reincarnation and karma.** It drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads, samkhya, yoga and Vedanta schools of thought.

Statement 3 is incorrect. International headquarters of the theosophical society at present is in Adyar, Chennai, India and not in New Delhi.

123. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- Christian missionaries were actively involved in **social reform movements in India** throughout the **19th and early 20th centuries.** They worked alongside Indian reformers to address issues such as **education, women's rights, and social justice.**

Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)- Christian missionaries did see the **Indian socio-religious reformist movements as an opportunity to promote Christianity.** They believed that by supporting the **reformers'** efforts to challenge **traditional beliefs and practices through education and scientific rationality,** they could make **Indians more receptive to Christian ideas** and eventually convert **more Indians to Christianity.**

124. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Swami Dayananda Saraswati, also known as Mulshankar, was born in 1824 in the old Morvi state in Gujarat. In 1875, Dayananda Saraswati formally established the first unit of the Arya Samaj in Bombay. The Arya Samaj was a reform movement within Hinduism, aiming to revive and reform the religion based on the Vedas.

Statement 1 is correct. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the **author of "Rigvedadi Bhasya Bhumika,"** which is an introductory commentary on the Vedas. This work lays down the philosophical and theological foundations of his teachings.

Statement 2 is correct. Dayanand Saraswati was a staunch advocate for a return to the Vedas and the elimination of what he considered to be corruptions in Hinduism. He strongly **opposed idol worship and ritualistic** practices that he believed had deviated from the true teachings of the Vedas.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Swami Dayanand was against the rule by one man. In his Satyartha Prakash - he says that absolute power should not be entrusted to one man. An autocratic king never allows others to be equal to him. He further visualized a polity which would be the embodiment of decentralization-a vast commonwealth with the village as the unit.

Statement 4 is correct. Dayananda Saraswati vehemently criticized the Hindu belief in "maya" (illusion) as an escape from the physical world and the pursuit of "moksha" (salvation) through detachment. Instead, he proposed a distinct and rational perspective, advocating that God, the soul, and matter ("prakriti") are separate and eternal entities. According to Dayananda, each individual must strive for their own salvation by following eternal principles governing human conduct.

125. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Swami Vivekanand was born as Narendranath Datta on 12 January 1863. He was a revered Indian monk, philosopher, and spiritual leader of the late **19th century.** He was a **disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa** and played a pivotal role in spreading Vedanta and Yoga teachings globally. Vivekananda's famous address at the **Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893** introduced Indian spirituality to the Western world, emphasising universal values and the harmony of religions. In 1897, Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission near Calcutta, at Belur.

Statement 1 is correct: Swami Vivekananda indeed joined Keshab Chandra Sen's Nava Vidhan in 1880, which was established by Sen after meeting Ramakrishna and reconverting from Christianity to Hinduism. This association marked an important phase in Vivekananda's early spiritual and intellectual development.

Statement 2 is correct: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose referred to Swami Vivekananda as the "maker of modern India," recognising Vivekananda's pivotal role in guiding India towards modernity through the synthesis of ancient philosophies, emphasis on rationality, promotion of social service, and inspiring the youth towards action and work ethic. In his honour, his birthday, **January 12th, is celebrated as the National Youth Day.**

Statement 3 is correct: Swami Vivekananda **authored several influential books, including "Raja Yoga," "Jnana Yoga," and "Karma Yoga,"** which are revered for their insights into spiritual philosophy.

126. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 19th-century Muslim socio-religious scene in India showcased a **mix of progressive movements,** led by figures like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, advocating modern education and social reforms, **alongside orthodox movements** resistant to change, emphasising traditional Islamic teachings without adaptation. This contrast highlighted the diversity of ideologies and debates within the Muslim community during that period.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Faraizi movement was **founded by Haji Shariat Ullah in 1818** in East Bengal. The movement aimed at the **eradication of social innovations or non-Islamic practices among Muslims in the region** and emphasised their duties as Muslims. **It didn't emphasise reconciling western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran** as it advocated the purity of Islam.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Ahmadiyya movement was **founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889** in India. The movement promoted liberal principles, **advocated the universal religion of all humanity,** opposed jihad against non-Muslims. The movement focused on the welfare of the Muslims through western liberal education.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Deoband movement was **founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi in 1867** at Darul Uloom, Deoband, in Saharanpur district. The movement aimed at propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadith among Muslims, keeping alive **the spirit of jihad against foreign rulers. It also aimed at promoting moral and religious regeneration within the Muslim community through Islamic religious instructions.**

127. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option 1. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act 1856: It allowed Hindu widows to remarry, which was previously considered taboo in Hindu society. The act aimed to improve the social status of widows and address issues related to their welfare and remarriage.

Option 2. The Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872: It took legislative action in prohibiting child marriage.

Option 3. The Age of Consent Act, 1891 forbade the marriage of girls under the age of 12. The act aimed to address the issue of child marriage and protect young girls from being married off at a very young age.

Option 4. Sarda Act/The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929: It increased the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively. The act aimed to curb the practice of child marriage and protect the rights and well-being of young girls.

128. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj, an organization dedicated to the upliftment and welfare of women. It focused on various aspects such as education, social reforms, and empowerment of women. Ramabai Saraswati presented her views before the **English Education Commission which** resulted in the introduction of medical education for women. **Lady Dufferin College** was established as a result of these efforts.

Pair 2 is correct. In 1910, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad. This was a pioneering effort and is considered as the one of the first major Indian women's organization founded by a woman. The objectives of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system, improvement in the socio-economic and political status of women across India.

Pair 3 is incorrect. In 1925, the National Council of Women in India was established as a national branch of the International Council of Women. **Mehribai Tata,** a prominent social reformer and activist, played a crucial role in its formation and advancement. The organization served as a platform for women to come together, discuss issues, and advocate for social reforms and women's rights.

Pair 4 is incorrect. The All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) was established by Margaret Cousins in 1927. The organization aimed to promote a society grounded in principles of social justice, integrity, equal rights, and opportunities for all. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, and Lady Dorab Tata were among the key founding members of AIWC.

129. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi, to an affluent and aristocratic family that had close ties with the Mughal court. He was educated in the Quran and the sciences. He also received an honorary law degree from the **University of Edinburgh** later in life. He took up work as a **clerk with the East India Company.** He wrote a profound booklet **'Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind'** (Reasons for the Indian Revolt of 1857) which cited British ignorance and aggressive expansion policies as the chief causes of the revolt. He was also against superstition and evil customs prevalent in society then. Syed's progressive social ideas found a platform for dissemination through his influential magazine, **Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq** (Improvement of Manners and Morals). He established an **English school in Ghazipur (present day Uttar Pradesh) in 1864.** He started the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College (M.A.O.) at Aligarh in 1875 which later developed into the Aligarh Muslim University.

130. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a prominent figure in modern Indian history. He fought against the social stigma and discrimination faced by the community throughout his life.

Option 1 is correct: Mooknayak is a **Marathi newspaper founded by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar** in 1920. The name translates to "the leader of the voiceless" or "the hero of the dumb". The newspaper was published every other Saturday in Bombay and covered western India, including reports and opinions.

Option 2 is correct: The All India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF) was a **political party founded by B. R.**

Ambedkar in 1942. The party's goal was to advocate for the rights of the Dalit community.

Option 3 is correct: Bahishkrit Bharat is a **Marathi-language newspaper founded by Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar in 1927.** The name translates to "Excluded India". The newspaper was established during the Mahad Satyagraha on April 3, 1927, and became the mouthpiece for Ambedkar's Bahishkrut Hitkarni Sabha. It was closed in 1929 due to financial difficulties.

Option 4 is correct: Mahad Satyagraha or Chavdar Tale Satyagraha was a **satyagraha led by B. R. Ambedkar on 20 March 1927 to allow untouchables to use water in a public tank** in Mahad (currently in Raigad district), Maharashtra, India.

Option 5 is correct: **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha** is a central institution established **by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in 1924 to improve the lives of the untouchables.** The Sabha's founding principles were "educate, organize, and agitate".

131. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Aruvippuram Movement was a significant socio-religious reform movement in India led by Sri Narayana Guru.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Aruvippuram Movement** was launched **by Sri Narayana Guru, among the Ezhavas of Kerala, on Shivaratri day of 1888.** On that day, Sri Narayana Guru defied the religious restrictions traditionally placed on the Ezhava community and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram.

Statement 2 is correct: A core principle of the Aruvippuram Movement was to **challenge the monopoly of upper castes on religious practices.** Consecrating an idol by Sri Narayana Guru, who belonged to the Ezhava caste, defied this tradition and aimed to establish the right of all communities to participate in such rituals.

Important Tips

1) **Aruvippuram Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam (in short SNDP)** was registered in 1903 under the Indian Companies Act.
2) Narayana Guru served as its permanent chairman and Kumaran Asan held the position of general secretary.
3) The SNDP Yogam took up several issues for the Ezhavas, such as:
    a. right of admission to public schools;
    b. recruitment to government services;
    c. access to roads and entry to temples;
    d. political representation.

132. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra.

The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.

Options 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct:

There was a **four-point social agenda** also:

(i) disapproval of caste system,

(ii) women's education,

(iii) widow remarriage, and

(iv) rising the age of marriage for both males and females.

Options 5, and 6 are incorrect:

Both the options (Make the world noble, Revival of Vedic culture) are related to the Arya Samaj and not to Prarthana Samaj.

133. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Singh Sabha Movement started at Amritsar in 1873 and in Lahore in 1879. The Sabhas sought to rid Sikhism of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them as non-Sikh. They also established Khalsa schools to promote education in the region.

Statement 1 is correct:

The Singh Sabha Movement concerned itself with four main areas:

1. Establishment of Sikh schools and colleges
2. Organization and management of Sikh Gurdwaras by the congregation
3. Re-establishment of the Khalsa codes of conduct and lifestyle, as taught by the Sikh Gurus
4. Promotion of the political rights of the individual

As a part of their objectives, Khalsa College at Amritsar was established in 1892 by the leaders of the Singh Sabha movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Sikh Sabha Movement aimed to provide access to the modern western education to the Sikhs. **They aimed to combine modern instruction with the Sikh teachings.** For this, a network of Khalsa schools was established by the Sabha throughout Punjab.

134. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the late 1820s and early 1830s, a progressive intellectual movement known as the 'Young Bengal Movement' took root among the youth in Bengal. Henry Vivian Derozio (1809–31) emerged as the leader and inspiration behind this radical trend.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Derozio had not founded the Hindu college in Bengal. Rather, he was a young Anglo-Indian who served as a teacher at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831. **The Hindu College was founded in 1817 by David Hare, with the support of Rajaram Mohan Roy.** Derozio was removed from the Hindu College in 1831 because of his radicalism as the prevailing social conditions at that time, which were not ripe for the adoption of radical ideas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The newspaper called "Hindu Intelligencer" was started by one of his most devoted students, Kashiprasad Ghosh. The newspaper is known to have **vehemently opposed the "Gagging Act" of 1857**, which was later abolished by the colonial government.

Derozio is known for his passion for journalism. He founded the **"Indian Magazine"** in 1826. He was also associated with **"Indian Gazette", "Kaleidoscope", and "Parthenon"**.

135. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Asiatic society of Bombay was established by **Sir James Mackintosh** in **1804**. He was influenced by Sir William Jones who established Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784.

Statement 2 is correct: The Asiatic Society of Mumbai forms part of the network of institutions created by the British to generate, systematize and **disseminate knowledge of India and Orient**: a vast and cumulative body of information, **learning and knowledge** which became constituted into the field of Indology.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Raja Rajendralal Mitra was the first president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, not Asiatic Society of Bombay. He was one of the major activists of the Bengal renaissance.

136. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Dayanand Saraswati was an Indian philosopher, a self-taught man and a social leader. He founded the Arya Samaj - a reform movement of Vedic dharma. He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indian" in 1876. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Mumbai (then Bombay) in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.

Option 1 is correct: Arya Samaj worked to further **female education and inter-caste marriage.**

Dayanand Saraswati vision of India included a **classless and casteless society,** a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), an India free from foreign rule and the Aryan religion being the common religion of all.

Option 2 is correct: The primary mission of the Arya Samaj is to eradicate Ignorance (Agyan), Indigence or Poverty (Abhav) and Injustice (Anayay) from this earth. **It believed in the infallibility of the Vedas.** The four Vedas, Rig-Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam Veda and Atharva Veda, are the Source of Guidance.

Option 3 is correct: Arya Samaj believes in One God, known by the name of "Om", who is source of all Intelligence and Bliss, Merciful and Just. **It believed that all the different names are but different aspects of the one universal God, thereby promoting Monotheism.** The objective of Arya Samaj is to promote physical, and social well-being for everyone.

Option 4 is correct: According to Arya Samaj, One can attain **salvation through the worship of God.**

Important Tips

Swami Dayanand's contribution to the Education System:

(a) Introduced a complete overhaul of the education system and is often considered as one of the visionaries of modern India.

(b) The DAV (Dayanand Anglo Vedic) schools came into existence in 1886 to realize the vision of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

137. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **19th Century Socio-Religious Reform Movement** eradicated some of the worst evils of Indian society. The factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform the socio-economic landscape in India.

Statement 1 is correct: Indian society in the nineteenth century was caught in a vicious web created by **religious superstitions and social obscurantism**. Hinduism had become steeped in magic and superstition. The priests exercised an overwhelming and, indeed, unhealthy influence on the minds of the people. For instance,

Statement 2 is correct: Women were generally accorded **a low status** and were considered to be **inferior adjuncts to men**, with no identity of their own. They enjoyed no scope of giving expression to their talents as they were suppressed by practices such as purdah, early marriage, ban on widow-marriage, sati, etc. Hence, **Socio-religious movement started focusing the women education**. For instance, **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar,** the principal of Sanskrit College, advocated for the widow remarriage and mainly with his efforts the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, was passed.

Statement 3 is correct: Caste system hierarchically ordained on the **basis of ritual status.** At the bottom of the ladder came the untouchables or scheduled castes, as they came to be called later. The untouchables suffered from numerous and **severe disabilities and restrictions.** Above all, the **humiliation of untouchability** so much a part of the caste system militated against human dignity. **Hence, the Arya Samaj** while crusading **against the disintegration of Hindu society** into myriad sub-castes, aimed at reconstructing it on the original four-fold division.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Socio-religious reformers worked against the polytheism and promoted monotheism because **idolatry and polytheism** helped to **reinforce Priests position**, and their monopoly of scriptural knowledge imparted a deceptive character to all religious systems. There was nothing that religious ideology could not persuade people to do. For example. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** (1772 - 1833), the movement fought **against idol worship, polytheism.**

138. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Bharat Stree Mahamandal was a women's organization in India founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in Allahabad in 1910. One of the primary goals of the organization was to promote female education, which at that time was not well developed. The organization opened several offices in Lahore (then part of undivided India), Allahabad, Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bankura, Hazaribagh, Midnapur and Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) to improve the situation of women all over India.

139. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Keshab Chandra Sen, (1838-1884, Calcutta) was a Hindu philosopher and social reformer who attempted to incorporate Christian theology within the framework of Hindu thought. He condemned child marriage; however, he allowed his 14-year-old daughter to marry the son of the maharaja of Cooch Behar, thus publicly repudiating his avowed opposition to child marriage. **As a result, some of his followers broke away.** Keshab Chandra Sen **then organized a new society—Naba Bidhan, or Nava Vidhana ("New Dispensation")—continuing to preach a mixture of Hindu philosophy and Christian theology. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: In advocating widow remarriage and opposing polygamy and child marriage, **Akshay Kumar Dutt was least concerned with searching for any religious sanction or finding out whether they existed in the past.** His arguments were mainly based on their noticeable effects on society. Instead of depending on the scriptures, he cited medical opinion against child marriage.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bharat Dharma Mahamandala (not Dev Samaj) of the orthodox educated Hindus stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission. Whereas Dev Samaj was founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri. This samaj emphasized on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action.

140. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Raja Rammohan Roy established the Brahmo Samaj at Calcutta in 1828 in order to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism. He established the Atmiya Sabha in 1815 which developed into the Brahmo Sabha.

Statement 1 is correct: Raj Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord William Bentinck to declare the practice of Sati a punishable offence in 1829. Rammohan was a determined crusader against the inhuman practice of sati. **He started his anti-sati struggle in 1818 and he cited sacred texts to prove his contention that no religion sanctioned the burning alive of widows, besides appealing to humanity, reason and compassion. His efforts were rewarded by the Government by a Regulation in 1829 which declared the practice** illegal and punishable by the courts.

Statement 2 is correct: As a campaigner for women's rights, Roy condemned the general subjugation of women and opposed prevailing misconceptions which formed the basis of according an inferior social status to women. **Roy attacked polygamy and the degraded state of widows and demanded the right of inheritance and property for women.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: He did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. In 1825, he established a Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered. **However, he never led any campaigns demanding ban on opium cultivation.**

Important Tips

Rammohan Roy started the first Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi and edited a Persian weekly Mirat-ul-akhbar. In 1817, he founded the Hindu College (now Presidency College, Calcutta) along with David Hare.

141. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The reform movement gained strength during the second half of the century. A host of towering personalities emerged on the intellectual scene. The social reform movements were linked to the religious reforms primarily because nearly all social ills like untouchability and gender-based inequity derived legitimacy from religion in one way or the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Vishnu Parashram Shastri Pandit (1827-1876) began his public career with the advocacy of widow-marriage. He was a leading figure in the sphere of the agitation for female emancipation. He started the **Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal (Society for Encouragement of Widow Marriage) in 1865 and worked as its secretary.** He set an example by marrying a widow in 1875.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Southern India, the social reform movement in the early stages was led by Kandukari Veeresalingam (1848-1919). By profession he was a school teacher for the major part of his life. In his prolific writing, he produced a large number of tracts and pamphlets on social reform in the Telugu language. He is said to be the father of modern Telugu prose literature. **His missionary zeal on issues like re-marriage of widows, female education and generally on the upliftment of women and removal of social vices,** made him a **prominent figure in Andhra region (not in Kerela).**

Statement 3 is correct: The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851 by a group of English- educated Parsis for the regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis. It worked towards the **restoration of the Zoroastrian religion** to its pristine purity. The movement had Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee as its leaders. The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller). Gradually, the Parsis emerged as the most westernised section of the Indian society.

142. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Ahmadiya movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahamad of Qadiyan in 1889, who began his work as a defender of Islam against the polemics of the Arya Samaj and the Christian missionaries. In 1889, he claimed to be Masih and Mahdi and later also to be an incarnation of the Hindu god Krishna and Jesus, returned to earth.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ahmadiya movement based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of at universal religion of all humanity. Ghulam Ahmad was greatly influenced by western liberalism theosophy, and the religious reform movements of the Hindus.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Ahmadiyas opposed Jihad or sacred war against non-Muslims and stressed fraternal relations among all people. The movement spread western liberal education among Indian Muslims and started a network of schools and colleges for that purpose.

143. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Veeresalingam Pantulu founded the Rajahmundry Social Reform Association in 1878. The reform association emphasized on widow remarriage. People opposing widow remarriage failed to prove their point and resorted to physical violence against Veeresalingam. But he did not relent. In fact, he asked his followers to visit different parts of the Andhra Pradesh and find young men who were willing to tie the knot with widows. After tremendous efforts Veeresalingam was successful in arranging the first widow remarriage in 1881.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress. He founded the **Servants of India Society in 1905** with the help of M.G. Ranade. On the other hand, **Gopal Hari Deshmukh was a social reformer** and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj. He wrote for a **weekly Prabhakar** under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He started a **weekly, Hitechhu,** and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, **Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi. Gopal Hari Deshmukh passed away in 1892.**

Pair 3 is correct: Debendranath Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha which was founded in 1839. Its organ was Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali. Tattvabodhini Patrika was devoted to the systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and to the propagation of Rammohan's ideas. Maharishi Debendranath Tagore was the father of Rabindranath Tagore and a product of the best in traditional Indian learning. He gave a new life to Brahmo Samaj and a definite form and shape to the theist movement, when he joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1842.

144. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Dhondo Keshav Karve (DK Karve), popularly known as **Maharshi Karve,** was a social reformer in India in the field of women's welfare. Karve was a pioneer in promoting widows' education. The Government of India awarded him with the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1958, the year of his 100th birthday.He organized a conference against the practice of devdasi. He started 'Anath balikashram' an orphanage for girls. His intention was to give education to all women and make them stand on their own feet

Statement 1 is correct: The **Stree Shikshan Samstha society** was also set up **by D K Karve** for women's education. Efforts were made by Professor D.K. Karve in **western India to advocate widow remarriage. Karve himself married a widow** in 1893.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1910, D K Karve founded the Nishkam Karma Math (Monastery of Disinterested Work) in Pune with the aim of creating activists who would sacrifice their body, mind and money for public service. He sought to revive Hinduism based on **ancient India's religious texts and concepts of Vedanta** against caste restrictions, oppression, superstition in Hinduism and aimed to overhaul the education system.

Statement 3 is correct: D K Karve was a **pioneer in promoting widows' education.** The **Indian Women's University set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916** was one of the outstanding institutions imparting education to women. **Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's University is the first Women's university in India as well as in South-East Asia** .The first five women graduated in 1921 from this University. **The University Headquarters is in Churchgate Campus, Mumbai.**

Important Tips

D K Karve dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the **secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association.** He **opened a widows' home in Poona** to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training.

145. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Narendranath Datta (1862-1902), who later came to be known as **Swami Vivekananda** spread Ramakrishna's message and tried to reconcile it to the needs of contemporary Indian society. **He emerged as the preacher of neo-Hinduism.** The **teachings of the Upanishads and the Gita and the examples of the Buddha and Jesus are the basis of Vivekananda's message to the world about human values.** He **subscribed to the Vedanta which he considered a fully rational system** with a superior approach. At the **Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, Swami Vivekananda** called for a **blend of the materialism of the West and the spiritualism of the East** into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1880 Swami Vivekanand joined Keshab Chandra Sen's Nava Vidhan, which was established by Sen after meeting Ramakrishna. He became a member of a Freemasonry lodge "at some point before 1884" and of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj in his twenties, a breakaway faction of the Brahmo Samaj led by Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore. From 1881 to 1884, he was also active in Sen's Band of Hope, which tried to discourage youths from smoking and drinking.

Statement 2 is correct: Vivekananda wrote a book titled Women of India to describe the contemporary position of the women in India. Swami Vivekananda also referred to the stature and glory of Indian women on several other occasions that are presented in this book. Raja-Yoga, Karma Yoga: The Yoga of Action, Meditation and Its Methods, Jnana-Yoga, Vedanta: Voice of Freedom, My India: The India Eternal, Powers of The Mind, Essentials of Hinduism, Living at the Source, My Idea of Education, Work and Its Secret, Steps to Realisation, To the Youth of India, Pearls of Wisdom, Life after Death, The East and the West, Religion of Love are some other books written by him.

Statement 3 is correct: The Ramakrishna Mission is a Hindu religious and spiritual organization that is at the heart of the Ramakrishna Movement, also known as the Vedanta Movement. **The mission was created on May 1, 1897, by Ramakrishna Paramhamsa's (1836-1886) principal follower Swami Vivekananda,** and is named after and inspired by the Indian spiritual Guru Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. The organization primarily promotes Advaita Vedanta, a Hindu philosophy, as well as four yogic ideals: Jnana, Bhakti, Karma, and Raja yoga.

146. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati was a socio-religious leader of India who left deep impact on the Indian society. He founded the Arya Samaj that brought about changes in the religious perception of Indians. He voiced his opinions against idolatry and the pointless emphasis on empty ritualism, and man-made dictates that women are not allowed to read the Vedas

Statement 1 is incorrect. Dayananda's vision of India included **classless and casteless society**, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), and an India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion for all.

Statement 2 is correct. Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, **Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).**

Statement 3 is correct. He strongly **criticized the escapist Hindu belief in Maya (illusion)** as the running theme of all physical existence and the aim of human life as a struggle to attain Moksha through escape from this evil world to seek union with God.

Statement 4 is correct. He took inspiration from the Vedas and **considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages'**, the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. **He gave slogan 'Back to the Vedas'.**

147. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 -1833) was an Indian reformer who was one of the founders of the Brahmo Sabha, the precursor of the Brahmo Samaj, a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent. He was given the **title of Raja by Akbar II**, the Mughal emperor.

Option a is correct: As a political activist, Roy condemned **oppressive practices of Bengali zamindars and demanded fixation of maximum rents.** He also demanded abolition of taxes on tax-free lands. He called for a reduction of export duties on Indian goods abroad and abolition of the East India Company's trading rights. He **demanded the Indianisation of superior services and separation of the executive from the judiciary.** He demanded judicial equality between Indians and Europeans and that trial be held by jury.

Option b is correct: After the death of his father in 1803, Roy moved to Murshidabad where he published his **first book, a Persian treatise with an Arabic preface, "Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin"** or **"A Gift to Monotheism".** In addition to acquiring knowledge of the ancient Vedantic literature, he also studied the Tantric works with the aid of Hariharananda Tirthaswami.

Option c is incorrect: Raja Rammohan Roy was **deeply opposed to the caste system** that prevailed in Indian society. A humanist and democrat to the core, he wrote and talked against the caste system. Another important area that concerned him was Hindu theology. **Study of the Vedas and Upanishads gave him ground to show that monotheism was the original Hindu belief and hence he denounced polytheism and idolatry.** In fact, the philosopher did not insist on the creation of a new religion but merely endeavoured to 'purify' the Vedic religion from the crude and most ignorant superstitions.

Option d is correct: Roy supported **education, particularly education of women.** He believed that **English-language education was superior to the traditional Indian education system,** and he opposed the use of government funds to support schools teaching Sanskrit. In 1822, he founded a school based on English education.

148. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the ancient and medieval periods women were largely connected only to the family. The educational experiments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries produced a new woman with interests that went beyond the household.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ramabai Ranade (not Pandita Ramabai Saraswati) founded the **Ladies Social Conference** (Bharat Mahila Parishad) in **1904 in Bombay.** Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.

Statement 2 is correct: Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) was formed under the parent organisation **National Social Conference.**

Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.

149. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

There was a sense of loss of prestige among India's educated and elite Muslims due to the **transfer of power from the Mughals to the British,** and the **replacement of Persian as the language of employment and advancement in the new bureaucracy by English.** The first signs of Muslim Socio-Religious Reform Movements appeared in the **early nineteenth century, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Bareilly** in Uttar Pradesh and Shariatullah of Bengal. This was due to the **influence of western ideas and modern education, as well as Christian missionaries.** As a result, they dedicated themselves to purifying and strengthening Islam.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The movement, also called the Faraizi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818. **Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.** Under the leadership of Haji's son, Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards. He gave the movement an organisational system from the village to the provincial level with a khalifa or authorised deputy at every level. Dudu Mian asked his followers not to pay rent to indigo planters. The organisation even established its own Law courts.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The Ahmadiyya forms a sect of Islam which originated from India. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889. It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and **based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims).** The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. They believed in separating the mosque from the State as well as in human rights and tolerance. However, the Ahmadiyya Movement, like Bahaism which flourished in the West Asian countries, suffered from mysticism.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Deoband Movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema as a revivalist movement with **the twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.** The Deoband Movement was begun at the Darul Uloom (or Islamic academic centre), Deoband, in Saharanpur district (United Provinces) in 1866 by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

Important Tips

The Aligarh Movement emerged as a liberal, modern trend among the Muslim intelligentsia based in Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. It aimed at spreading (i) **modern education** among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam; (ii) **social reforms** among Muslims relating to purdah, polygamy, widow remarriage, women's education, slavery, divorce, etc. The ideology of the followers of the movement was based on a **liberal interpretation of the Quran** and they sought to harmonise Islam with modern liberal culture. They wanted to impart a distinct socio-cultural identity to Muslims on modern lines. Soon, **Aligarh became the center of religious and cultural revival of the Muslim community.**

150. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Non-Brahminism is a movement in **opposition to caste-based discrimination and hierarchical social order.** The Non-Brahman Movement was begun in many parts of South India. It was begun by the informed and rich non-Brahman classes.

Statement 1 is correct: The Justice movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature. In **1917, Madras Presidency Association** was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Self-Respect movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (and not Sree Narayana Guru Swamy) commonly known as **Periyar**, in the mid-1920s. The movement aimed at nothing short of a **rejection of the Brahmanical religion and culture** which Naicker felt was the prime instrument of exploitation of lower castes. He sought to undermine the position of brahmin priests by **formalising weddings without brahmin priests.**

Statement 3 is correct: In 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava, was launched in Kerala **demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables.** The satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab and Madurai. **Mahatma Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement.**

151. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Akshay Kumar Datta/Dutta (1820-1886) educationist, social reformer and the chief activist of Adi Brahma Samaj. He was a rationalist and one of the initiators of the Bengal Renaissance. In advocating widow remarriage and opposing polygamy and child marriage, Akshay Kumar was least concerned with searching for any religious sanction or finding out whether they existed in the past. His arguments were mainly based on their noticeable effects on society. Instead of depending on the scriptures, **he cited medical opinion against child marriage.** He used to teach geography and physics at Tathvabodhini Pathashala. As Bangla books on these two subjects were not available at that time, **he wrote two textbooks Bhugol (1841) and Padarthavidya (1857). His Bhugol is the first science-related book written in Bangla,** and through this book Akshay Kumar introduced punctuation marks in the Bangla language. He also wrote Padarthavidya. On 16 August 1843, Tattvabodhini Patrika was launched under the patronization of Debendranath Thakur **with Akshay Kumar Datta as editor.** This paper was the organ of the Brahma Samaj, and its objective was to discuss the Brahma religion and spiritual knowledge.

152. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Prarthana Samaj, (Prayer Society) was established in Bombay in the 1860s. It is a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay, based on earlier reform movements. **A precursor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramhansa Sabha,** something **like a secret society to spread liberal ideas and encourage the breakdown of caste and communal barriers.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1867, **Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang found the Prarthana Samaj** in Bombay. **Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined the samaj in 1870 (he was not a founder member).** His efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. Other leaders of the samaj were **R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandavarkar. A predecessor of the Prarthana Samaj was the Paramhansa Sabha, a secret society to promote liberal ideas and discourage caste barriers**. So, statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: The Prarthana Samaj emphasised on **monotheism**, but on the whole, the samaj was **more concerned with social reforms** than with religion. The samaj denounced priestly domination and caste distinctions. The samaj focused on **women's education and widow remarriage.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The samaj relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy (so the samaj was not in confrontation with religious orthodox). The samaj was also focused upon disapproval **of the caste system and raising the age of marriage for both males and females.**

153. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Singh Sabha Movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873. The movement's aims were the **revival of the Sikh Gurus' teachings**. This movement sought to revive **Sikh doctrine in its pristine purity**. The first unit, formed in Amritsar in 1873. The Singh Sabha Movement concerned itself with **Sikh education and religious matters.**

Statement 1 is correct: One of the objectives of the Singh Sabha Movement was **to make modern western education available to the Sikhs**. For this objective, a **network of Khalsa schools** was established by the Sabha throughout Punjab. Also, its aim was the establishment of the Khalsa codes of conduct and lifestyle, as taught by the Sikh Gurus.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Akali movement** (also known as **Gurudwara Reform Movement)** was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. It aimed at **liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants** (the post having become hereditary). The government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921 but had to bow before popular demands; it passed the **Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922.**

154. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Prarthana Samaj was a religious and social reform movement in Bombay, India. It was founded by **Atmaram Pandurang** in 1867.

Statement I is incorrect: Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay. with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen in 1867. Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901) joined the samaj in 1870, and his efforts made the samaj gain an all-India character. The samaj **was more concerned with social reforms than with religion**. Samaj had a four-point social agenda: (i) **disapproval of caste system,** (ii) **women's education,** (iii) **widow remarriage,** and (iv) **raising the age of marriage for both males and females. Along with Dhondo Keshav Karve, Ranade founded the Widow Remarriage Movement** as well as **Widows' Home Association with the aim of providing education and training to widows** so that they could support themselves.

Hence Prarthana Samaj was primarily focused on social reforms in society. It was not aimed at revival of Hindu Religion, but to reform it.

Statement II is correct: The Prarthana Samaj was very attached to the bhakti cult of Maharashtra. The members of Prarthana Samaj were followers of the great religious tradition of the Marathi Sant Mat like **Namdev and Tukaram.** The **Sant Mat tradition** was a devotional movement that originated in Maharashtra in the 13th century. The ideas of the Prarthana Samaj trace back to the devotional poems of the Vitthala, as part of the Vaishnava bhakti devotional movements of the thirteenth century in southern Maharashtra.

155. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Brahma Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, and Arya Samaj were three socio-religious reform movements that emerged in the 19th century in India. None of these three had a political mission but they helped to develop a spirit of patriotism. They aimed to reform and revitalize Hinduism by rejecting the superstitions, rituals, caste system, and other social evils that had corrupted it. They also promoted rationalism, humanism, and universalism as the core values of Hinduism. None of these three movements had a political mission or agenda, as they focused on the spiritual and moral upliftment of the people. However, they indirectly helped to develop a spirit of patriotism and nationalism among the Indians by creating a sense of pride in their culture and heritage. They also inspired many freedom fighters and leaders who participated in the Indian independence movement.

156. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Lex Loci Act of 1850 provided for the right to inherit ancestral property by Hindu converts to Christianity.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Slavery Abolition Act 1833, passed by the British Parliament, abolished slavery throughout most of the British Empire (with the notable exceptions "of the Territories in the Possession of the East India Company," the "Island of Ceylon," and "the Island of Saint Helena"). **The Indian Slavery Act, passed in 1843, made slavery Illegal in India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Bengal Regulation VI of 1802 was enacted to ban the practice of female infanticide in Bengal.

157. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Indian National Conference refers to a series of conference sessions considered to be the predecessor of the Indian National Congress. Two sessions of the conference were held in 1883 and 1885, and these sessions drew representatives from all major towns.

Statement 1 is correct: Indian National Conference is called the predecessor of the Indian National Congress. **Its main organizers were Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose.** The first session of the National Conference was held in Calcutta on December 28 - 30, 1883, and was attended by more than a hundred delegates from other parts of India.

Statement 2 is correct: Introduction of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill (1883-84) or Ilbert bill led to the first meeting of the first National Conference at Kolkata on 29 December 1883. It marked the beginning of organized deliberations on issues surrounding the Ilbert Bill, by Indian Political Leaders of that time.

Statement 3 is correct: The second Indian National Conference was also held in Kolkata from 25 to 27 December 1885. Along with the Indian Association, the National Mohammadan Association and the British Indian Association were also conveners of this meeting. On its last day, the second National Conference sent a message of goodwill to the Indian National Congress. **National Conference merged with the Indian National Congress in December 1886.**

158. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

- **Foundation of the Brahmo Samaj**: This was a socioreligious reform movement founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore in **1828** in Calcutta.
- **Foundation of the Paramhans Mandali:** This was a socio-religious group founded by Atmaram Pandurang in **1848** in Bombay. He was helped by Dadoba Pandurang and Bal Krishna Jaykar.
- **Foundation of the Radhaswami Movement:** Tulsi Ram, a banker from Agra, also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb, founded this movement in 1861. The Radhaswamis believe in one supreme being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life. Spiritual attainment, they believe, does not call for renunciation of the worldly life. They consider all religions to be true
- **Foundation of the Ramakrishna Mission:** This was a Hindu religious organization founded by Swami Vivekananda in **1897**. It was inspired by the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, a mystic saint who preached the harmony of all religions and paths to God.

159. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Social Service League was founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi, a follower of Gokhale, in Bombay in 1911. Its primary objective was to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work. They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies

160. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded by Margaret Cousins in 1927. It was perhaps the first women's organization with an egalitarian approach. Its first conference was held at Ferguson College, Pune. Other Important women personalities associated with AIWC were Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1938, the All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) introduced "Roshni," a quarterly journal in English. It focused on women's issues and social progress. Over time, it underwent changes, becoming trilingual with articles in English, Hindi, and Urdu. It also had separate English and Hindi editions and varied publication frequencies, from monthly to bimonthly and three issues a year.

161. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the late 1820s and early 1830s, the 'Young Bengal Movement' emerged as a radical intellectual trend among Bengal's youth. Henry Vivian Derozio, a young Anglo-Indian and teacher at Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, led and inspired this progressive movement. Influenced by the French Revolution, Derozio encouraged free and rational thinking, questioning authority, advocating for liberty, equality, and freedom, and challenging outdated customs.

Statement 1 is correct: **Derozio's pupils, the Young Bengal, rejected traditional norms, challenging God's existence and opposing societal and religious convictions.**

Advocating freedom of thought, speech, and education for women, they admired the French Revolution's principles and England's liberal thought. Their radical ideals, including ignoring religious icons, unsettled traditional Hindus in Calcutta, reflecting a bold departure from established norms in early 19th-century Bengal.

Statement 2 is correct: The Young Bengal Movement, led by Derozio, faced a drawback as it lacked a real connection with the masses. **Derozio's radical ideas, while impactful among his students, failed to gain widespread support.** The movement's limited success was attributed to the socio-economic conditions of the time, which **were not conducive to radical ideas.** Additionally, there was **no support from other social groups. The Derozians, with their bookish radicalism, couldn't establish a meaningful link with the masses.**

Statement 3 is correct: Henry Vivian Derozio, a young Anglo-Indian and teacher at Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, led and inspired the 'Young Bengal Movement'.

162. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress. He established the Servants of India Society in 1905, with the help of people like M.G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Anant Patwardhan, Natesh Appaji Dravid, and others. The society aimed to train national missionaries for India's service. It also aimed to promote the true interests of the Indian people through constitutional means. It prepared a cadre of selfless workers dedicated to the country's cause in a religious spirit.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Society published a journal named "Hitavada," not Pratap. It aimed to educate Indians on social services while promoting unity among people of various ethnicities and religious beliefs. The journal served as an important platform for discussing social issues and addressing the needs of underprivileged rural and tribal populations.

Pratap was founded by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. It was a revolutionary Hindi newspaper during the Freedom Struggle, exposing colonial tyranny on the people of India.

163. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 who used it for humanitarian relief and social work. The mission worked for both religious and social reforms.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Ramakrishna Mission recognised the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervor and worship of the eternal omnipotent God. However, it emphasised on the essential spirit and not the symbols or rituals.

Statement 2 is correct. Ramakrishna mission emphasized on removal of ignorance and manifestation of inner divinity leading to God realization (Salvation). According to philosophy of Synthesis of Yoga this can be achieved though:

1. Jnana Yoga (Yoga of Knowledge)
2. Bhakti Yoga (Yoga of Devotion)
3. Raja Yoga (Yoga of Meditation)
4. Karma Yoga (Yoga of Work).

Each Yoga is an independent means of realizing God. But since each Yoga involves the cultivation of one of the faculties such as reason, feeling or will, a combination of all the four Yogas is necessary for the development of a balanced, 'fully functioning' personality. It is this synthesis of Yogas that Swami Vivekananda regarded as the ideal of Ramakrishna Mission.

Statement 3 is correct. The Ramakrishna Mission subscribed to the Vedanta which Swami Vivekananda considered a fully rational system with a superior approach. It believed that the philosophy of Vedanta will make a Christian a better Christian, and a Hindu a better Hindu.

His mission was to bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour), and between spirituality and day-to-day life.

Statement 4 is correct. The Mission is a deeply religious body, but it is not a proselytising body. It does not consider itself to be a sect of Hinduism. Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service—the service of all beings. The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva.

164. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Established by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the Arya Samaj was revivalist in form and reformist in nature. The organization was formally set up at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarter was shifted to Lahore. Its vision of India included a classless and casteless society and an India free from foreign rule. It believed in the supremacy of the Vedas, but also advocated individual interpretation and condemned orthodox elements like idolatry, untouchability, etc. It also promoted **Inter-caste** marriage and **widow remarriage.**

165. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Womesh Chandra Bannerjee (1844-1906), a distinguished barrister, served as the **first president of the Indian National Congress (INC)** during its inaugural session in Bombay in **1885.**

In 1883, he offered **legal defense to Surendranath Banerjea** during the renowned Contempt of Court Case at the Calcutta High Court.

Before pursuing legal studies in England, he **aided Girish Chandra Ghosh** in launching the 'Bengalee' newspaper by compiling its weekly news for meagre income.

Even during his student years in England, he remained politically active and **contributed to founding the London Indian Society,** which eventually merged with the **East India Association.**

166. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Brahmo Samaj was a theistic movement within Hinduism, **founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy**. The Brahmo Samaj promoted monotheism and rejected the authority of the Vedas, avatars, and karma.

Statement 1 is correct: Brahmo Samaj **denounced idol worship and the belief in divine avatars.** The movement, influenced by the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore, emphasized monotheism and rejected the worship of idols and the concept of incarnations or divine avatars.

Statement 2 is correct: Rejection of idol worship and avatars by the Brahmo Samaj was part of their broader objective to synthesize teachings from various religions and promote a more rational and monotheistic understanding of spirituality. The movement sought to create a **universalistic religious outlook** by studying and integrating ethical teachings and principles from different faiths, aiming for a broader spiritual synthesis that transcended religious boundaries.

Statement 3 is correct: The Brahmo Samaj did not accept the authority of the Vedas, has no faith in avatars (incarnations), and does not insist on belief in karma (causal effects of past deeds) or the process of death and rebirth. It discards Hindu rituals and adopts some Christian practices in its worship. It denounces polytheism, image worship, and the caste system.

167. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

All India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded in **1927** in **Pune** with focus on Women's education and social reform. Key Founders of this organization were **Margaret Cousins, Dorothy Jinarajadasa, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.**

Option 1 is correct: Sarojini Naidu, also known as the **"Nightingale of India"**, was a prominent poet, freedom fighter, and advocate for women's rights.She was a strong supporter and participant in the broader women's movement in India, **including AIWC activities.**

Option 2 is correct: Kamaladevi was a key **figure in the AIWC** and a dynamic reformer involved in the Indian freedom movement, women's rights, and the revival of Indian handicrafts. She played an important role in **expanding the activities of the AIWC** beyond education to include economic empowerment and political representation for women.

Option 3 is correct: Margaret Cousins, an Irish theosophist and suffragist, was **one of the founders of the All India Women's Conference in 1927.** She worked tirelessly for women's education and was instrumental in shaping AIWC as a platform for legislative reform and women's emancipation in colonial India.

Option 4 is incorrect: Pandita Ramabai was a pioneering social reformer and educationist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, known for her work in promoting women's education and shelter for widows. However, she passed away in 1922, **before the AIWC was established in 1927.**

168. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement was a socio-religious reform movement started in **Kerala in 1903 to uplift the Ezhava community,** which faced severe caste-based discrimination. Inspired by the teachings of Sree Narayana Guru, the movement aimed to promote social equality, education, and spiritual reform based on the principle of **"One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind. Dr. Padmanabhan Palpu and Kumaran Asan (poet and disciple of Narayana Guru) played key roles in its formation.**

Statement 1 is correct: The SNDP movement was initiated in **Kerala** and focused on the Ezhava community, aiming to uplift them spiritually, socially, and educationally. It was inspired by the **teachings of Sree Narayana Guru** who preached "One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind."

Statement 2 is incorrect: E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) was not directly associated with the SNDP Movement. He started the **Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu** to fight Brahmanical orthodoxy and promote rationalism and equality.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Udbodhana magazine was not related to the SNDP Movement. It was a Bengali-language magazine started by Swami Vivekananda.

169. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Prarthana Samaj was a socio-religious reform movement founded in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1867 by Atmaram Pandurang, aiming to address social injustices and promote a more rational approach to spirituality.

Option 1 is correct. Mahadev Govind Ranade was a prominent leader of the Prarthana Samaj. He joined the Samaj in 1870 and played a crucial role in its growth and activities, particularly in the areas of social reform and education.

Option 2 is correct. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar was also a significant leader of the Prarthana Samaj. He served as its President for a long period and actively contributed to its social and religious reform efforts.

Option 3 is correct. The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang (1825- 1898) in 1867 with the objective of rational worship and social reform.

170. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Row 1 is incorrect. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897. It was **formed to spread the message of Vedanta**, a philosophical framework emphasising the unity of existence and God-realization, through a dedicated group of disciples who renounced worldly pursuits.

Row 2 is correct. The Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to promote social welfare and nation-building. It was Gokhale's ideas that if the masses were to be released to function as active members of a free India, they needed a **band of selfless and educated workers**

who would dedicate their life to the nation's service which led to the formation of this fraternity.

Row 3 is incorrect. A follower of Gokhale, Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay in 1911, with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

1. They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies.
2. Their activities also included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia etc

Row 4 is incorrect. The Women's Indian Association (WIA), founded in 1917 by **Annie Besant and Margaret Cousins, was a key organization advocating for women's rights in British India,** focusing on education, political rights, and social reforms. The organization played a significant role in the women's suffrage movement and women's rights movement in colonial India.

171. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Arya Samaj Movement, revivalist in form though not in content. It aimed to purify Hinduism by rejecting what it saw as later additions and distortions, and advocating a return to the Vedas, the oldest Hindu scriptures

Option 1 is incorrect. The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati at Bombay in 1875** and later the headquarters of the Samaj was established at Lahore.

Option 2 is correct. The Arya Samaj introduced the concept of 'Shuddhi,' which means mass purification. Shuddhi aimed at reconverting individuals who had previously converted to other religions back to Hinduism. This movement was seen as a response to the increased influence of missionaries and aimed to counter conversions by offering individuals a way to reclaim their Hindu identity.

Option 3 is correct. Arya Samaj **upheld the authority of the Vedas** and considered them to be the **ultimate and infallible source of knowledge.** Swami Dayanand Saraswati in his book Satyarth Prakash (The Light of Truth) strongly advocated that the **Vedas contained eternal truths.** He rejected later religious texts like the Puranas, which he believed contained distortions.

Option 4 is incorrect. The Arya Samaj had more members than the Brahmo Samaj, which was another Hindu reform movement that emerged in the 19th century. The Arya Samaj was more popular and influential than the Brahmo Samaj, especially in northern and western India, especially among the trading castes. The Arya Samaj had about 4 million members by 1947, while the Brahmo Samaj had less than 100,000 members by then.

172. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. The Deoband Movement was organised by the orthodox section of the Muslim ulema. It was a revivalist movement. It aimed for propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims and **keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.** The aim of the Deoband Movement was moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community.

Option b is incorrect. The Wahabi Movement was a revivalist movement **against the increasing Western influences** among the Muslims. It was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia and the preachings of Shah Walliullah. The Movement called for a return to the true and pure spirit of Islam. Un-Islamic practices that had crept into Muslim society were sought to be eliminated.

Option c is incorrect. The Faraizi Movement was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818. The movement emphasizes the Islamic pillars of faith. It was aimed at the **eradication of social innovations and un-Islamic practices among the Muslims.** After 1840, under the leadership of Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary. He organised a paramilitary force armed with clubs to fight the zamindars who were mostly Hindus.

Option d is correct. The Ahmadiyya Movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889. **It was based on liberal principles.** It based itself on the principles of universal religion of all humanity. It **stood for opposing jihad** (sacred war against non-Muslims). **The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. It believed in separating the mosque from the State** and believed in human rights and tolerance.

173. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Seva Sadan was **founded by Behramji M. Malabari** in 1908. The organisation advocated vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus. Seva Sadan **specialised in care of women** who were exploited and then discarded by society. It catered to all castes and **provided the destitute women with education, and medical and welfare services.** It was not primarily focused on the care of people suffering from leprosy.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Dev Samaj was **founded by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri** in 1887 at Lahore. Dev Samaj was a **religious and social reform society.** It **called for ideal social behaviour** such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food. It **spoke against child marriage.** It emphasised on the need for good action.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Dharma Sabha was **founded by Radhakant Deb** in 1830. It was an **association of orthodox Hindus.** It stood for the **preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters.** It thus opposed even the abolition of sati. Its primary goal was **opposing socio-religious reform movements.** Dharma Sabha served as a conservative response to reform efforts, aiming to protect traditional Hindu values and practices. The Sabha took upon itself the task of defending the traditional Hindu religious and social system.

174. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 to promote theosophy, a spiritual movement encompassing a wide range of beliefs. It emphasised the commonalities among religious traditions, underlying unity across religions.

Statement 1 is correct. The Theosophical Society was **started by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in New York** in 1875. In 1882, **they shifted their headquarters to Adyar**, on the outskirts of Madras.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **first President** of the Theosophical Society was **Colonel H.S. Olcott. Annie Besant became the second president** of Theosophical Society.

Madame H.P. Blavatsky was never the President of the Theosophical society.

Statement 3 is correct. The Movement accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma. **It drew inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta schools of thought.**

Important Tips

The Society aimed to work for universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. The society also sought to investigate the unexplained laws of nature.

- The Theosophical Movement came to be allied with the Hindu renaissance. It opposed child marriage and advocated the abolition of caste discrimination, uplift of outcastes, improvement in the condition of widows.
- The movement became popular in India with the election of Annie Besant (1847-1933) as its president after the death of Olcott. Annie Besant was the one who popularized the Theosophical Society.
- Its impact was limited to a small segment of the westernised class.
- But as a movement of westerners glorifying Indian religious and philosophical traditions, it gave much needed self-respect to the Indians fighting British colonial rule.
- The establishment of Theosophical Society branches in Andhra played a vital role in promoting independence and home rule movements .

175. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian Social Conference launched the Pledge Movement. The 'Pledge Movement' was launched to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

Indian Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. Its first session was held in Madras in 1887. It held its session at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress. It is sometimes called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. It focussed on social issues.

176. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Raja Rammohan Roy, often referred to as the "Father of Indian Renaissance," was a prominent social and religious reformer of the 19th century. He played a pioneering role in modernizing Indian society by advocating for the eradication of social evils and promoting rational thinking.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1814, he set up the **Atmiya Sabha** (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta to propagate the **monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta** and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals, and other social ills.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Rammohan Roy **did not aim to create a new religion** but sought to reform Hinduism by purifying it of practices like idol worship, practice of Sati and other social evils.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Bethune School, founded in Calcutta, was the result of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s. It was founded by John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, with the financial support of Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee.

Statement 4 is correct: Rammohan Roy **wrote Precepts of Jesus in 1820**, focusing on the moral and philosophical teachings of Jesus.

Statement 5 is correct: He also **started the Sambad Kaumudi, a bengali newspaper.** It was a prominent newspaper that campaigned for social reform, including the abolition of Sati and the education of women. It became a prominent presence in India's newspaper landscape, remaining in publication until 1834. Interestingly, Rammohan Roy's name did not appear anywhere in the newspaper's credits. Instead, **the newspaper was officially edited by Bhabanicharan Bandyopadhyay**, with Dewan Tarachand Dutta, a resident of Kalutola, serving as his assistant.

177. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Paramahansa Mandali was founded by **Dadoba Pandurang in 1849** in Maharashtra, it aimed at social reform, including the promotion of **monotheism and fighting caste discrimination.**

Pair 2 is correct: The Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was a significant Hindu organization founded in 1887 in Haridwar, India. **Its primary founder was Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma.**

Pair 3 is incorrect: Veda Samaj founded in Madras in 1864 advocated discarding of caste distinctions and promotion of widow remarriage and women's education. It condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism and propagated belief in one supreme God. **Veda Samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu.**

Gopalhari Deshmukh was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. He held the post of a judge under British raj, but wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.

178. Solution: (c)

Exp) option c is the correct answer.

The 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed numerous socio-religious reform movements in India.

Pair 1 is correct. Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha was founded in **1851** by English-educated Parsis like **Dadabhai Naoroji and others.** This movement aimed to **revive Zoroastrianism** and reform the **social practices of the Parsi community**. It worked to **uplift Parsi women, redefine rituals**, and **restore the faith's purity.**

Pair 2 is correct. The Akali movement, launched in 1921, was an extension of the **Singh Sabha Movement**. It aimed to **free Sikh gurudwaras** from the **hereditary and corrupt Udasi mahants.** It led to the enactment of the **Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922** and later 1925, bringing religious places under **community control.**

Pair 3 is incorrect. The **Kuka Movement** was led by **Ram Singh Kuka** in Punjab in the mid-19th century. It was **a religious and social reform movement** rooted in Sikh tradition and focused on **purifying religion, reviving Sikh practices**, and opposing British rule. **It was not aimed at promoting Western education.**

Pair 4 is correct. Initiated by **Syed Ahmed Khan** in **1875, Aligarh movement** sought to promote **modern scientific education** among Muslims without compromising Islamic identity. It also focused on **social reform**, particularly in the areas of **women's rights** and **rational religious thinking.**

179. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati was a 19th-century Hindu reformer and the founder of the Arya Samaj in 1875. He advocated a return to the Vedic principles, opposing idol worship, caste by birth, and social evils.

Statement 1 is correct: He established the Paropkarini Sabha in 1882-83 to publish and disseminate his writings and Vedic texts, ensuring their accessibility to a broader audience.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Swami Dayanand Saraswati formed many Gurukuls as part of the Arya Samaj educational programme. **The first D.A.V. (Dayanand Anglo-Vedic) College was founded in Lahore to commemorate Dayanand's memory after his death in Ajmer in 1883. It was started by Lala Hansraj,** who was a prominent Indian educationist and a disciple of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

Statement 3 is correct: Swami Dayanand wrote **Satyarth Prakash** (The Light of Truth), **which is his most famous work.** It outlines his views on religion, philosophy, and society. The book is both a spiritual and social critique, sharply criticizing idolatry, blind faith, and what he considered distortions of Vedic teachings, while also advocating for reform in Hindu society.

180. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct. The Deoband Movement started in the nineteenth century in response to the impact of British colonial rule on Islamic traditions. It **aimed to preserve and revitalise Islamic teachings and resist colonial cultural and religious influences.**

1. **The Deoband Movement was founded by Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.**
2. It supported the work of the Indian National Congress.
3. **In 1888, it issued a fatwa against Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his organisations.**

Option b is incorrect. The Ahmadiyya Movement is a reformist Islamic community that was founded in 1889 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in British India. The movement's goals include reviving Islam, promoting interfaith understanding, and advocating for social justice.

Option c is incorrect. The movement of the Farazis which arose among the peasants of early 19th century Bengal advocated return to pure Islam. They followed the teachings of Shah Walliullah of Delhi (1703–63) who had, a century earlier, talked about regaining purity of Islam and objected to infiltration of non-Islamic customs among Muslims. Founding leader of the Farazis, Shariat Ullah (1781–1839) preached religious purification.

Option d is incorrect. Mir Nithar Ali (1782-1831) or Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal to rise against landlords in Narkelberia, mainly Hindu, who imposed a beard-tax on the Faraizis, and British indigo planters. Often considered the first armed peasant uprising against the British, these revolts soon took on a religious hue. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

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HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

EMERGENCE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM [1857-1919]

3.1. From 1857 to 1884 CE

1. With reference to political developments before formation of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. The Landholders Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association in 1851.
2. One of the demands of the British Indian Association was separation of executive from the judicial functions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. With reference to "Indian Association of Calcutta", consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose.
2. It merged with the Indian national congress in its first session of 1885.
3. It aimed for the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

3. With reference to the formation of associations in modern India, consider the followings:

1. Madras Mahajan Sabha
2. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
3. Bengal British India Society
4. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha

Arrange the above political organizations in chronological order of their formation and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1-2-3-4
(b) 3-4-2-1
(c) 4-3-1-2
(d) 4-3-2-1

4. With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: During the nineteenth century, Indian Nationalists perceived the expenditure on railways as a subsidy to British industries by British Indian Government.

Statement-II: The dominance of British investors in railway companies resulted in significant profits being sent back to Britain.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

5. In the context of colonial India, which of the following correctly exemplifies the meaning of 'the White Man's burden'?

The efforts of British colonial authorities:

(a) to promote the local self-governance and autonomy in India within the colonial framework.
(b) to promote the indigenous cultural practices and traditions in India within the colonial framework.
(c) to civilize and govern Indians as their selfless moral duty.
(d) to promote equal rights for all individuals in India, irrespective of caste or gender.

6. Which of the following event(s) influenced the growth of modern nationalism in India?

1. French and Irish Revolutions
2. National Liberation movements of Greece
3. Rise of Nation states in South America

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

7. Consider the following statements with reference to legislative measures taken during the colonial period:

1. Ilbert bill proposed to prohibit Indian judges from trying the British offenders in criminal cases.
2. Inland Emigration act disallowed the workers to leave tea garden without permission.
3. Arms Act was enacted to prevent another revolt like Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 only

8. Which of the following factors contributed to the development of modern nationalism in India?

1. Development of theories propounding Indo-Aryans were descended from the same ancestors as of British.
2. Introduction of English system of education in India.
3. Codification of Civil and Criminal laws across the country

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

9. Consider the following associations:

1. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
2. Indian Liberal Party
3. East India Association
4. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha

How many of the above associations were established before the formation of Indian National Congress?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

10. The early nationalists represented the most progressive forces of the time. Still, they were criticized for their weaknesses. In this context, consider the following statements.

1. The early nationalists had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play.
2. They confined their political activities to the educated classes only.
3. The early nationalists failed to make conscious efforts to remove minority fears.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

11. With reference to the British Committee of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. It was established to acquaint the British government in London with Indian issues.
2. Its headquarters was located in London.
3. It published magazine named "Voice of India" to propagate its views.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

12. With reference to 'London India society', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. This organization was established by Madam Bhikhaji Cama.
2. It worked towards presenting the correct information about India to the British public.
3. London Indian Society was later superseded by East India Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

13. Which among the following could be the probable reason for the failure of moderates to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands?

1. They did not have much political faith in the masses.
2. They worked for limited objectives and concentrated more on building up their organization.
3. They failed to communicate their political ideologies to uneducated and underprivileged sections of society.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:
(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 3 only

3.2. From 1885 to 1905 CE

14. Consider the following statements in the context of the Indian National Congress (INC):
1. The First session of INC was organized in Bengal in 1886.
2. Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India when INC was formed.
3. At the first session of INC, the creation of legislative councils for Sindh and Awadh was demanded.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

15. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Moderate nationalists wanted greater participation in legislative councils in India.

Statement II: Moderate nationalists wanted to further their agenda of getting complete independence from the British.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

16. Consider the following statement with reference to the Partition of Bengal:
1. The British government's decision to partition Bengal was made public in 1903.
2. S N Banerjea and K.K. Mitra were among the moderate leaders of anti-partition movement.
3. By partitioning Bengal, the British wanted to promote Muslim communalists to counter the Congress and the national movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

17. Consider the following statements about differences between Moderates and Extremists during India's struggle for freedom:
1. Extremists took ideological inspiration mainly from European history whereas Moderates took ideological inspiration only from Indian history and culture.
2. Extremists accepted 'Providential Mission Theory' while moderates rejected it.
3. Extremists mainly professed loyalty to the British Crown while Moderates rejected it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) None

18. Consider the following statements with reference to the features of early nationalists (moderate faction) on the freedom struggle of India:
1. They made the protection of civil rights an integral part of the freedom struggle.
2. They widened the democratic base of the freedom struggle by attracting masses on large scale.
3. They exposed the exploitative character of colonial rule.

Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

19. Consider the following statements with reference to the attitude of British towards the Indian National Congress (INC) during moderate phase of freedom struggle:
1. The British Indian government wanted INC to be limited to social issues.
2. The British officials condemned INC and called them 'disloyal babus'.
3. Lord Curzon expressed an explicit desire to ensure the demise of the INC.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

20. Kadambini Ganguly, the first women graduate of Calcutta University, addressed Congress Session in 1890. Who among the following presided this session of the Congress?

(a) Sir William Wedderburn
(b) Alfred Webb
(c) P. Ananda Charlu
(d) Pherozeshah Mehta

21. Consider the following statements regarding the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, established in 1889 in London:

1. Its purpose was to raise awareness about Indian issues among the public in Britain.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first chairman of this committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

22. Consider the following statements regarding the economic critique of British imperialism:

1. R. C. Dutt and Dinshaw Wacha put forward the "drain theory" to explain economic exploitation of India.
2. Early nationalists considered the policy of free trade as a major obstacle to rapid industrial development in India.
3. Indian leadership demanded encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

23. Consider the following:

1. George Yule
2. Henry Cotton
3. Alfred Web
4. A.O. Hume

How many of the above-mentioned foreigners were elected as the President of the Indian National Congress (INC) since its inception?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

24. Consider the following statements, with reference to the contributions of Moderate Nationalists in Indian National Movement:

1. They provided a strong economic critique of British rule, highlighting issues like drain of wealth from India and unfair trade policies of Britishers.
2. They demanded constitutional reforms and played a key role in securing the Indian Councils Act of 1892.
3. They introduced new methods of struggle in the national movement like passive resistance and civil disobedience.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

25. With reference to Indian National Congress (INC), consider the following statements:

1. The first session of the INC was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.
2. Surendranath Banerjee presided over the first session of INC in 1885.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. With reference to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. The main objective of the Committee was to represent the voice of India in Britain.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji remained the Chairman of the Committee until his death.
3. The Committee published a paper/journal titled 'India: A Journal for the Discussion of Indian Affairs'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

27. In the context of colonial rule in India, which of the following was included under the 'home charges'?
(a) The salaries of British and Indian officials of the East India Company in India.
(b) The lump sum paid by the princely states to the British government to maintain British troops in their territories.
(c) The additional incentive charge paid to the English officials for their posting in India.
(d) The cost of the India's Secretary of State's office in London.

3.3. From 1906 to 1919 CE

28. With reference to Indian History, Madanlal Dhingra, Bhikaji Cama and Virendranath Chattopadhyaya were associated with:
(a) the establishment of East India Association.
(b) the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
(c) the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
(d) organizing revolutionary activities abroad.

29. With reference to 'Montagu's Declaration of 1917', consider the following statements:
1. It promised to increase the participation of Indians in every branch of administration.
2. For the first time a specific time frame was given for establishing the self-government in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. With reference to the 'Indian Home Rule League' founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak during Indian National Movement, consider the following statements:
1. Its activities were restricted only to Maharashtra.
2. The demand of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by his Home Rule League.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. Consider the following pairs regarding the Indian National Congress

Sessions	President of the sessions.
1. Benaras Session,1905	Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Calcutta Session, 1906	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Surat Session, 1907	Rash Behari Ghosh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

32. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas is celebrated on January 9 once in every five years.

Statement II: Mahatma Gandhi returned back to India from South Africa on 9th January, 1915

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

33. The people of India showed discontent against Government of India Act 1919 because-
1. the Act vested excessive powers in the Viceroy and his Executive Council, with no legislative control over their actions.
2. provincial ministers lacked control over reserved subjects, limiting their authority in key areas of governance.
3. the Act failed to address the demands for increased representation and autonomy for Indians in the legislative process.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

34. With reference to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, consider the following statements:

1. In Jallianwala Bagh, troops opened fire upon an unarmed crowd.
2. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against the massacre.
3. The Hunter Committee was constituted to inquire into the events surrounding the massacre.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

35. Which one of the following best represents 'Tinkathia System' during British rule in India?

(a) A system where tenants were bound by the agreement to plant three out of every twenty parts of their land with indigo for their landlord.
(b) A traditional form of irrigation system prevalent in arid regions.
(c) A system of forced labor where workers were required to work for a landlord for a fixed period of three months each year.
(d) A religious ritual practiced by certain communities during harvest festivals.

36. With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following statements about the Ghadr Party:

1. The headquarters of the Party was located in San Francisco, USA.
2. It preached militant nationalism with a completely secular approach.
3. Sohan Singh Bhakna and Kartar Singh Sarabha were important leaders associated with the party.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

37. During India's freedom struggle, Indian National Congress (INC) had a notable division within them as 'moderates' and 'extremists. In that context, consider the following statements about extremists:

Statement I: Few of the Extremists, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak, supported the war efforts of British during the First World War from 1914 to 1918.

Statement II: Few of the Extremists believed that swaraj was the panacea for the problems faced by India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

38. With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following:

1. Dissatisfaction with the outcomes of the Morley-Minto Reforms.
2. Widespread economic hardship due to price rises during World War I.
3. Re-admission of Extremists into the Congress.
4. Imposition of the Rowlatt Act which severely restricted civil liberties.
5. Influence of Irish Home Rule agitation.

How many of the above are reasons for the launch of the Home Rule League Movement?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

39. With reference to the Anushilan Samiti, consider the following statements:

1. The primary aim of the Anushilan Samiti was to overthrow British rule in India through an organized armed revolution.
2. Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta spread Anushilan samiti's revolutionary ideals among young Indians.
3. The Samiti published influential work titled 'Yugantar' to spread their revolutionary ideology.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

40. The Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress (1916) is regarded as an important event in the nationalistic struggle for freedom. In light of it, consider the following statements:

1. The Swarajists and No-Changers reached an agreement to end their conflict.
2. The separate electorate for Muslims was accepted by the Congress.
3. For the first time since the inception of Congress, its session was presided over by a woman.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

41. Consider the following revolutionary activities during India's freedom struggle movement and arrange them in chronological order:

1. Delhi conspiracy Case
2. Mainpuri conspiracy Case
3. Muraripukur conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 3-1-2
(c) 2-1-3
(d) 3-2-1

42. Mahatma Gandhi fought against racism and humiliation faced by Indian labors in South Africa through mass protest. In that context consider the following events:

1. Established Tolstoy farm for community living.
2. Launched Volksrust Satyagraha to protest the Registration of Marriages Act.
3. Established Phoenix Settlement in Durban.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 3-1-2
(c) 2-1-3
(d) 1-3-2

43. In the context of Swadeshi Movement (1905-07) in India, consider the following pairs:

Regions	Associated Leaders
1. Andhra	Potti Sreeramulu
2. Madras	V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
3. Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

44. With regard to the Modern Indian history, consider the following statement regarding Delhi Durbar of 1911:

1. It was organized by Lord Curzon.
2. The Bengal Partition was revoked during the Delhi Durbar.
3. "Jana Gana Mana" was first sung at the Delhi Durbar held for King George V in 1911.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of the above

45. In the context of the Swadeshi Movement launched in the early 1900s, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched primarily as an opposition to the partition of Bengal.
2. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
3. Swadesh Bandabh Samiti, started by Ashwini Kumar Dutta, played a crucial role in mass mobilization during the Swadeshi Movement.
4. Aurobindo Ghosh published 'Desher Katha' to inspire the Swadeshi activists to oppose the colonial rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

46. With reference to 'Kheda Satyagraha', consider the following personalities:

1. Rajendra Prasad
2. J.B. Kripalani
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Indulal Yagnik
5. Ansuyaben Sarabhai

In addition to Gandhiji, how many of the above-mentioned leaders were associated with 'Kheda Satyagraha'?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

47. With reference to the Home Rule League Movement, consider the following factors/ events:

1. The dissatisfaction of the Congress leaders from the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
2. Increased prices of goods
3. High taxation on people
4. The arrest of Tilak on the charges of sedition

How many of the above factors were responsible for the launch of the Home Rule League Movement in India?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

48. With reference to 'Punjab Hindu Mahasabha', consider the following statements:

1. The Sabha was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1909.
2. It opposed the partition of India based on religious lines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Consider the following statements about the United India House:

1. It was set up by Shyamji Krishna Verma in 1908.
2. It was set up in Seattle, USA.
3. It was established to carry out revolutionary activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

50. With reference to the Extremist school and Moderate school during the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. The moderates aimed to achieve self-government within the British Empire, while the extremists aimed at getting swaraj through passive resistance.
2. Neither the Moderates nor the extremists were inspired by the western ideas of liberalism, democracy, and equity.
3. The Moderates had great faith in the British sense of justice and fair play whereas the Extremists believed in the weapon of self-reliance against British.
4. Unlike the Extremists, the moderates did not have much faith in the capacity of the masses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

51. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of First World War on India:

1. The war initially benefited few of the Indian industrialists as there was an increase in Foreign Investment.
2. The taxes on essential commodities were decreased to ease the hardships faced by the masses.
3. It helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various sections of the population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

52. Which of the following is correct regarding the Swadeshi Movement in India?

(a) Mass participation by Indian peasantry was a notable feature of the movement.
(b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan organised 'khudai khidmatgar' in support of the movement.

(c) The zamindari and lower middle class of cities participated in the movement.
(d) The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established to raise funds for the Swadeshi Movement.

53. With respect to the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919.

Statement II: The Act curbed the rights of laborers and trade unions to protest and organize strikes.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

54. Who among the following was the first president of the 'Swaraj Party'?

(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Rajendra Prasad
(d) C.R. Das

55. With respect to the Muslim League, consider the following statements:

1. The All-India Muslim League was established in 1906, under the leadership of Aga Khan and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
2. It was formed to safeguard the political and social rights of Indian Muslims while maintaining a positive relationship with the British Empire.
3. Morley-Minto reforms granted separate electorates to Muslims on the demand of the League.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

56. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian Freedom Movement:

1. Ashwini Kumar Dutta established Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to promote India-made products.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started Kesari newspaper to criticize the British government and to promote the cause of self-rule for India.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai published a series of articles named 'New Lamps for Old' to criticize the Congress policy of appeasement toward the British government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

57. Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?

(a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities.
(b) Obtaining Self-Government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways.
(c) Providing national educational according to the requirements of the country.
(d) Organizing coups against the British empire through military revolt.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Jugantar party:

1. The party raised funds through a series of dacoities, which came to be known as taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities.
2. It aimed to bring about an all-India rebellion through the 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

59. With reference to the Kheda Satyagraha (1918), consider the following statements:

1. The primary reason behind the satyagraha was the demand for abolition of the tinkathia system.
2. Under this Satyagraha, Gandhiji undertook fast unto death till all the demands of the farmers were met.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. With reference to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. The provincial budget was separated from the Central budget.
2. As per the act, all the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council have to be Indians.
3. The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

61. What does the term "bhadralok" with reference to British India refer to?

(a) It referred to the British officials who supported the politico-administrative reforms in India.
(b) It is an elitist social class that emerged due to the impact of British colonial rule in Bengal.
(c) It referred to the lower-class social groups that emerged in Bengal.
(d) It referred to the English educated Muslim youth that developed a revulsion for their religion and culture.

62. Consider the following factors:

1. Internal squabbles among the leaders.
2. Severe repression by the government
3. Difficulty in sustaining mass movements for a long time.

How many of the above factors were responsible for the weakening of the Swadeshi movement?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

63. With reference to the 1916 Lucknow Session of Congress, consider the following statements:

1. During the session, Congress accepted the provision of separate electorates for the Muslims.
2. Congress accepted Tilak's demand for setting up a Congress Working Committee for day-to-day affairs of the Congress.
3. Muslim League and Congress decided to launch a joint front for achieving complete independence from British rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

64. Consider the following personalities:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
5. Madan Mohan Malaviya

How many of the above personalities became members of the Home Rule League?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

65. With respect to the Disorders Inquiry Committee of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed to enquire about the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.
2. General Dyer was dismissed from his command by the Committee.
3. The Indemnity Act, 1919 was passed by British government on the basis of the recommendation of this Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

66. In the context of 'The Risley Circular' during the Indian National Movement, which of the following statements is correct?

(a) It forbade students to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
(b) It was a weekly newspaper started by Lala Har Dayal.
(c) It prevented nationalist protests amongst students during Bengal's Swadeshi movement.
(d) It was issued by British to curb the Quit India Movement.

67. With reference to Shimla Deputation, consider the following statements:

1. The deputation was led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
2. The deputation demanded separate electorates for Muslims.
3. The delegation failed to get any support from the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

68. With reference to the Hunter Committee of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. Its sole purpose was to investigate about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
2. The committee did not include any Indian as a member.
3. The final report of this committee unanimously condemned General Dyer's action.
4. It recommended the removal of Dyer from his post.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4

69. With reference to the Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by the nationalist leader Surendranath Banerjee.
2. It strictly functioned within the Indian National Congress.
3. INLF representatives participated in the First Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

70. With reference to Surat split in Modern Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. Extremists were against the boycott of legislative councils.
2. Moderates wanted the Indian National Congress session of 1907 to be held in Nagpur.
3. Extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi movement outside Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

71. "While working as a professor in princely state of Baroda, he joined a revolutionary society. He was one of the earliest to put forward the idea of complete independence in 'Bande Mataram'. He was also associated with extremist ideology of Indian National Congress. His significant work includes The Life Divine and The Synthesis of Yoga."

Which of the following personalities is described in the above passage?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh
(d) Bipin Chandra pal

72. With reference to the National Council of Education, consider the following statements:

1. The National Council of Education was an outcome of the Swadeshi movement.
2. It recommended that the medium of education in schools and colleges should be English.
3. It had set up Bengal Technical Institute for imparting technical education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

73. Which of the following was the reason for Indian objections to Montagu's Statement of 1917?

(a) The statement failed to provide any plan for immidiate transfer of power to Indians.
(b) It was aimed at rallying Muslims against Congress by providing a separate electorate to Muslims.
(c) The British government was to solely decide on the nature and the timing of forming a responsible government in India.
(d) Demand of Congress to vote upon the budget was not granted under Montagu's statement.

74. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. The Rowlatt Satyagraha was the first all India mass Satyagraha called by Gandhi.
2. It was mostly restricted to cities and towns.
3. Members of the Home rule league stayed away from the satyagraha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Anushilan Samiti and its activities:

1. The Anushilan Samiti was formed on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy.
2. Promotha Mitter founded the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti.
3. Yugantar was founded by the members of the Anushilan Samiti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

76. Consider the following statements regarding the Alipore Conspiracy case:

1. The case is related to an attempt to kill Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India.
2. Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh were arrested in the case.
3. Chittaranjan Das was associated with this case.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Zimmerman Plan in Indian history:

1. It aimed to organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.
2. Taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities were organized to raise the funds.
3. Bagha Jatin was one of the leaders to implement the plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

78. Consider the following pairs with reference to the Newspapers/ Journals and their Founders/ Editors:

Newspaper/ Journal	Founder/Editor
1. Sandhya	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
2. Yugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghosh
3. Talvar	Pherozeshah Mehta
4. Bombay Chronicle	Virendranath Chattopadhyay

How many pairs mentioned above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All Four

79. 'Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan' was a secret society formed to support the agitations against the Punjab Land Colonisation Bill. Who among the following personalities is the founder of this secret society?

(a) Syed Haider Raza
(b) Ajit Singh
(c) Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk
(d) Bhagat Singh

80. Consider the following Statements about Shyamji Krishna Verma:

1. He taught Sanskrit at Oxford University.
2. He was the first President of Bombay Arya Samaj.
3. His revolutionary activities were based in Germany.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

81. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of First World War on India:

1. The war benefited the Indian industrialists as there was an increase in Foreign Investment.

2. The taxes on essential commodities were decreased to ease the hardship faced by the masses.
3. It helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various sections of the population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3.

82. Consider the following Statements regarding the Ghadr Party and its programmes:

1. The first President of the Ghadr party was Lala Hardayal.
2. The first issue of Ghadr Paper was in Urdu.
3. The revolutionaries of Ghadr included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants.
4. The Ghadr activities were largely based on religious lines.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

83. The following items consist of two statements one labeled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labeled as 'Reason(R):

Assertion(A): There was a temporary break in the revolutionary activities after the First World War.

Reason(R): Muslim League and the Congress came together under the Lucknow Pact in 1916 to demand a more responsible Government in India.

Which of the options given below is correct?

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) Both A and R are False

84. Consider the following Statements regarding the Nationalist response to the British participation in first World War, which began in 1914.

1. The Moderates supported the Britishers in the war as a matter of duty.
2. The Extremists, including Tilak opposed the Britishers and did not support the war efforts.
3. Mahatma Gandhi opposed the recruitment of Indian soldiers in the war efforts.
4. There were mutinies by the Indian revolutionaries in Singapore.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

85. The speech of Mahatma Gandhi at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University marked his first public appearance. In the above context, consider the following statements:

1. In his speech, Gandhiji accused India's elite of not caring about the working poor.
2. He claimed that our salvation comes only through farmers.
3. It presented Gandhi's desire to make Indian nationalism more representative of the Indian people as a whole.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

86. Consider the following pairs:

Struggles	Reason
1. Champaran Satyagraha, 1917.	Peasants were forced to grow indigo under the tinkathia system
2. Kheda Satyagraha, 1918.	The government refused to remit land revenue during draught
3. Ahmadabad Mill Strike, 1918.	Hunger strike by mill owners against the discontinuation of import duties

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

87. By 1922, Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism thereby redeeming the promise

he made in his Banaras Hindu University speech of February 1916. In light of the above statement, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi emphasized on becoming self-reliant as he stressed on the significance of wearing khadi.
2. Gandhi made common people believe that they are part of the national movement.

In which of the above ways Gandhi transform the national movement?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

88. In the context of Gandhi's experience in South Africa, consider the following statements:

1. For achieving his political objectives in South Africa, Gandhi solely relied on sending petitions to the authorities.
2. Gandhi discovered that he was able to bring together Indians of various religions and classes.
3. Gandhi's faith in the capacity of the masses to fight was established through his experience in South Africa.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. With reference to Jallianwala Bagh Incident, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi renounced his 'knighthood' to protest the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
2. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal were arrested immediately after the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
3. People gathered in Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

90. With reference to the Sedition Committee of 1917, consider the following statements:

1. It was presided over by Justice Rowlatt.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah supported the recommendations of this committee.
3. Following this committee's recommendation, the seditious provisions were used by the British against Indians for the first time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

91. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the 'Swadeshi Movement'?

1. It built up an independent system of national education that used vernacular languages as the medium of communication.
2. The movement become highly successful due to strong relationship set up between the elite leaders and the masses.
3. The Secret societies were established as a part of the Swadeshi Movement.
4. It was also known as Vandemataram movement in the deltaic regions of Andhra Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

92. What is the correct chronological order for the following events in the history of Modern India?

1. Passage of Rowlatt act
2. August declaration
3. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
4. Launching of the Non-cooperation movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1-2-3-4
(b) 2-1-3-4
(c) 3-1-4-2
(d) 2-3-1-4

93. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Home Rule League movement on India's struggle for independence:

1. Morley- Minto reforms were influenced by the Home Rule agitation.
2. It helped in the creation of organizational links between town and country.

3. It prepared the masses for politics of the Gandhian style.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

94. Which among the following factors can be considered as responsible for the decline of the Home Rule League Movement?

1. Difference of opinion between moderates and extremists
2. Tilak was not able to provide leadership in later phase of the movement
3. Report of the Simon Commission leading to the suppression of the movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

95. Consider the following statements with reference to activities of Jugantar Party in Bengal:

1. Bagha Jatin was an important leader of Jugantar party.
2. Some of the leaders of the party were involved in the 'German Plot' to bring about a revolt in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

96. With reference to Gandhi's response to World War I, which of the following statements is/are correct?

(a) He believed that justice was on the side of Britain but was against the participation of Indians.
(b) He supported the recruitment of Indians by Britishers for participation in war.
(c) He decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.
(d) He launched the Non-Cooperation Movement against the Britishers to divert their attention from war.

97. Which of the following are the conditions laid by Gandhiji for accepting the office of President of the All-India Home Rule League?

1. It will accept Hindustani as the national lingua franca.
2. It will be a non-party organization, auxiliary to the congress.
3. It must follow him in his civil-disobedience methods.
4. It will denounce untouchability in all its forms and promote integration of Dalits.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

98. After coming from South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi toured India before taking any political work on the advice of:

(a) Rajkumar Shukla
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Bal Gangaadhar Tilak
(d) Lala Lajpat Ray

99. Consider the following statements regarding comparison between the Home Rule Leagues of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant:

1. Annie Besant set up her Home Rule League much earlier than Tilak set up his League.
2. Tilak's League was restricted to Maharashtra only while Annie Besant's league covered the rest of India.
3. Tilak's League had lesser number of branches as compared to Annie Besant's league.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

100. "He is a prominent freedom fighter who participated in the Mainpuri conspiracy of 1918. Due to the conflicting views with the Gandhi and growing resentment with the Congress party, he formed the Hindustan Republic Association (HRA) which soon had leaders like Bhagat Singh. On August 9, 1925, along with his companions he executed the plan of looting the train at

Kakori near Lucknow. After the trial in the so-called Kakori conspiracy, he was sentenced to be hanged".

Which leader has been described in the above given paragraph?

(a) Ram Prasad Bismil
(b) Ashfaq Ulla Khan
(c) Chandrashekhar Azad
(d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal

101. Which of the following were part of the Joint Constitutional demands raised by Congress and Muslim League as part of the Lucknow Pact?

1. Elected majorities in representative assemblies at both central and Provincial level.
2. Government should declare that it would confer self-government on Indians as early as possible.
3. Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governor' executive councils should be Indians.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

102. With reference to Gandhi's activities in South Africa, consider the following statements:

1. He started a newspaper called 'Indian Opinion'.
2. Phoenix Farm was established by Gandhi to experiment with Satyagraha, Sarvodaya and Ahimsa.
3. During his stay in South Africa, he extended his support to British Empire during the Second Boer War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

103. Many legislations were enacted in British India to curb the freedom of the Indians and to suppress the revolutionary activities of the people. In this context, Why is the Anarchical and Revolutionary crimes Act infamous in India?

(a) For the first time, it allowed the government to arrest a person on the grounds of sedition.
(b) It allowed political activists to be imprisoned without a trial
(c) It notified certain tribes in India as criminal tribes.
(d) It mandated that only a European judge can trial British subjects

104. Consider the following statements about the events in the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

1. As a symbol of protest, Gandhi gave up his title of Kaiser-e-Hind.
2. All-White Hunter Committee with no Indian representation, was constituted to inquire into the massacre.
3. Bhagat Singh immediately established a Bharat Naujawan Sabha to protest against the massacre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

105. Some leaders of the Congress who were dissatisfied with the methods of struggle adopted choose to form a new organisation named Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF) in 1919. Who among the following was one of the founders of INLF?

(a) Acharya Narendra Dev
(b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Surendranath Banerjea
(d) Anand Mohan Bose

106. In the context of modern history of India, which of the following statements is/are correct about the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress that was held in 1916?

1. In this session, Congress- League Pact accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates.
2. Annie Beasant was elected as the first women president of the Congress in this Session.
3. Jan-Gan-Man was recited for the first time in this session

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

107. Consider the following statements with reference to the Extremists' Program of Swadeshi Movement:

1. The Extremists gave a call for passive resistance.
2. They called for the boycott of government schools and colleges.
3. They asked for boycott of the courts and the legislative councils as well.
4. Their program included non-payment of taxes to the government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

108. Consider the following statements regarding the freedom fighter Sachin Sanyal:

1. He was one of the founders of the Hindustan Republican Association.
2. He established a branch of an organization called Anushilan Samiti in Patna.
3. During his imprisonment in Bengal, he penned his book, 'Bandi Yatri'.
4. He opposed Gandhi's gradual approach of non-violence as the way forward for the freedom struggle.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

109. With reference to the National movement in India, Consider the following statements with respect to Vinayak & Ganesh Savarkar:

1. They founded a secret society by the name, "Mitra Mela".
2. They founded Abhinav Bharat society influenced from Mazzini's 'Young Italy' Movement.
3. They assassinated Curzon Wyllie, who was the India office bureaucrat residing in London.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

110. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements regarding revolutionary leader Ajit Singh:

1. He was associated with revolutionary activities in Bengal.
2. He established Bharatmata society and published a journal called "Bharat Mata".
3. In 1907, he was deported to Mandalay jail in Burma.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

111. Consider the following pairs:

Conspiracy Cases	Leader(s) associated with the cases
1. Alipore Conspiracy Case	S. A. Dange
2. Nasik Conspiracy Case	Anant Laxman Kanhere
3. Meerut Conspiracy case	Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
4. Lahore Conspiracy case	Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

112. With regard to revolutionary activities in Punjab during 1900-1920, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Lala Lajpat Rai organized the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore.
2. Extremism in Punjab died down quickly after 1907 after deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.
3. Rise in land revenue and irrigation tax are the factors responsible for Punjab extremism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

113. Consider the following description:

"He set up Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to propagate the Swadeshi Movement and led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their protests. The Partition of Bengal drew him to the Swadeshi movement. He attempted reconciliation between the groups of Moderates and Extremists."

Which among the following leader of the freedom struggle is described above?

(a) Romesh Chandra Dutta
(b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
(c) Praful Ray
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

114. Consider the following statements:

1. After the partition of Bengal, Bipin Chandra Pal started the 'Bande Mataram' Newspaper.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai founded the 'Servant of the People Society' to enlist and train national missionaries for the service of the motherland.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

115. Consider the following statements:

1. The Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha Mitter.
2. Kal and Sandhya were the two secret societies working in Bengal during 1900s.
3. Barrah Dacoity was organised by Khudiram Bose in 1914.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 3 only

116. Consider the following statements:

1. According to Aurobindo, Swaraj meant some sort of self-government, while for Tilak Swaraj meant complete independence from foreign rule.
2. According to Tilak there could be no social reform, no industrial progress, no fulfillment of national life without Swaraj.
3. According to Aurobindo Ghosh, final fulfillment of the Vedantic ideas in politics is the true Swaraj for India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

117. Consider the following statements regarding the Ghadr Movement:

1. Ghadr revolutionaries were mainly peasants and ex-soldiers.
2. Ghadr party followed mainly the Sikh religious ideology in its strong sense.
3. It published a weekly paper, the Ghadr in English only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

118. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* regarding the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence?

1. It was established in Germany before World War I by Shyamji Krishna Varma.
2. It aimed to organize an armed invasion of British India.
3. It worked to organise a Provisional Government of India in Kabul.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

119. Consider the following statements about the Revolutionary activities during the first two decades of the 20th century:

1. The revolutionaries followed the methodology of Russian nihilists which involved individual heroic actions.
2. The "Zimmerman Plan" & the "Taxicab dacoities" are related to the Jugantar Party.
3. For promoting the revolutionary activities outside India, "India House" was established in London by Lala Har Dayal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

120. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar?

1. Due to his differences with Tilak, Agarkar resigned from the editorship of 'Kesari' and established a separate newspaper called 'Sudharak'.
2. Tilak believed in reformation of society by Indians themselves whereas Agarkar had no hesitation in taking help from the British.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

121. Consider the following statements with reference to the reason for growth of militant nationalism during the first decade of the twentieth century:

1. There was an emergence of trained leadership
2. There occurred several international events which demolished the myth of European supremacy
3. Several unfavorable legislations were passed including Indian Universities Act of 1904.
4. There was an increase in the unemployment in the country.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1, and 2 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

122. Consider the following options:

1. Tolstoy Farm
2. Passive Resistance Association
3. Phoenix Farm

How many of the above were established by Gandhi during his stay in South Africa?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

123. With reference to the early activities of Gandhi in India, consider the following pairs:

Struggles	Reason for its occurrence
1. Champaran Satyagraha	Demand to bring a law by which sharecroppers can receive two-thirds of the crop yield than the existing one half of the crop yield.
2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike	To protest against the imposition of heavy export duties on Indian textiles.
3. Kheda Satyagraha	To resist the imposition of the Tinkathia system on peasants.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

124. With reference to the Swarajya Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru.
2. It merged with the Indian National Congress (INC) in the early 20th century.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

125. With reference to the India's freedom struggle, consider the following statements with reference to the Nasik Conspiracy Case of 1909:

1. It was associated with the murder of the Plague Commissioner of Poona by the Chapekar brothers.
2. Anushilan Samiti was banned by the British authorities following the enquiry into the Case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

126. With reference to the Freedom Struggle of India, 'Sandhya' and 'Kal' were:

(a) Secret revolutionary organisations
(b) Parallel governments run by Indians during the Quit India Movement
(c) Nationalist Newspapers
(d) Underground secret radio stations run by Indians during the Quit India Movement

127. With reference to the activities of Indian revolutionaries in Europe, consider the following statements:

1. The 'Indian Independence Committee (IIC), also known as the Berlin Committee' was established by Virendranath Chattopadhyay to seek German support for India's freedom struggle.
2. Shyamji Krishna Varma established 'India House' in London as a centre for revolutionary activities.
3. Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the Indian Flag in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

128. With reference to the Indian National Movement, consider the following statements regarding Annie Besant:

1. She was one of the founding members of the Theosophical Society.
2. She was the first woman president of the annual session of the Indian National Congress.
3. She was the chief editor of the newspapers New India and Commonweal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

129. The extremists were readmitted into the Indian National Congress in 1916 after years of split in Congress. In this context, consider the following factors:

1. The efforts of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to mediate between the moderates and extremists.
2. The realisation of moderates that direct action and limited violence against the British were essential for achieving political goals.

Which of the above factors contributed to the readmission of extremists to the Indian National Congress?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

130. With reference to Tilak's Indian Home Rule League Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak's league primarily focused on Karnataka and the Central Provinces, with Bombay as its headquarters.
2. George Arundale served as the organizing secretary of the Tilak's league.
3. As part of the movement, Tilak demanded the formation of linguistic states in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

131. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following statements regarding the Lucknow Pact:

1. It was signed between Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Indian National Congress and Mohamed Ali Jinnah on behalf of Muslim League.
2. Under this pact, the Indian National Congress accepted the demand of the separate electorates for the elections to legislatures put forward by the Muslim League.
3. The All-India Khilafat Organization was formed as part of the pact.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

132. Consider the following activities of revolutionaries during the Indian freedom struggle:

1. Barrah dacoity was organised by Pulin Das to raise funds for revolutionary activities.
2. Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge.

3. Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta started the weekly Yugantar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

133. Consider the following:

1. Disillusionment with British rule and belief in the need for an Indian-led government.
2. Partition of Bengal by Viceroy Lord Curzon.
3. Victory of Japan over Russia in 1905.
4. Spread of ideas of Liberty and Freedom among the Indian educated class.

Which of the above are the possible reasons/factors which contributed to the growth of Radical Nationalism in the early 20th Century in India?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

134. With reference to the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1906, consider the following statements:

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale presided over the session.
2. The session declared that the goal of the INC was 'Swaraj or self-government' for India.
3. The session marked the adoption of the resolution on National Education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

135. During the Swadeshi Movement, various samitis/organisations were formed across India to promote self-reliance, Swadeshi industries, and political consciousness. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was established in Bengal by Ashwini Kumar Dutta.
2. The Swadeshi Sangam was formed in present day Tamil Nadu under the leadership of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and others.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

136. Who among the following composed a collection of the patriotic songs "Sudesha Geetham / Swadesa Geethangal" during the Swadeshi movement?

(a) Subramania Bharati
(b) Rajnikant Sen
(c) Mukunda Das
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

137. Consider the following factors/events:

1. The split between the Moderates and Extremists within the Indian National Congress.
2. The absence of a strong organizational structure or party framework.
3. Very limited participation of the rural peasant classes in the movement compared to urban upper and middle class.
4. The arrest and deportation of key national leaders of the movement by the British authorities.

How many of the above factors/events contributed to the decline of the Swadeshi Movement?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

138. With reference to Alipore Conspiracy Case, consider the following statements:

1. The case was related to an assassination attempt on the Presidency Magistrate in Muzaffarpur.
2. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das appeared as one of the defence lawyers in the case.
3. Aurobindo Ghosh was given a death sentence which was later commuted to life imprisonment in the Alipore conspiracy case.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

139. With reference to India's struggle for freedom, consider the following statements regarding the Vande Mataram Movement:

1. It was launched as a result of forceful eviction of peasants from their land by the British Government.
2. It is associated with the Gujarat region.
3. Bipin Chandra Pal was associated with the Vande Mataram Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

140. Consider the following statements:

Statement - I: The 1907 session of Indian National Congress (INC) at Surat led to a split within the Indian National Congress.

Statement - II: The Extremists lacked faith in the capacity of the Moderates to negotiate effectively with the British Government.

Statement - III: Ras Bihari Bose was elected as the President of the 1907 session of INC based on an early decision by INC that the President would be from the same region where the session was to be held.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct but only one of them explains Statement-I
(c) Only one of the Statement-II and Statement-III is correct and that explains Statement-I
(d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct

141. Consider the following statements:

During the Delhi Durbar of 1911,

1. the 1905 partition of Bengal was annulled.
2. the capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
3. the British government officially pardoned revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

142. Consider the following pairs of regions associated with the Swadeshi Movement and their prominent leaders:

Region	Associated Prominent Leader
1. Delhi	Syed Haider Raza
2. Tamil Nadu	V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
3. Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

143. Arrange the following revolutionary events from Indian freedom struggle in the correct chronological order:

1. Kanpur Bolshevik Case
2. Barrah Dacoity
3. Delhi Conspiracy Case
4. Nasik Conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(b) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
(c) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1
(d) 1 - 2 - 3- 4

144. With reference to Madam Bhikaji Cama, consider the following statements:

1. She founded the Paris India Society to provide support to Indian revolutionaries in exile.
2. She unfurled the Indian flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany.
3. She translated 'The First War of Indian Independence' written by V.D. Savarkar in French.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

145. Consider the following pairs of organisations from Indian freedom struggle and their founders:

Organisation	Founder
1. Indian Home Rule Society	Shyamji Krishnavarma
2. Berlin Committee (Indian Independence Committee)	Virendranath Chattopadhyay
3. Abhinav Bharat Mandir (Young India Society)	Ganesh Damodar Savarkar

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

146. With reference to the Indian freedom movement, consider the following statements about Kheda Satyagraha movement:

1. It demanded implementation of Flood/ Floud Commission recommendation
2. Vallabhbhai Patel for his organizational skills during the movement received the title 'Sardar' from Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

147. Which of the following events is associated with August 7, 1905, in Indian history?

(a) The announcement of the Partition of Bengal.

(b) The official implementation of the Partition of Bengal.

(c) The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement.

(d) The Indian National Congress declared Swaraj as its goal for the first time.

148. With reference to the Indian National Congress during the freedom struggle of India, consider the following information:

Session (Year and Place)	President	Important Fact
1. Benaras Session, 1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Passing of Swadeshi resolution as a protest against the Bengal partition of 1905.
2. Calcutta Session, 1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Swaraj was declared as the ultimate political goal of Congress.
3. Lahore Session, 1909	M. A. Jinnah	Acceptance of Seperate Electoral system based on religion.
4. Calcutta Session, 1911	Ambikacharan Majumdar	'Vande Matram' was first sung in the Congress session.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

149. With reference to the Anushilan Samiti, consider the following statements:

1. It aimed to overthrow the colonial rule in India through capacity building of its members.
2. It was banned by the British government for its involvement in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925.
3. It published a weekly 'Yugantar' that advocated revolutionary activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 3

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 2

150. With respect to the Indian freedom struggle, which among the following demand was not part of the Lucknow Pact of 1916?

(a) Half of the members of the Viceroy's executive council should be Indians.

(b) All the members of the Legislative Councils at the Central and the Provincial level would be elected.

(c) The tenure for the Legislative Council shall be set for 5 years.

(d) The Government should declare that it would confer self- government on Indians.

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SOLUTIONS

3.1. From 1857 to 1884 CE

1. **Solution: (c)**

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Indian National Congress** was **not the first political organisation** in India. **British Indian association** was one of the political organisations in early 19th century formed before the formation of Indian National congress formed in the 1885.

Statement 1 is correct: British Indian Association (1851) was established in Kolkata, India with Radhakanta Deb as its first President. In 1851, both the **Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged** into the British Indian Association. The Zamindari Association or **Landholders Society** was founded to safeguard the **interests of the landlords**. Whereas, the **East India Association** was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and **influence public men in England** to promote Indian welfare.

Statement 2 is correct: The British Indian Association placed a number of demands before the British parliament that included education of Indians, removing monopoly of the East India Trading Company. They sent the petition to British Parliament in demanding, (i) **establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character; (ii) separation of executive from judicial functions; (iii) reduction in salaries of higher officers; and (iv) abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.** They didn't send any petition for increasing the salaries of high rank Indian officers.

2. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian Association of Calcutta** was **founded in 1876 in Calcutta** (now Kolkata) by **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose**, along with other prominent leaders. It was the most important pre-congress association, and aimed **to develop strong public opinion**, promote **Hindu-Muslim unity**, establish **contacts with masses**, and raise political **awareness among Indians**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian Association of Calcutta organization amalgamated or merged with the Indian National Congress in second session of congress i.e. 1886(not in first session).

1) The INC was founded by **Allan Octavian Hume**, a British civil servant, and held **its first session** in **December, 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.**
2) The first session was attended by **72 delegates** and presided by **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjea.**

Statement 3 is correct: The goal of Indian Association of Calcutta was to "support people's political, intellectual, and material growth by all lawful methods." The Association drew educated Indians and civic leaders from all over the country.

It was founded with the goal of **promoting the idea of a united India**. Its founders were **influenced by the ideals of Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary** who advocated for the **unification of Italy**, and established a new political society, **Young Italy** to attain this purpose.

3. **Solution: (d)**

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **19th century** witnessed the **emergence of political associations** in India, reflecting a nascent political consciousness. These associations, often led by wealthy and aristocratic individuals, were primarily local or regional in nature. They advocated for administrative reforms, Indian involvement in governance, and the promotion of education.

Option d is the correct: 4-3-2-1 is the correct chronological order of their formation.

1. **Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (Founded in 1836):** Formed by **associates of Raja Rammohan Roy,** it focused on promoting education through the mother tongue and fostering nationalist sentiments.
2. **Bengal British India Society (Founded in 1843):** The society aimed to collect and disseminate information about the conditions of the people in British India and promote peaceful means to secure their welfare and rights.
3. **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (Founded in 1870):** Established by **Mahadev Govind Ranade** and others, it served as a bridge between the government and the people, voicing political concerns and advocating for Indian representation in Parliament.
4. **Madras Mahajan Sabha (Founded in 1884):** Founded by **M. Viraraghavacharia, B. Subramania Aiyer, and P. Anana Charlu,** it worked to address various local problems and bring them to the government's attention.

4. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The East India Company and later the British colonial government saw railways as crucial for consolidating control, facilitating trade, and enabling efficient movement of troops and resources.

Statement-I is correct: During the 19th century, **Indian nationalists believed that the substantial investments made in constructing railways in India primarily benefited British industries.** They viewed this expenditure as a form of subsidy or financial support given by India to bolster British industrial growth. The construction materials, technology, and overall profits were perceived as favoring British economic interests rather than benefiting India directly. Consequently, the Indian freedom fighter and economist

G.V. Joshi held that the spending on railways as a subsidy to British industries by British Indian Government.

Statement-II is correct: During the nineteenth century, the **major stakeholders and investors in railway companies were predominantly British.** The investors were promised a high rate of interest on their investment for a specified period which led to significant profits being sent back to Britain.

Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I:

The early nationalists argued that the railways had not been coordinated with India's industrial needs. They had therefore ushered in a commercial and not an industrial revolution which enabled imported foreign goods to undersell domestic industrial products. Moreover, they said that the benefits of railway construction in terms of encouragement to the steel and machine industry had been reaped by Britain and not India. **This encouragement of Iron and Machine industry back in Britain is called by the early nationalists as Subsidizing the British Industries by British Indian Government in Statement I.**

While statement II talks about **Investment in Railway Companies by rich and wealthy sections of society in England.** It says that Most of the investment in Railway companies was done by the private wealthy sections in England. It was because they were getting a high rate of return on the investments in Railway Companies.

The Industrialists in statement I who reaped benefits due to growth of Industries linked to Railway development in India (like steel, Iron, Heavy Machinery etc.), were not necessarily the Investors of Statement II in Railway Companies in India.

Hence Although both Statements are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement

5. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The term 'the **White Man's burden**' refers to the belief prevalent during the colonial era that it was the **duty and responsibility of the white or European nations to civilize and govern the non-white or indigenous people** of the colonized regions, including India.

The term was Coined by **Rudyard Kipling** in a poem in 1899. It refers to the idea that the more advanced nations had a **duty to bring their civilization,** culture, and governance to other parts of the world that were deemed **less developed.**

This theory was used **to justify colonialism as a benevolent mission** to uplift and educate the 'less civilized' societies. The colonialists often used this as a mask to cover their exploitation, imposition of cultural dominance on less developed countries including India.

6. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been traditionally explained in terms of Indian response to the stimulus generated by the British Raj through creation of new institutions, new opportunities, resources, etc. But Indian nationalism was also influenced by contemporary Liberation movements of World.

Statement 1 is correct: By the late 19th century, an **incipient Irish nationalism** began and a home rule movement demanded greater Irish say in the country's affairs. Irish nationalism guided Indian nationalism in providing the ways to present their dissent towards British by constitutional means. The **ideals of the French Revolution such as the idea of "liberty, equality, fraternity"** fuelled the French Revolution and other revolutions across Europe, Latin America and Indian independence movement in **India also.**

Statement 2 is correct: National liberation **movements of Greece and Italy** in general and of Ireland in particular deeply influenced the nationalist ranks in India.

Statement 3 is correct: Rise of a number of nations on the ruins of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in South America inspired nationalist leaders towards the idea of freedom from colonial rule, and it guided the early Indian Nationalist to demand self-rule.

7. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Pre-Congress associations organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. Some of these campaigns were against Arms Act (1878), against Vernacular Press Act (1878), for right to join volunteer corps, **against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act and in the support of Ilbert Bill.**

Statement 1 is *incorrect*: Pre-congress campaign **supported the Ilbert bill** because the **objective** of the bill was to **give power to Indian judges and magistrates to try British offenders in criminal cases at the district level.** Lord Ripon realised that this provision needed to be changed. Whereas, the most **vocal opponents of the bill** were British tea and indigo **plantations owners** in Bengal, led by Griffith Evans. The British press in India spread wild rumours about how Indian judges would abuse their powers.

Statement 2 is correct: As per **Inland Emigration Act of 1859** plantation labourers were **not allowed to leave tea gardens without the permission of owner.** But in reality, such permission was rarely granted to them. The early nationalist association organised various campaigns before the Indian National Congress appeared on the scene. These campaigns include protest against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act of 1859.

Statement 3 is correct: In 1878 CE, the British passed the Arms Act, which disallowed Indians from possessing any arms. The British did not want a revolt like the one in 1857 to recur and hence wanted to stop Indians from having rifles and pistols.

8. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Indian nationalism grew partly as a **result of colonial policies** and partly as a **reaction to colonial policies.** For example, worldwide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the **French Revolution and Indian Renaissance.**

Statement 1 is correct: The **historical researches** by European and Indian scholars created an entirely **new picture of India's past**. The theory put forward by European scholars, that the **Indo-Aryans belonged to the same ethnic group from which other nations of Europe had evolved,** gave a psychological boost to the educated Indians. The **self-respect and confidence** so gained helped the nationalists to demolish colonial myths that India had a long history of servility to foreign rulers and thus led to development of modern nationalism in the 19th century India .

Statement 2 is correct: The English system of education had been conceived by the rulers in the self-interest of efficient administration, but it gave a new direction to Indian political thinking. **The English language helped nationalist leaders from different linguistic regions to communicate with each other**. The educated Indians (lawyers, doctors, etc.) often visited England for higher education. There they saw the **working of modern political institutions** in a free country and compared that system with the Indian situation where even basic **rights were denied to the citizens.** It was this section which provided **leadership to the Indian political associations.**

Statement 3 is correct: A professional civil service, a unified judiciary, and codified civil and criminal laws across the country added a **new dimension of political unity** to the previously unbroken cultural unity that had existed in India for centuries. According to nationalists, the process of unification had two effects: the economic fate of people from different regions became intertwined and this was significant for the exchange of political ideas, as well as for mobilizing and organizing public opinion on political and economic issues. Thus, it led to development of modern nationalism in the 19th century India.

Important Tips

Some factors led in growth of Modern Nationalism:

- Understanding of Contradictions in Indian and Colonial Interests
- Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of the Country
- Progressive Character of Socio-religious Reform Movements
- Impact of Contemporary Movements in the World
- Reactionary Policies and Racial Arrogance of Rulers

9. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress (1885) was not the first political organisation in India. However, most of the political associations in the early half of the nineteenth century were dominated by **wealthy and aristocratic elements.** They were local or regional in character. For instance, Landholders Society (1836), British India Society (1839), British India Association (1852) etc.

Statement 1 is correct: The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1870 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian Liberal Party was formed in **1910**, and British intellectuals and British officials were often participating members of its committees. They preferred gradual constitutional reform to revolutionary methods as the means of achieving independence and because they attempted to secure constitutional reform by cooperating with British authority rather than defying it. Their goals and methods were inspired by British Liberalism.

Statement 3 is correct: The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in **1866 (association before the emergence of Indian National Congress)**, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It **superseded the London Indian Society** and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.

Statement 4 is correct: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the first Indian leaders to start an **agitation for political reforms.** He fought for the freedom of press, trial by jury, separation of executive and judiciary, appointment of Indian to higher offices. **The Bangabhasa Prakasika Sabha** was **formed in 1836** (formed before emergence of Indian National Congress) by followers of Raja Rammohan Roy.

Important Tips

Some Political Associations before Indian National congress:

- The Zamindari Association, also known as the 'Landholders' Society', was founded to safeguard the interests of the landlords. It used the methods of Constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances.
- The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843. It collected and disseminated information relating to the actual condition of the people and to employ such other means of peaceful.
- The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh. It stimulated the sense of nationalism amongst the people and of encouraging political education.
- The Indian Association of Calcutta: It also known as the Indian National Association superseded the Indian League. It was founded in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose. It aimed to promote the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.

10. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The early nationalists political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed slow but orderly political progress. **The early nationalists had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play**. They were loyal to the British. They looked to England for inspiration and guidance. The leaders believed that political connections with Britain were in India's interest

Statement 2 is correct: The Moderates used petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets and pamphlets, memorandum and delegations to present their demands. **They confined their political activities to the educated classes only.** Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage

Statement 3 is *Incorrect*: The early nationalists made conscious efforts to remove minority fears. Dadabhai Naoroji, presiding over the second Congress session (1886), declared the intentions of the **Congress not to raise socio-religious questions in its forums**. In 1889 the Congress decided **not to take up any issue opposed by the Muslims.**

Important Tips

The national leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Banerjee, S.N. Banerjee who dominated the Congress policies during the early period (1885-1905) were staunch believers in 'liberalism' and 'moderate' politics They popularized the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions. The early nationalists demanded reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour**, reduction in military expenditure**, and encouragement to modern industry through tariff protection and direct government aid.

11. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in 1889 which published a magazine named ***"INDIA"*.**

Statement 1 is correct: Its main objective was to **acquaint the British government in London** with the **reality of Indian issues** and **misgovernance** in India. A section of Indians believed in the moral uprightness of the British, and they believed that if they revealed the true state of affairs to the British government to which the Government of India was responsible, then the situation in India would improve.

Statement 2 is correct: It was founded as a **branch** of the **Indian National Congress in Britain**, closer to the main British Government, which was its target. So, it **headquarters** was located in **London** itself.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It had a magazine called "***INDIA***" as its organ **(not Voice of India** which was published by **Dadabhai Naoroji)** in order to spread its message.

12. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The London Indian Society was organised in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 19th century, many Indian students needed to go to England to qualify for the bar or the Covenanted Civil Service. Four such students viz. Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W. C. Banerjee and Manmohan Ghose had established the **London Indian Society** in 1865 after taking inspirations from **Dadabhai Naoroji.** The London Indian Society was thus the first Indian organization to cross the border and to be formed abroad.

Statement 2 is correct: The key activities and objective of the London Indian Society were to ventilate the Indian political, social and literary subjects. It also worked towards presenting the **correct information about India** to the British public and voice Indian grievances **in British press.**

Statement 3 is correct: On October 1, 1866, the **London Indian Society** was superseded by **East India Association.** Its stated objective was to advocate for and **promote public interests and welfare** of Indians. **Whereas, Indian National Association** superseded the **Indian League** and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose.

13. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The early nationalists did a great deal to awaken the national sentiment, even though they could not draw the masses to them and failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands.

Option 1 is correct: The moderate phase of the national movement had a narrow social base, and the masses played a passive role. **This was because the early nationalists lacked political faith in the masses; Moderates felt that there were numerous divisions and subdivisions in Indian society, and the masses were ignorant and had conservative ideas and thoughts.** The Moderates felt that these heterogeneous elements had first to be welded into a nation before they entered the political sphere.

Option 2 is correct: Moderates fought on objectives like expansion of legislative councils, reduction of direct taxes, entry of Indians into civil services. **Due to the type of demands they got patronage from the educated elites, but ordinary masses were unable to relate how these reforms could directly benefit them, since their sufferings emanated from famines and landlords.** On both these issues the moderates seemed to be less vocal and disconnected-since many of them were landed aristocrats and could not consequently take a logical stand on peasant questions.

Option 3 is correct: Moderate group consisted mostly of Western-educated elite and privileged indigenous elite such as the Bhadralok in Bengal, the Chitpavan Brahmans & Parsis in Bombay, the Tamil Brahmans & Aiyangars of Madras. The backward regions and underprivileged groups remained outside their zone of contact and influence, until the entry of Gandhi.

Important Tips

The first phase of Congress's existence is known as the moderate phase (1885-1905). During this Congress worked for limited objectives and concentrated more upon building up its organization.

The national leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, P.N. Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Banerji, S.N. Banerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale who dominated Congress policies during this time were staunch believers in liberalism and moderate politics and came to be labeled as moderates. The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire. They believed in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and confrontation, thus relying on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their aims.

3.2. From 1885 to 1905 CE

14. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the late 1870s and early 1880s, the solid ground was laid for the establishment of an all-India organization. The final form of this idea was given by the former English civil servant A.O. Hume, who mobilized the leading intellectuals of the time and with their cooperation organized the first session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in December 1885.

Statement 1 is incorrect: 1st Session of the Indian National Congress took place in Bombay in 1885 under the chairmanship of W.C. Banerjee.

Statement 2 is correct: Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India when INC was formed in 1885.

Statement 3 is correct: In the first session that was held in Mumbai (Bombay), there were a few important segments of the demands from Indians that were presented before the British such as the **creation of legislative councils for the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh, and Awadh.** The main demands were related to constitutional and legislative reforms.

15. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Legislative councils in India had **no real official power** till 1920. Yet, work done in them by the nationalists **helped the growth of the national movement.** The Imperial Legislative Council constituted by the Indian Councils Act (1861) was designed to disguise official measures as having been passed by a representative body.

Statement I is correct: Moderates nationalists wanted greater participation in legislative councils in India because they wanted the membership of the Councils **for elected representatives of the people.** They demanded **Indian control over the public purse, the reduction of military expenditure** and raised the slogan that had earlier been raised by the Americans during their War of Independence, **'No taxation without representation'.**

Statement II is incorrect: Getting **complete independence was not the specified aim of the moderates (The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire).** Moderate nationalists demanded for the reform of the legislative councils and increases in the powers of the council **because Legislative councils had no real official power. Hence, Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.**

Important Tips

Features of Indian Council Act 1892:

- The act increased the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative councils as Central Legislative Council from 10 to 16 members.
- The members were given the right to ask questions on the budget or matters of public interest but had to give notice of 6 days for it.
- They could not ask supplementary questions.
- The principle of representation was initiated through this act. The district boards, universities, municipalities, chambers of commerce and zamindars were authorized to recommend members to the provincial councils.
- The legislative councils were empowered to make new laws and repeal old laws with the permission of the Governor-General.

16. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was a significant event that spurred the nationalist movement in the country.

Statement 1 is correct: The **British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.** The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal, and Assam. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal. The official reason given for the decision was that Bengal, with a population of 78 million (about a quarter of the population of British India), had become too big to be administered.

Statement 2 is correct: In the period 1903–05, **the anti-partition movement was led by men like Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra, and Prithwishchandra Ray.** The methods adopted were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sanjibani, and Bengalee. Their objective was to exert sufficient pressure on the government through an educated public opinion in India and England to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.

Statement 3 is correct: Easter half of the partitioned Bengal was to be a Muslim majority province. Trying to woo the Muslims, Curzon, the viceroy at that time, argued that Dacca could become the capital of the new Muslim majority province, which would provide them with a unity not experienced by them since the days of old Muslim viceroys and kings. Thus, it was clear that the government was up to its old policy of **propping up Muslim communalists to counter the Congress and the national movement**

17. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

There were several commonalities between Moderates and extremists, but there were also key differences between them as well.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ideological inspiration of **Moderates were drawn from the western liberal thought** and European history. While on the other hand, the **Ideological inspiration of extremists were drawn from Indian history,** cultural heritage, and Hindu traditional symbols.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Many in Britain believed that their conquests in India had a providential purpose, and that imperial Britain had been called by God to Christianize India through an alliance of Church and empire and bring social justice. **Extremists rejected the 'providential mission theory'** as an illusion. Moderates believed that political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political, and cultural interests.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Moderates professed loyalty to the British Crown. While on the other hand, the **extremists believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.**

18. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The early nationalists believed in using constitutional methods and channels to press for their demands and to achieve their goals.

Statement 1 is correct: Civil rights included the right to speech, thought, association, and a free press. Through an incessant campaign, the nationalists were able to spread modern democratic ideas, and soon the **defence of civil rights became an integral part of the freedom struggle.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The early nationalists **did a great deal to awaken the national sentiment, even though they could not draw the masses to them.** They failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands. Nonetheless, they represented the most progressive forces of the time.

Statement 3 is correct: The early nationalists exposed the basically exploitative character of colonial rule, thus undermining its moral foundations. **Their political work was based on hard realities, and not on shallow sentiments, religion, etc.** They were able to establish the basic political truth that India should be ruled in the interest of Indians.

19. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The British Indian Government was hostile to the Congress from the beginning despite the latter's moderate methods and emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown.

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The official attitude of the British Indian government stiffened further after 1887 when the government failed to persuade the Congress to confine itself to social issues when the Congress was becoming increasingly critical. The government resorted to open condemnation of the Congress, calling the nationalists "seditious brahmins" and "disloyal babus".

Statement 3 is correct: Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. **Lord Curzon stated** that **"In my belief, Congress is to totter to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise".** Curzon was a British Conservative Statesman.

20. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: Pherozshah Mehta was a part of the Liberal School of Indian politics. He saw in education the means by which India could modernise itself rapidly. **He presided over the Congress session held in Calcutta (1890)** and was twice elected the President of the Reception Committee when the Congress sessions met in Bombay (1889 and 1904). **Kadambini Ganguly,** the first woman graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the Congress session of 1890 held at Calcutta. It symbolised the **commitment of the freedom struggle to give the women of India their due status in national life.**

Important Tips

Sir William Wedderburn came to India in1860. During his service in India, his attention was focused on famine, the poverty of the Indian peasantry, the problem of agricultural indebtedness and the question of reviving the ancient village system. His concern with these problems brought him in touch with the Indian National Congress. **He presided over the fourth Congress held in Bombay in 1889.**

Alfred Webb was an Irishman and was the third non-Indian to have presided over the Indian National Congress. He was a member of the British Parliament. **He was the President of the Madras Session of Congress in 1894.**

P. Ananda Charlu started the Triplicane Literary Society in 1884. In 1884 he joined several public workers in Madras and founded the Madras Mahajana Sabha which became the leading public forum for years. In 1885 he was one of the seventy-two delegates to the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay. **He was elected as the President of the Nagpur Session of INC in 1891.**

21. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

British committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889 with India as its organ.

Statement 1 is correct: Its purpose was **to raise awareness of Indian issues to the public in Britain,** to whom the Government of India was responsible. It followed the work of W.C. Bonnerjee and Dadabhoi Naoroji, who raised India related issues in the British parliament through the support of radical MPs like Charles Bradlaugh.

Statement 2 is incorrect: William Wedderburn served as the first chairman of the British committee of the Indian

National Congress and William Digby as secretary. However, Dadabhai Naoroji spent a substantial portion of his life and income campaigning for India's case abroad.

22. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The early nationalists of India analysed the colonial character of British rule in India in great detail. The economic critique produced by them was one of the remarkable achievements of the moderate nationalists.

Statement 1 is correct: The early nationalists, led by Dadabhai Naoroji, **R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha** and others, carefully analysed the political economy of British rule in India, and put forward the **"drain theory"** to explain British exploitation of India. They opposed the transformation of a basically self-sufficient Indian economy into a colonial economy (i.e., a supplier of raw materials and food stuff, an importer of finished goods and a field of investment for British capital).

Statement 2 is correct: According to early nationalists, a **major obstacle** to rapid industrial development was the **policy of free trade** which was, on the one hand running India's handcraft industries and on the other hand forcing the Infant and underdeveloped modern industries in to a premature and hence unfair and distorted competition which the highly organized and developed industries of the west.

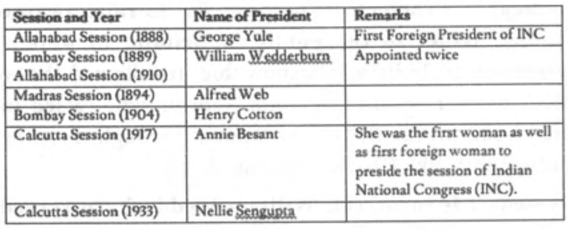
Statement 3 is correct: To mitigate the deprivation characterizing Indian life, the early nationalists demanded severance of India's economic subservience to Britain and development of an independent economy through involvement of Indian capital and enterprise. The early nationalists demanded reduction in land revenue, abolition of salt tax, improvement in working conditions of plantation labour, reduction in military expenditure, and **encouragement to modern industry** through **tariff protection and direct government aid.**

23. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in the later period of 19the century. **A.O. Hume, a retired English civils servant, was the leading figure in its formation.** He gave a final shape to this idea. He mobilised big personalities or the leading intellectuals of the time and, along with their cooperation, he organised the first session of the Indian National Congress which was presided by **W.C. Banerjee** at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in **Bombay in December 1885.**

AO Hume himself never presided any congress session.



Session and Year	Name of President	Remarks
Allahabad Session (1888)	George Yule	First Foreign President of INC
Bombay Session (1889) Allahabad Session (1910)	William Wedderburn	Appointed twice
Madras Session (1894)	Alfred Web	
Bombay Session (1904)	Henry Cotton	
Calcutta Session (1917)	Annie Besant	She was the first woman as well as first foreign woman to preside the session of Indian National Congress (INC).
Calcutta Session (1933)	Nellie Sengupta	

24. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Moderate Nationalists (1885-1905) were the early phase of Indian nationalists who believed in **gradual reforms, constitutional methods, and negotiations** with the British government.

Option 1 is correct. The Moderates, led by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, strongly **criticized British economic policies.** Dadabhai Naoroji's **Drain of Wealth** theory argued that Britain was draining India's wealth through colonial rule. They exposed **unfair trade policies, heavy taxation, and the destruction of Indian industries by British policies.**

Option 2 is correct. Moderates demanded **Indian representation in the administration** through constitutional reforms. Their efforts led to the **Indian Councils Act of 1892,** which introduced a slight expansion in legislative councils and allowed indirect elections. Although the reforms were limited, it was one of the first political gains of the nationalists.

Option 3 is incorrect. Passive resistance and civil disobedience were not part of the Moderate strategy during the Indian National Movement. These methods were introduced later by the Extremists faction of leaders (after 1905) and Mahatma Gandhi (from 1919 onwards). Moderates relied on **petitions, resolutions, and press campaigns** rather than direct resistance or civil disobedience.

25. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress (INC), founded in 1885, was the first organized platform to bring together Indian political leaders from various parts of the country. It aimed to create a unified voice against British rule and work towards India's socio-political and economic development.

Statement 1 is correct: The first session of the INC was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885. On 28 December 1885, 72 social reformers, journalists and lawyers congregated for the first session of Indian National Congress.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates and **presided over by Womesh Chandra (or Chunder) Bonnerjee.** Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main architects of the Indian National Conference.

26. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress was established in London in 1889 to serve as a bridge between Indian nationalists and the British public.

Statement 1 is correct: The British Committee of the Indian National Congress was **established in London in 1889** to represent the voice of India in Britain, to raise awareness regarding Indian issues in Britain and influencing British public opinion regarding India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: While Dadabhai Naoroji was a significant figure in the Committee, **Sir William Wedderburn remained the Chairman of the British Committee of the Congress from July 1889 until his death in 1918.**

Statement 3 is correct: The British Committee published the **journal 'India'** (India: a Journal for the discussion of Indian affairs) as an organ for the Congress's views. In the beginning it was issued as a monthly, later became a weekly. The journal felt necessary because: 1. The subject of Indian grievances was unfamiliar and distasteful to the common people, 2. In the London press, articles on Indian subjects were mainly supplied by Anglo-Indians unsympathetic to Indian aspirations; and 3. There were no Indian electors to bring pressure upon the British Parliament and the government.

27. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Home Charges included the cost of the secretary of state's establishment in London, pensions for the British military and civilian bureaucracy in India, etc. It also included a guaranteed 4.5 to 5% annual interest to the British Railway Companies that helped in the construction of the Railways in India. The interest payments on public debt raised by the colonial state in London money markets was also a part of this visible resource transfer. The Home charges amounted to $17-18 million at the turn of the century.

3.3. From 1906 to 1919 CE

28. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The armed revolutionary movement in India included various efforts by groups and individuals who believed in achieving independence through violent means rather than through non-violent protest or constitutional reforms advocated by moderate nationalists.

1) **Madanlal Dhingra** was active in England, where he assassinated Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie. Dhingra was hanged to death at the age of 24 on August 17, 1909, and his family disowned him for his anti-British views.
2) **Bhikaji Cama** was involved in propagating revolutionary ideas and supporting freedom movements from Europe, famously unfurling the first version of the Indian national flag in Germany. She was a prominent figure in the Paris Indian Society, which she helped establish. This society served as a meeting point for Indian nationalists in Europe and a platform for promoting Indian independence.
3) **Virendranath Chattopadhyaya** was instrumental in organizing Indian revolutionaries in Europe, particularly through the Indian Independence Committee in Germany in 1915.He played a key role in the Indian Independence Committee (also known as the Berlin Committee) established in Germany during World War I. This committee aimed to utilize the war situation to weaken British power and support Indian independence efforts.

29. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The August Declaration of 1917, also known as the **Montagu Declaration,** was a significant policy announcement by the British government regarding India's governance during the colonial period. It was named after **Edwin Montagu,** the Secretary of State for India.

Statement 1 is correct: The declaration emphasised on **increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration,** aiming for a more inclusive governance system. It also emphasised on the gradual development of the self-governing institutions.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Montagu's declaration outlined a progressive approach towards realizing responsible government in India, integrating it as an integral part of the British Empire. Thus, it promised to establish self-governing institutions in India. **However, no specific time frame was given for the establishment of self-government in India.**

30. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Home Rule League movement in India was initiated by prominent leaders **Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant. Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 while Annie Besant set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916 in Madras.** It aimed to advocate for self-governance or "Home Rule" for India within the British Empire. The movement gained significant traction among Indians, fostering nationalist sentiments and laying the groundwork for broader political activism towards independence.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tilak's league was not just restricted to **Maharashtra.** But it **also covered Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.** Furthermore, **Bombay was not covered** by his league.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. Thus, this statement is incorrect.

31. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

In the early 1900s, the Indian National Congress significantly influenced the India's Independence movement's direction. Its sessions helped to spread the aspirations for self-governance and laid the groundwork for future strategies that ensured mass participation across the nation.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The 1905 Benaras Session in Benaras (Varanasi) was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

This session was significant as it **coincided with the British policy of partition of Bengal.** The strategy mainly aims to divide and weaken the nationalist movement. The Congress strongly opposed the partition, and the session initiated the calls for Swadeshi movement as a form of protest.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The 1906 session, held in Calcutta was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji.

During this session, there was a shift in the Congress's objectives for the Indian independence movement. The Congress **formally adopted the goal of Swaraj (self-rule).** This was a significant move from demanding more representation and rights within the British framework to seeking full national independence.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The 1907 Surat Session held in Surat was presided over by the Rash Behari Ghosh.

The session is best known for the unfortunate **split between the Moderates and the Extremists within the Congress.** The Moderates, led by figures like Gopal Krishna Gokhale advocated for gradual reforms. On the other side, the Extremists, led by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak pushed for more direct action and measures towards self-rule. The disagreement led to a formal split at this session.

32. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement I is incorrect: Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, also known as Non-Resident Indian Day, is observed on **January 9th.** It is a celebratory day to recognize the contributions of the Indian diaspora to the development of India. Historically, it was celebrated annually on January 9th since its inception in 2003. Since 2015, **its format has been revised to celebrate the PBD once every two years** and to hold theme-based PBD Conferences during the intervening period with participation from overseas diaspora experts, policy makers and stakeholders. Till now total **seventeen Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas have been held in various places of India**, the recent one was held at **Indore (Madhya Pradesh) in 2023.**

Statement II is correct: Mahatma Gandhi, returned to India from South Africa on January 9, 1915. His return marked a significant moment in India's struggle for independence. Gandhi had **spent over two decades in South Africa,** where he had developed his philosophy of Satyagraha (nonviolent resistance) and gained prominence as a political activist. His return to India marked the beginning of his active involvement in India's freedom struggle and his leadership in various movements against British colonial rule.

33. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Government of India Act 1919 was a constitutional reform enacted by the British Parliament. It introduced limited self-government in India, with the establishment of legislative councils and the implementation of dyarchy in provinces. However, it fell short of Indian nationalist aspirations for increased representation and autonomy.

Statement 1 is correct: The Government of India Act 1919 indeed vested significant powers in the Viceroy and his Executive Council. The Viceroy, as the representative of the British Crown, wielded considerable authority over governance in India, with the Executive Council serving as his advisory body. Legislative control over their actions by Indian representatives was limited, as the Act maintained a form of indirect rule where ultimate authority remained with the British government. INC passed a resolution showing discontent against mentioned provisions

Statement 2 is correct: Provincial ministers did lack control over reserved subjects under the Government of India Act 1919. The Act maintained a division of powers between reserved and transferred subjects. Reserved subjects, which included critical areas like finance, police, and justice, remained under the control of the Governor and his Executive Council. This limited the authority of provincial ministers in key areas of governance. Figures like Motilal Nehru critiqued the diarchy, arguing it fostered administrative inefficiency. They asserted that the power divisions were a deliberate British strategy to obstruct effective Indian administration

Statement 3 is correct: The Government of India Act 1919 did not fully address the demands for increased representation and autonomy for Indian citizens in the legislative process. While it introduced some reforms, such as the expansion of the Legislative Councils and the introduction of dyarchy in the provinces, these measures fell short of meeting the aspirations of Indian nationalists. **Many Indian leaders sought greater participation and control over governance, including the demand for responsible government.** Annie Besant found the reforms "unworthy of England to offer and India to accept"

34. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, British India, when British troops under General Dyer fired upon unarmed civilians, killing hundreds and injuring thousands. The brutal incident fueled widespread outrage and became a turning point in India's struggle for independence against British colonial rule.

Statement 2 is correct: Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. He viewed the massacre as a brutal and unjustifiable act and returned his knighthood as a form of protest against British actions in India.

Statement 3 is correct: The Hunter Committee was indeed constituted to inquire into the events surrounding the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. The committee, headed by Lord William Hunter, was appointed to investigate the circumstances leading to the massacre and to assess the actions of the British authorities.

Important Tips

Saifuddin Kitchlew was arrested with Gandhi and Dr. Satyapal for leading protests in Punjab against the legislation. To protest the arrest of the trio, a public meeting had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh, when General Reginald Dyer and his troops fired upon the unarmed, civilian crowd. Hundreds were killed, and hundreds more injured. It **was also Baisakhi, the first day of the spring harvest festival.**

35. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the British colonial period in India, particularly in regions like Bihar, Bengal, and parts of Uttar Pradesh, the Tinkathia System was imposed by British indigo planters on Indian farmers. **Under this system, Tenant was bound by law to plant three out of every twenty parts of his land with indigo for his landlord. This system was known as the tinkathia system, as three kathas out of twenty (which make one acre) had to be planted with indigo.** Indigo was highly valued by the British for its use in dyeing textiles, and the indigo planters used various oppressive tactics to ensure compliance with the cultivation of indigo, often at the expense of food crops. This **system exploitation led to the culmination of Champaran Satyagraha.**

36. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Founded in 1913 in the United States and Canada, by immigrants from the Punjab region of India, the Ghadr Party was a secular revolutionary outfit that aimed to overthrow British rule in India through armed rebellion. The party drew its membership primarily from Indian immigrants, including students and former British Indian Army soldiers residing in North America.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Ghadr Party was based in San Francisco, USA,** where it was founded in 1913 by immigrants from the Punjab region of India. The headquarters, known as 'Yugantar Ashram,' served as a hub for revolutionary activities against British rule in India.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the defining features of the Ghadr Party was its secular ideology. The party's nationalism was inclusive, transcending religious boundaries to include all Indians in the fight against British colonial rule. It did not adhere to or promote any specific religious principles.

Statement 3 is correct:

Leaders such as **Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha,** and others were prominent members of the Ghadr Party. These individuals were instrumental in organizing and spreading the party's revolutionary message, both within the United States and in India.

1) **Sohan Singh Bhakna,** the founding president of the Ghadar Party, was a Sikh revolutionary who tirelessly advocated for Indian independence.
2) **Kartar Singh Sarabha** spread the Ghadar Party's message through the revolutionary newspaper.

Important Tips

1) The Ghadr Party was well-known for its militant nationalism and operated internationally, with members organizing in places as far as East Asia and Germany.
2) The 'Ghadar' weekly was published by the party to incite Indians to revolt against the British regime. The paper was printed in multiple languages and played a crucial role in the Ghadr Party's propaganda efforts.

37. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

During the Indian national freedom struggle (late 19th - early 20th century), two main factions emerged within the Indian National Congress (INC) -

1) Extremists: Led by figures like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, they advocated for more assertive strategies. This included direct confrontation like public protests, demonstrations, and boycotts to challenge British authority directly.
2) Moderates: Led by Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, they favored a gradual and reformist approach. They believed in constitutional methods like appealing to the British sense of fairness and advocating for increased Indian representation within the British Raj.
3) The time period for this ideological divide is roughly from the late 1880s to the early 1920s.

Statement I is correct: During the First World War (1914-1918), prominent extremists like Bal Gangadhar Tilak did support the British war effort. This was a strategic choice, driven by the belief that a demonstration of loyalty during a time of crisis would lead the British to grant more political concessions to India.

Statement II is correct: The extremists believed that swaraj was the panacea for problems faced by Indians. They believed in mass mobilization, and they promoted people to fight for swaraj.

However, Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I: Extremists like Tilak were of the view that by supporting Britain during the war, they could hold Britain morally obligated to reward India's loyalty with greater political autonomy or self-government. This was reflective of their broader strategic approach to push for nationalistic goals by leveraging political circumstances.

Important Tips

1) Extremists believed in the philosophy of 'Swaraj' (self-rule) as a birthright and were willing to achieve this through more aggressive means than their Moderate counterparts.
2) Tilak's fiery speeches and writings, notably through his newspapers like "Kesari", were instrumental in rallying public support for a more confrontational approach to achieving Swaraj.
3) The First World War (1914-1918) was fought between the Allied powers and the Central powers. Britain was one of the main members of Allied powers with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan. The main members of the Central power were Germany, Austria, Hungry, Turkey and Bulgaria.

38. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Initiated by **Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916,** the Home Rule League aimed at **achieving self-governance**

within the British Empire through constitutional means. The movement sought to educate and mobilize public opinion for self-rule.

Statement 1 is correct: There was growing **dissatisfaction with the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)** which had **failed to substantially expand the participation of Indians in the governance** process. This dissatisfaction was one of the catalysts for the formation of the Home Rule League Movement.

Statement 2 is correct: The **economic hardships caused by price rises during World War I (1914-1918) created widespread discontent** among various sections of Indian society, thereby fueling nationalist sentiments that supported the Home Rule League Movement.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **re-admission of Extremists into the Congress in December of 1916 helped to rejuvenate the national movement** and provided renewed momentum for aggressive forms of protest, but **it was not a reason for launch of Home Rule League movement, which was launched before readmission of extremists into the Congress.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: The **Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, after the initiation of the Home Rule League Movement in 1916.** Although it did contribute to nationalistic fervor, it was not a direct cause for the launch of the Home Rule Movement.

Statement 5 is correct: The **Indian nationalists were inspired by the Irish Home Rule Movement (from 1870 to the end of World War I).** The similarities between British colonial rule in Ireland and India led Indian leaders like Annie Besant and Tilak to advocate for a similar Home Rule in India.

Important Tips

1) Annie Besant's Home Rule League focused on propagating the idea through public meetings and discussions, using her newspapers such as "New India".
2) Tilak's Home Rule League which operated primarily in Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar, focusing more on direct action and public agitation.
3) Post-1915, the Gandhian era was marked by mass movements led by Gandhi, such as the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement.

39. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Formed in the **early 1900s in Bengal, Anushilan Samiti was one of the most prominent revolutionary groups** in British India. It originated with the aim of obtaining complete independence through violent means.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Anushilan Samiti was founded with the primary aim of overthrowing British rule** through armed insurrection and revolutionary tactics, reflecting the more radical approach to Indian independence as opposed to the constitutional methods favored by contemporary moderates.

Statement 2 is correct: Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta were prominent leaders of the Anushilan Samiti. They played crucial roles in organizing the group's activities and were instrumental in spreading its revolutionary ideals among young Indians.

Statement 3 is correct: 'Yugantar' was used to **promote the Anushilan Samiti's revolutionary** ideologies. It was a **weekly newspaper founded in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt.** It served as the **propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti.**

40. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Lucknow Session of 1916 marked a significant milestone in the Indian nationalist movement, witnessing the reconciliation between the Moderates and Extremists within the Indian National Congress, and the acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims, fostering Hindu-Muslim unity in the struggle for independence.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In 1924, the Swarajists and No-Changers reached an agreement to cooperate and end their conflict. Gandhi, C.R. Das, and Motilal Nehru signed the agreement during the Congress session in **Belgaum.**

The Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in **1916 marked a significant reconciliation between the Moderates and the Extremists factions within the Congress.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Lucknow Pact of 1916, which resulted from negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League, included the acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims. This was a notable concession by the Congress aimed at addressing the concerns of the Muslim community and fostering Hindu-Muslim unity in the nationalist movement.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The first female member to preside INC was Annie Besant. She presided over the 1917 session of the Indian National Congress, not the 1916 session.

Ambikacharan Majumdar presided over the 1916 session of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow.

41. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Event 3: Muraripukur conspiracy (1908): The criminal case known as the "Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others" unfolded in India in 1908, famously referred to as the Alipore bomb case, the Muraripukur conspiracy, or the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy. The case emerged in the aftermath of an assassination attempt on Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur by Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in April 1908. The Bengal police recognized this incident as part of a larger pattern of attacks against the British Raj, including prior attempts to sabotage the train carrying Lieutenant-Governor Sir Andrew Fraser in December 1907.

Event 1: The Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912): It is also known as the Hardinge Bomb Investigation and the Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case. It was an attempt on Viceroy Lord Hardinge's life. The viceroy was injured during the assault. Rash Behari Bose led the revolt. Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, and Avadh Behari were found guilty of the Delhi Conspiracy Case and sentenced to death.

Event 2; The Mainpuri Conspiracy Case (1918): In Mainpuri district, Uttar Pradesh, India, Ram Prasad Bismil and others formed the revolutionary group 'Matrivedi,' collaborating with Genda Lal Dixit's 'Shivaji Samiti.' They distributed banned literature promoting Indian independence, including Bismil's pamphlets like "Deshwasiyon ke Naam Sandesh" and "Mainpuri ki Pratigya." These writings aimed to ignite nationalist fervor and resistance against British rule. British authorities noticed their activities, leading to their arrest and the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case.

42. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) spent 21 years in South Africa, from 1893 to 1915. He went there at the age of 23 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit and was initially uninterested in politics.

Option 3: Phoenix Settlement (1904): Mahatma Gandhi established the Phoenix Settlement in Durban in 1904, aiming to create a community based on self-reliance. Gandhi upon inspired by a reading of John Ruskin's Unto This Last, a critique of capitalism, and a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings. As at the Phoenix settlement, at Tolstoy Farm too, manual work went hand-in-hand with instruction.

Option 1: Tolstoy Farm (1910): Establishment of Tolstoy Farm for community living was indeed carried out by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa. In 1910, Gandhi established Tolstoy Farm near Johannesburg as a communal settlement where he and his followers practiced principles of simple living, manual labor, and spiritual development. Tolstoy Farm served as a training ground for Satyagraha and communal living.

Option 2: Volkrust Satyagraha (1913): In 1913, Mahatma Gandhi launched the well-known Volkrust Satyagraha to protest against various discriminatory laws such as pass laws, the Registration of Marriages Act, a three-pound tax, and restrictions on the movement of Indians. Women played a prominent role in this protest, with Kasturba Gandhi and others also being imprisoned. Gandhi himself was detained. Eventually, General Smuts relented, and in 1914, he passed the Indian Relief Act, which abolished the discriminatory laws. With his mission accomplished, Gandhi departed from Cape Town on July 19, 1914, and arrived in Mumbai on January 9, 1915, greeted by a large, enthusiastic crowd at Apollo Bunder.

43. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The Swadeshi Movement started in **1905 in response to the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.** It inspired regional adaptations and created widespread resistance against colonial dominance.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Potti Sriramulu was born in 1901 in Padamatapalli, a district that was once part of Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh. He was imprisoned for participating in the 1930 Salt Satyagraha. Between 1941 and 1942, he participated in the individual satyagraha and the Quit India movement and was imprisoned multiple times. Therefore, he did not participate in the Swadeshi Movement, as he was only 5-7 years old during that time.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: V. O. Chidambaram Pillai was born on September 5, 1872, in Ottapidaram, Tuticorin district. After initially practicing as an advocate, he left his profession to join the Indian freedom struggle. He was **inspired by Lokamanya Tilak** and considered him as his mentor. He participated in the Swadesh Movement by launching a significant venture, **"The first Indian-owned shipping company, the Swadeshi Shipping Company".** It was as a **direct challenge to the British monopoly over maritime trade.** He traveled across India to raise capital by selling shares of his company.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Lala Lajpat Rai was a passionate supporter of the Swadeshi movement. He championed the use of Indian-made products and stood firmly against British economic policies and was known as the **"Lion of Punjab"**. He actively led protests, delivered speeches, and wrote to spread the Swadeshi message. He was **notably active in urging people to shun British educational systems, and promoting Indian schools-colleges** that emphasise on self-reliance and national pride.

44. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The 1911 Delhi Durbar was a coronation ceremony held on December 12 at the Coronation Park in Delhi, India. The ceremony commemorated the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The first Delhi Durbar took place on January 1, 1877, at the Red Fort in Delhi.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India at the time, organized the Delhi Durbar of 1911. The ceremonies took place from December 7–16, 1911, with the main ceremony occurring on December 12.

Statement 2 is correct. On December 12, 1911, during his coronation durbar in Delhi, King George V announced the revocation of the Bengal partition. The partition was reversed due to widespread opposition and growing Bengali nationalism.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The song was first sung at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1911, not at the Delhi Durbar. The performance of "Jana Gana Mana" took place at Bharat Sabha, a single-storied structure located on Bow bazar Street in Kolkata. While some saw it as a welcome song for the imperial majesties at the Delhi

Durbar, Tagore clarified its intent as praising the Dispenser of India's destiny.

45. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Swadeshi Movement was a **significant phase in India's struggle for independence**, marked by various activities aimed at asserting Indian identity, promoting indigenous industries, and opposing British rule.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Swadeshi Movement started as a response to the British decision to divide Bengal in 1905**. The official reasons provided that splitting Bengal was for **administrative reasons. The division was based on language and religion**, aiming to reduce the influence of Bengalis by splitting them into two groups. This **sparked protests and led to the Swadeshi Movement**, which promoted using Indian-made goods and boycotting British products.

Statement 2 is correct: The Swadeshi Movement included boycott and public burning of foreign goods and **contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries. The Swadeshi Movement celebrated our indigenous fabrics, weavers and the country's artisans. August 7 has been chosen as National Handloom Day as it was the day that the Swadeshi Movement was started in 1905.** Self-reliance or 'atma shakti' was encouraged. The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc.

Statement 3 is correct: The Corps of Volunteers, also known as 'Samitis', played a crucial role in the Swadeshi Movement. One such example is the **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti led by Ashwini Kumar Dutta in Barisal.** These samitis were highly effective in **mobilizing large numbers of people** and spreading political awareness. They also provided physical and moral training to their members and engaged in social work, organized schools and provided training in indigenous crafts, promoting self-sufficiency, and set up arbitration courts to resolve disputes within the community.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar, a close associate of Aurobindo Ghosh, published "Desher Katha" in 1904. This work served as a **source of inspiration for Swadeshi activists.** Despite being **banned by the colonial government in 1910**, the book had already sold many copies. It **became a cornerstone for Swadeshi Street plays, folk songs, and was considered essential reading for Swadeshi activists of the time.**

46. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Gandhiji launched three localised nonviolent resistance movements known as Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda in between 1917 and 1918. Finally in 1919 he launched an all India Satyagraha i.e. Rowlatt Satyagraha against the British Government's decision to introduce draconian law called Rowlatt act.

Option 1 and 2 are incorrect: Rajendra Prasad. J.B. Kripalani, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai joined Gandhiji in the Champaran Satyagraha (not in the Kheda Satyagraha). Champaran Satyagraha was a non violent movement launched by Gandhiji in the Champaran district of Bihar in 1918. The Satyagraha was considered the first Civil Disobedience movement as Gandhiji defied the British Government's order of not entering into the area.

Options 3, 4 and 5 are correct: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik were some of the important leaders who joined Gandhiji in the Kheda Satyagraha.

Sardar Patel played a crucial role in organising and leading the Kheda Satyagraha and later he became a close associate of Gandhi.

Indulal Yagnik was deeply influenced by Annie Besant and published an English magazine, Young India, from Bombay. He joined the Home Rule Movement in 1917 and in 1918, he participated in the Kheda Satyagraha led by Gandhiji. Other leaders who joined Gandhiji during Kheda Satyagraha were Shankarlal Banker and Mohanlal Pandya.

When Gandhiji assumed leadership of the Satyagraha in February 1918, he was accompanied by **Ansuyaben Sarabhai,** Miraben, Anandibai, Maniben Patel (Sardar Patel's daughter), and Kasturba Gandhi. Kasturba Gandhi and Ansuyaben addressed the women and made them aware of the ongoing socio-political issues.

47. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indian Home Rule Movement (1916-1918) was founded in British India on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Movement. It aimed to attain home rule or self-government for India under the British Empire along the lines of countries like Canada and Australia.

Statement 1 is incorrect- The dissatisfaction of moderate leaders regarding the **Morley Minto reforms (not Montagu-Chelmsford reforms)** was an important reason for the launch of the Home Rule League movement. The August 1917 declaration of Montagu and the Montford reforms were influenced by the Home Rule agitation

Statements 2 and 3 are correct- One of the factors that led to the launch of the Home Rule League is the wartime miseries caused by **high taxation and increased prices.** People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices and were ready to participate in any aggressive movement of protest.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The **release of Tilak from jail** was an important factor for the launch of the Home League movement. Tilak was arrested on sedition charges in 1908. Thus, hew as ready to assume leadership after his release in June 1914.

48. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Communal organisations played a significant role in shaping the narrative of the Indian freedom movement, often focusing on religious identities and interests. This sometimes leads to divergent paths between different religious organisations.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1909, Lal Chand and U.N. Mukherjee founded the Punjab Hindu Sabha. The Punjab Hindu Sabha worked towards safeguarding the rights and welfare of Hindus and addressing their socio-political issues in the region.

Statement 2 is correct: The Sabha supported the idea of a united India and opposed the demand for the partition of India based on religious lines.

49. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In 1910, **Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar** were forced out of Vancouver and set up the United India House. Shyamji Krishna Verma set up India House in London.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct. It was **set up in Seattle, U.S.A.** In 1913, Bhagwan Singh, a Sikh priest who had previously served in Hong Kong and the Malay state, paid a visit to Vancouver, giving the revolutionary cause its initial boost. **It was mainly established to spread and carry out revolutionary activities.**

50. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Moderates (1885-1905) included leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, Sir P.M. Mehta, G.K. Gokhale, W.C. Banerjee & S.N. Banerjee. The Extremists (1905-1920) included leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Statement 1 is correct. The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire. The Moderates aimed at **constitutional and administrative reforms** to achieve self-government. On the other hand, the Extremists aimed 'Swaraj' from British rule without sticking to the constitutional methods to protest and rather **resorted to passive resistance like boycotts, strikes, etc**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The moderate leaders were **influenced by Western political ideas, political philosophy of liberalism and practices, democracy, equity and freedom** that was inspired by the ideas of western philosophers like Mill, Burke, Spencer and Bentham. On the other hand, the Extremists looked more to the past history of India than to the west. They were inspired by **Indian History, its glorious cultural heritage and national education.**

Statement 3 is correct. The **Moderate leaders** had a lasting attachment to the British way of life, they believed in the **British sense of justice and fair play and a deep sense of gratitude towards British rulers and believed that their association with British rule and English education had exposed them to modern ideas such as liberty, equality, democracy, and dignity of the individual.** Whereas the **Extremist leaders** were aware that the British were driven by selfishness and had come to India to exploit her resources. The extremists did not expect them to take a **sympathetic view of the popular demands of the Indian people.** Hence the Extremists tried to make the **masses - nationalistic** and **public-spirited in character and knowledgeable, self-reliant and independent in spirit. E.g-** The Swadeshi and boycott movements placed great emphasis on Atmasakti or self-reliance as a means of asserting national dignity in several fields.

Statement 4 is correct. The Extremists had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices. **While the Moderates believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.**

51. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Statement 1 is correct: The war had a different impact on different section of the population. **The war initially brought fortunes for the industrialists.** The War created a situation where imports from other countries into India started reducing and thus the demand for domestically manufactured goods increased. This, coupled with increased foreign investment, positively impacted the industries and led to their expansion. It created an economic crisis in Britain and for the war demand they had to depend on Indian industries. The Indian industrialist took the maximum advantage of the opportunities offered. They made fortunes and wanted to preserve it, even after the war came to an end. For this reason, they were prepared to organize themselves and support the organized nationalist movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Among the poorer class of Indians, the war brought misery and impoverishment. **It also brought heavy taxation on the people.** War demands created a scarcity of agricultural products as well as other daily necessities of life. As a result, there was a phenomenal increase in their prices.

Statement 3 is Correct: After the end of the war, there was a resurgence of nationalist activity in India and in many other colonies in Asia and Africa. Thus, **the war helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various sections of the population,** although through different processes.

Important Tips

Some of the other impacts of first World War are as follows:

- Workers and Artisans faced unemployment and bore the brunt of high prices.
- Soldiers who returned from battlefields abroad gave an idea of their experience to the rural folk. They were also surprised to return to a country that was impoverished and had less liberty than before.
- Educated Urban Classes was facing unemployment as well as suffering from an acute awareness of racism in the attitude of the British.

52. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Swadeshi movement of 1905 was a turning point in the modern Indian history. The campaign broke down the superiority of colonial ideas and institutions. People became aware to participate in new forms of political work. The future struggle drew inspiration from the experience of swadeshi movement.

Option a is incorrect: One of the drawbacks of swadeshi movement was that it failed to reach Indian peasantry. Although there was participation by untouched sections like students and women. The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars. The social base was restricted to cities only.

Option b is incorrect: Abdul Ghaffar khan had organised a volunteer brigade 'khudai khidmatgar' or Red-Shirts among the pashtuns **somewhere around 1929.** It was in Civil disobedience movement that this force showed a significant response. They pledged to participate in national movement through non-violent way.

Option c is correct: The social base of the movement included sections of the zamindari, the students, the women, and the lower middle classes in cities and towns. An attempt was also made to politicise the issues of working class by organising strikes. But the movement was not able to get support of the Muslims, especially the Muslim peasantry. Upper and middle class Muslims stayed away.

Option d is incorrect: The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established during the Non-Cooperation Movement to **raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement.** In the Nagpur session of Congress which was held on December 1921, a decision was taken to create the All-India Tilak Swaraj Fund (in the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak) to raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement. This Tilak Swaraj Fund was oversubscribed and one crore rupees collected.

53. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Rowlatt Satyagraha was a nonviolent resistance movement initiated by the Indian National Congress in 1919 against the repressive Rowlatt Act introduced by the British government.

Statement I is correct: On March 30, 1919, **Gandhi launched a nationwide protest against the Rowlatt Act (The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919).** He saw the Rowlatt Act as a direct attack on the civil liberties and democratic rights of the Indian people. He believed that the act would lead to widespread arrests, torture, and oppression of Indian nationalists and freedom fighters.

Statement II is incorrect: The Rowlatt Act was aimed at curbing the growing nationalist movement in India and **gave powers to the police to arrest any person without any reason.** It authorized indefinite detention, arrests without a warrant, and judicial trials for political activities. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people's basic freedoms.

54. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Chittaranjan Das was the **first president of the Swaraj Party.** He was a prominent **Indian lawyer** and politician who played a key role in the Indian independence movement. Das was a moderate nationalist who initially **supported Gandhi's non-cooperation movement.** However, he later became disillusioned with Gandhi's methods of protest against the British rule and formed the Swaraj Party in **1923 with Motilal Nehru and others.** The Swaraj Party was a **political party** that advocated for **self-rule (Swaraj) for India through participation in elections and getting entry into the legislatures in British India.**

Important Tips

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they could be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.

Swaraj Party:

1) First Secretary- Motilal Nehru.
2) First President C R Das
3) Members- C R Das, Motilal Nehru, Srinivasa Iyengar, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar.

55. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The All-India Muslim League was established on December 30, 1906, under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. It emerged in response to the need for political representation of Muslims, particularly after the 1905 partition of Bengal. The official formation took place in Dhaka during the 1906 annual meeting of the All-India Muslim Education Conference.

Statement 2 is correct: Formed in 1906, the All-India Muslim League addressed concerns of Indian Muslims under British rule. **Its objectives included safeguarding Muslim political and social rights, advocating for representation, protecting cultural institutions, and ensuring equal opportunities. Simultaneously, the League aimed to maintain a positive relationship with the British Empire,** believing cooperation would secure Muslim rights and interests in education, employment, and overall societal standing.

Statement 3 is correct: The league made all possible efforts for government under the British to work for their interest. They secured their first victory when in the Morley–Minto reforms of 1909 they persuaded the British not only to **grant them separate electorates** but also to grant them, in the provinces in which they were in a minority, extra seats on the grounds of their 'political importance'.

56. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the **early 20th century**, the Indian National Congress saw the rise of **radical nationalism** in the form of the **Extremist phase.** Frustrated with moderate approaches, a younger and more assertive group advocated for self-government through **extreme means**, intensified by the catalyst of the **1905 Bengal partition.** The Extremists emphasized **swadeshi, boycotting foreign goods, national education, and even militant nationalism.**

Statement 1 is correct- Ashwini Kumar Dutta embarked on his professional journey as an educator at Krishnanagar Collegiate School. **With a vision of promoting locally made products and boycotting foreign goods, he founded the "Swadesh Bandhab Samiti".** In 1908, the British Government imposed a ban on the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti and its 175 branches across India. They deported him to the United Provinces, where he was incarcerated in Lucknow jail.

Statement 2 is correct- Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Kesari newspaper launched in **1881** in the **Marathi language** was **one of the strongest critics of the British government.** He used **Kesari to attack British policies** and to **promote the cause of self-rule for India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect- Aurobindo Ghosh published **'New Lamps for Old'** in the **Indu Prakash** between 1893 and 1894. The articles **strongly criticized the Congress (moderates mostly) for appeasement politics towards the British government in India.**

57. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities was a part of the Swadeshi Movement, which was associated with both moderate and extremist phases of the freedom movement. It aimed at promoting domestic industries to reduce economic dependence on British goods.

Option b is correct: The extremist ideology during the early phase of the Indian freedom movement focused on achieving self-government through assertive means rather than relying on petitions and constitutional ways. **This approach involved active resistance, mass mobilization, boycotts, and non-cooperation to challenge oppressive British colonial rule and advance India's independence.**

Option c is incorrect: Providing national education according to the requirements of the country was a goal shared by both moderate and extremist leaders. The focus was on fostering education that met the needs of the Indian society and promoted a sense of national identity.

Option d is incorrect: Organizing coups against the British empire through military revolt doesn't accurately represent the ideology of the early phase of the Indian freedom movement. Extremists focused on non-violent methods of protest and active resistance, rather than outright military coups. They aimed to challenge British dominance through civil disobedience and mass mobilization.

58. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Jugantar party was established in April 1906 by leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh, Hemchandra Kanungo, and Upen Banerjee. The headquarters of Jugantar were located in Kolkata.

Statement 1 is correct: The Jugantar party raised funds through a series of dacoities which came to be known as **taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities,** so as to fund the **'German plot'.**

Statement 2 is correct. During the First World War, the Jugantar party **arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathisers and revolutionaries abroad.** Jatin asked Rashbehari Bose to take charge of Upper India, **aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.**

59. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tinkathia system is associated with Indigo plantation in Champaran, Bihar. Kheda Satyagraha is associated with request by peasants of Kheda in Gujarat for suspension for revenue assessment for the year 1919 due to drought in the region.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gandhi undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve during the Ahmedabad Mill strike and not during Kheda satyagraha

60. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act 1919**, also known as the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms,** was passed by the **British Parliament** in response to growing demands for **self-governance (Lucknow Pact, 1916)** among Indians.

Statement 1 is correct- For the **first time,** the **Government of India Act, 1919, separated the provincial budgets from the Central budget** and empowered the **provincial legislatures to enact their own annual financial statements.**

Statement 2 is incorrect- The **Government of India Act of 1919**, provided that **three out of eight (not all) members in the Viceroy's executive council have to be Indians.**

Statement 3 is correct- The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government. The governor was to be the executive head in the province. **Subjects were divided into two lists: 'reserved'** which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., **and 'transferred' subjects** such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc. **The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the transferred subjects were to be administered by**

ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.

61. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Bhadralok an **elitist social class of 'gentlefolk'** that emerged through the **processes of social changes** brought under the **impact of British colonial rule**. They mostly belonged to the upper and middle caste and classes. It included the **clerical, commercial** and the **new landed class**, who built their fortune through their association and transactions with the Europeans. They amassed wealth after coming in contact with the Europeans, and being influenced by them, they **became indifferent about religion and culture of their forefathers**. Most **members** of the bhadralok class are **upper caste**, mainly Brahmins, Kayasthas , Baidyas and later Mahishyas.

62. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.

Statement 1 is correct. Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement. The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment.

Statement 2 is correct. There was **severe government repression.** The government, seeing the revolutionary potential of the movement, came down with a heavy hand. Repression took the form of controls and bans on public meetings, processions and the press. Student participants were expelled from Government schools and colleges, debarred from Government service, fined and at times beaten up by the police.

Statement 3 is correct. The **mass movements could not be sustained endlessly at the same pitch of militancy and self-sacrifice,** especially when faced with severe repression, hence there was a need to take pause, to consolidate the efforts for yet another struggle.

63. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916, presided over by a Moderate Ambika Charan Majumdar. In this, Extremists were finally readmitted to Indian National Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: - Lucknow pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League. Under the pact Congress accepted the controversial provision of separate electorates. It was done to pave the way for Hindu Muslim Unity. It was motivated by a sincere desire to remove the minority fears about majority domination. Also, there was large enthusiasm generated among the masses through this union.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tilak's demand of appointing a Working Committee to carry on day-to-day affairs of the Congress was not accepted due to Moderate's opposition. According to Tilak it would transform the Congress from a deliberative body into capable of leading a sustained movement. Later in 1920, Nagpur session of Congress, Congress working committee was launched.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lucknow Session led to Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League. **There was no provision of complete independence in the joint constitutional demands put forward by league and congress to government. The joint demands made under Lucknow pact** included:

- Government should declare that it would provide **self-government** to Indians as soon as possible.
- The representative assemblies at the central and provincial level should be expanded further with an elected majority and more powers.
- The term of the legislative council should be five years.
- The salaries of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British treasury and not drawn from Indian funds.
- Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governors' executive councils should be Indians

64. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but in a more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad. Two Indian Home Rule Leagues were organised on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues, and they represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Annie Besant and Tilak were the pioneers.

Options 1, 2, 3, and 5 are correct. The Home Rule agitation was joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai. Some of these leaders became heads of local branches. However, **Anglo-Indians, most of the Muslims and non-brahmins from the South did not join** as they felt Home Rule would mean rule of the Hindu majority, and that too mainly by the high caste.

Option 4 is incorrect. Gopal Krishna Gokhale died on 19 February 1915. Thus, he was **not part of the home rule movement.**

65. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, recognized the far-reaching implications of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. To address the widespread criticism and unrest, he established the Disorders Inquiry Committee, often referred to as the Hunter Commission, on October 14, 1919.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action because Dyer's actions were condoned by various superiors. But he was dismissed in March 1920 on the decision of the cabinet.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Even before the Hunter Committee commenced its investigation, the government hastily enacted an Indemnity Act, effectively granting its officers immunity for their actions. This "**whitewashing bill,**" as it was scathingly labeled, provoked outrage from Motilal Nehru and others.

66. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is not correct. 'Cunningham circular' forced the students & their guardians to furnish assurances of good behaviour to stop them from taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. J.R Cunningham was the Director of Public Information in Assam.

Option b is not correct. Yugantar Circular was also the name of the weekly newspaper started by Har Dayal, secretary of the Ghadr Party.

Option c is correct. Risley Circular was issued in 1907 by Sir Herbert Risley to root out Bengal's Swadeshi movement & cut it away from students enrolled in Govt. establishments. Risley Circular was a deliberate policy adopted by the Supreme Government, with full knowledge of the circumstances and of its possible effects, in the hope of striking at the very root of the Swadeshi movement.

Option d is incorrect. Risley Circular was not issued by British to curb the Quit India Movement.

67. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. On **1 October 1906** a deputation of **35 Muslim leaders** led by **Aga Khan** met Lord Minto in Simla. The deputation included **five members** from **West Bengal** and only Nawab (nawab Ali Chowdhury) from **East Bengal** and **Assam.** The aim of the deputation was to win the **sympathies of the Raj** on their side concerning matters relating to their interests as a community.

Statement 2 is correct. The **demands** the deputation put forward to lord Minto were:

a) **employment of Muslims to Civil administration**, the military and the Judiciary in sufficient numbers; no competitive examinations should bar employment to the higher posts;
b) reservation of a certain number of seats for Muslims in the municipal and district boards and in the university senate and syndicate;
c) **separate electorates for the Muslims** and representation in excess of their numerical strength
d) election of a sufficient number of Muslims to the Imperial Legislative council in order to avoid reducing the Muslims to an insignificant minority;
e) establishment of a Muslim University which would stand as a glory to the religious and cultural life of the Muslims.

Statement 3 is incorrect In response to the demands of delegation, Lord Minto expressed his **indirect support** to the principal demand of the Muslim leaders as enunciated in the memorandum i.e. **a separate electorate for the Muslims.** This showed the success of the deputation. Eventually in 1909 the Morley Minto Reforms made provisions for a separate electorate for the Muslims of India.

68. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Secretary of State for India, **Edwin Montagu**, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre.** So, **on October 14, 1919,** the Government of India announced the formation of the **Disorders Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Lord William Hunter.** It was widely known as the **Hunter Committee/Commission** after the name of its chairman,

Statement 1 is incorrect: Its purpose is not only to investigate about Jallianwala Bagh massacre but also to **investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab,** about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There were **three Indian members** in the Hunter committee, namely, **Sir Chamanlal Harilal Setalvad,** Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; **Pandit Jagat Narayan,** lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and **Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan,** lawyer from Gwalior State.

Statement 3 is correct: The final report, released in March 1920, unanimously condemned Dyer's actions. The report stated that the **lack of notice** to disperse from the Bagh in the beginning was an error; the **length of firing** showed a grave error; Dyer's motive of producing a sufficient moral effect was to be condemned; Dyer had overstepped the bounds of his authority; **there had been no conspiracy to overthrow British rule in the Punjab.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: The committee did not recommend removing Dyer from his post. He was removed because the British cabinet decided so. Churchill observed that Dyer was a dangerous man and could not be allowed to continue in his post. The decision that Dyer should be dismissed was conveyed to the Army Council. In the end, Dyer was found guilty of a mistaken notion of duty and **relieved of his command in March 1920. He was recalled to England. No legal action was taken against him;** he drew half pay and received his army pension.

69. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banerjee** in 1919. Some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Indian National Liberal Federation was not a part of Indian National Congress**

because **Surendranath Banerjee left** the INC over his difference with the congress and **founded INLF** in 1919.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the achievements of the INLF was that it persuaded the new Labour government in Britain to offer India a **Round Table Conference.** A number of Liberal leaders of the federation including Tej Bahadur Sapru and S. Srinivasa Sastri **attended the first Round Table conference (1930-1931). On the other hand, Congress did not participate in First Round Table Conference.**

70. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Congress split at Surat between extremists and moderates in December 1907. neither side realised that in a vast country like India is ruled by a strong imperialist power. To achieve its goal, only a broad-based nationalist movement could help.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Moderates were **totally opposed to boycott of councils and associations** like lawcourts, government services etc. Extremists in fact were in favour of boycott of councils. Moderates advocated constitutional methods to protest the partition of Bengal. Moderates were encouraged by the news of council reforms and wanted to dissociate themselves with extremists.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Moderates **wanted the session at Surat.** They wanted to exclude Tilak from the presidency as leader from the host province could not be session president. Surat was home province of Tilak. They wanted **Rashbehari Ghosh** as the president of 1907 congress session. On the other hand, Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president.

Statement 3 is correct: The Extremists wanted to extend the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement to regions outside Bengal. They also wanted to include all forms of associations like government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc. and thus start a nationwide mass movement. As a result, the Extremists wanted a strong resolution to support their programme at the Benaras session. The Extremists considered the Moderates to be a drag on the movement.

71. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Sri Aurobindo was born in Calcutta on 15 August 1872. He was an Indian philosopher, yogi, maharishi, poet, and Indian nationalist. He belonged to extremists' ideology of Indian National Congress.

Option a is incorrect: 'Lokmanya' Tilak worked as teacher of mathematics at a private school in Pune. Tilak was one of the first advocator of Swaraj i.e. Self-rule. Tilak wrote Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya in prison at Mandalay.

Option b is incorrect: Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He was one of the three members of the Lal Bal Pal trimurti. He was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company. He also practised journalism, and was contributor to newspaper The Tribune.

Option c is correct: Aurobindo worked in the **Princely State of Baroda as a professor in Baroda College**. During this time, he joined a revolutionary society. He became one of the leaders of the Swadeshi movement. He was associated with extremists' group of Indian National Congress. He was among the earliest **political leaders in India to openly put forward the idea of complete independence for the country**. In 1910 he withdrew from active politics. Among his many writings includes **The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga and Savitri.**

Option d is incorrect: Bipin Chandra pal was one of the "Lal Bal Pal" trio. Along with Sri Aurobindo he was one of the main architects of the Swadeshi movement. He also opposed the partition of Bengal. Sri Aurobindo referred to him as one of the mightiest prophets of nationalism. As a journalist, Pal worked for Bengal Public Opinion, The Tribune, and New India.

72. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The National Council of Education was set up in June, 1906 by Satish Chandra Mukherjee and other Indian nationalists. Its main purpose was to provide education on national lines and under national control.

Statement 1 is correct - The birth of the national schools during swadeshi movement culminated in the formation of the National Council of Education (NCE) in 1906.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The medium of education was recommended to be vernacular. The Council was started in the backdrop of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement when British good were being boycotted.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bengal Technical Institute was not started by National Council of Education but its sister organization-the Society for the Promotion of Technical Education (SPTE) on 25th July, 1906.

Important Tips

National Council of Education formed in 1906 was the result of contemporary controversies about education. In 1904, the universities act was passed. It reconstituted the Calcutta University's Senate and Syndicate by nominating more white members into them to enable the government to control its policies. The government decided to disaffiliate many private Indian Colleges, which had sprung up lately since they were regarded as hot beds of nationalist agitation. Both measures were studied attempts to denationalise education. The measures stirred the nationalist bhadraloks to move for alternative systems of education.

73. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

On August, 1917, The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement in the British House of Commons. It later came to be known as the August Declaration of 1917. The statement said: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Option a is incorrect: It was after Cripps Mission in 1942, when there was the objection made regarding absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power and absence of any real share in defence.

Option b is incorrect: The Morley-Minto reforms in 1909 provided separate electorates for Muslims. It was aimed at appeasing the Muslim section of population to check the popularity of Congress.

Option c is correct: The objections of the Indians to Montagu's statement were two-fold:

(i) No specific time frame was provided to form responsible government on the lines of self-rule.

(ii) **The British government alone would decide the nature and the timing of progress towards a responsible government.** The Indians were displeased that the British would decide good and bad for Indians.

Option d is incorrect: After Indian Councils Act 1892, congress and nationalists were dissatisfied with the reforms. They demanded majority of elected Indians in council and control over the budget in form of voting upon and amending the budget.

74. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Gandhi called for a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act. April 6, 1919 was fixed as the date to launch of satyagraha. He called the Rowlatt Act the "Black Act" and believed that not everyone should get punishment against the isolated political crimes.

This act enables the government to imprison any person without trial. Hence, suspending the right of Habeas Corpus.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi called for nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in March 1919. **It was his first attempt at leading an all-India mass satyagraha.** The forms of protest finally chosen to conduct a nationwide hartal or strike. It is to be followed by fasting and prayer, observing civil disobedience against specific laws, and pursuing arrest as well as imprisonment.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the limitations of Rowlatt satyagraha was, it confined mostly to cities and towns. Also, the movement did not raise same response from all parts of India. But different classes and communities responded to Gandhi's call inspite of limited organisational support.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Home rule league members had supported the Rowlatt Satyagraha. Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Sabha and persuaded younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists to join the movement. Initiatives taken by the members of the Home Rule League and the All-India Muslim League arouse awareness against the various actions of the British Government.

75. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 and 2 correct: The Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha Mitter in 1902. The samiti was supported by Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others. The Anushilan Samiti was formed and organized on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy. But, their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08. The immediate events triggering the members of the samiti were the unpopular educational reforms of Lord Curzon and the Partition of Bengal (1905).

Statement 3 is correct: In April 1906, **an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar** and conducted a few abortive 'actions'.

76. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Muzaffarpur killing is one of the most famous events in the history of Bengal. Both Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki became heroes among the masses of Bengal

Statement 1 is incorrect: The case is related to an attempt to kill Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur. In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. **Kingsford was not in the carriage.** Unfortunately, **two British ladies, instead, got killed.** Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.

The Delhi Conspiracy case, refers to an attempt made in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb.

Statement 2 is correct: The **whole Anushilan group was arrested** including **the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra.** The Ghosh brothers were charged with 'conspiracy' or 'waging war against the King' – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging.

Statement 3 is correct: In the trials of the Alipore Case, Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo. Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him.

77. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathisers and revolutionaries abroad. It was aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'.

Statement 1 is correct. The Zimmerman plan had full backing of German foreign office. Under the plan, the revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad, to send volunteers and arms to India, to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and **to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.**

Statement 2 is correct. The **Jugantar party raised funds through a series of dacoities which came to be known as taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities**, so as to work out the Indo-German conspiracy.

Statement 3 is correct: Bagha Jatin was one of the leaders to implement the plan. Jatin asked Rash Behari Bose to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrectio.

78. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Newspapers and journals made their appearance in the later part of the 18th century, and they provide very valuable information on almost all aspects of the Indian society, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries. Newspapers and journals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were published in English as well as in the different vernacular languages. Some of the Newspapers/ Journals and their founders are given below.

Pair 1 is correct. Sandhya (1906, Bengal) - Brahmabandhab Upadhyay is considered as the founder of Sandhya. Through, Sandhya he popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement. Mokhodacharan Samadhyay was the editor of Sandhya after the death of Brahmabandhab.

Pair 2 is correct. Yugantar (1906, Bengal) - The inner circle within Anushilan Samiti, namely, **Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta started the weekly Yugantar.**

Pair 3 is incorrect. Talvar (Berlin) - Virendranath Chattopadhyay was the editor of the weekly 'Talvar'. The weekly aimed to incite nationalist unrest and sought to sway the loyalty of the British soldiers.

Pair 4 is incorrect: Bombay Chronicle (1910, Bombay) - Bombay Chronicle was an **English-language newspaper,started in 1910 by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1845-1915).**

79. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 1907 Punjab unrests were a period of unrest in the British Indian province of Punjab, centered on the province's Colonization bill, which was implemented in 1906. In response to Colonization bill, **Ajit singh formed a secret society, known by the name Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan.**

The Colonization Bill provided the transfer of a person's property to the government after his death if he had no heirs. The government could sell the property to any public or private developer. This was utterly contrary to the social conditions in the region, and thus it was rejected by all parties. During this time, there were widespread protests, which culminated in Ajit Singh's deportation

80. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is Correct: Shyamji Krishna Varma was born in 1857 in modern-day Gujarat. He completed his education in India, before moving on to **teach Sanskrit at the Oxford University.**

Statement 2 is Correct: He became the **first President of Bombay Arya Samaj.** He was an admirer of Dayanand Saraswati, and he inspired Veer Savarkar who was a member of India House in London. He also served as the Diwan of a number of states in India.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: His revolutionary activities were based in Britain. In 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society 'India House' was established as a Centre for Indian students. A journal 'The Indian Sociologist' was also established by him in 1905.

81. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Statement 1 is correct: The war had a different impact on different section of the population. **The war brought fortunes for the industrialists. There was increase in foreign investment.** It created an economic crisis in Britain and for the war demand they had to depend on Indian industries. The Indian industrialist took the maximum advantage of the opportunities offered. They made fortunes and wanted to preserve it, even after the war came to an end. For this reason, they were prepared to organize themselves and support the organized nationalist movement.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: Among the poorer class of Indians, the war brought misery and impoverishment. **It also brought heavy taxation on the people.** War demands created a scarcity of agricultural products as well as other daily necessities of life. As a result, there was a phenomenal increase in their prices.

Statement 3 is Correct: After the end of the war, there was a resurgence of nationalist activity in India and in many other colonies in Asia and Africa. Thus, **the war helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various sections of the population,** although through different processes.

Important Tips

Some of the other impacts of first World War are as follows:

- Workers and Artisans faced unemployment and bore the brunt of high prices.
- Soldiers who returned from battlefields abroad gave an idea of their experience to the rural folk. They were also surprised to return to a country that was impoverished and had less liberty than before.
- Educated Urban Classes was facing unemployment as well as suffering from an acute awareness of racism in the attitude of the British.

82. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The First World War broke out in 1914 and to many Indian nationalists, it appeared that it was an opportunity to take advantage of Britain's difficulty. The challenge was thrown by two very different groups of nationalists, the Ghadar revolutionaries based in North America, and the Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Annie Besant in India.

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was elected the President, Lala Har Dayal the General Secretary and Pandit Kanshi Ram Maroli the Treasurer at the first meeting of the Party, which was also attended by others including Bhai Parmanand and Harnam Singh 'Tundilat'. Ghadar ideology was also strongly egalitarian and democratic in content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India.

Statement 2 is Correct: The paper Ghadar was launched on the first of November, 1913. The first issue was in Urdu language followed by the Gurmukhi version, a month later.

Statement 3 is Correct: The revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Ghadar ideology was strongly egalitarian and democratic in their content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India. The most important achievement of the Ghadarites was that despite the fact that the vast majority of their followers were recruited from amongst Punjabi Sikh immigrants, **they were strongly secular in their outlook.**

Important Tips

Pre-Ghadr revolutionary activity had been carried on by Ramdas Puri, G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached there in 1911. To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle. Finally in 1913, the Ghadr was established.

83. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Assertion(A) is correct: There was a **temporary respite in revolutionary activity after the First World War** because the **release of prisoners held under the Defense of India Rules** cooled down passions a bit. There was an atmosphere of **conciliation after Montagu's August 1917 statement** and the talk of constitutional reforms and the **coming of Gandhi on the scene** with the programme of nonviolent non-cooperation promised new hope.

Reason (R) is correct: In Lucknow session of INC (1916) Muslim League and the Congress came together and presented common demands to the government. **But this is not the correct reason for Assertion (A).**

84. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism

The nationalist response to British participation in the First World War was as follows

Statement 1 is Correct: The Moderates supported the empire in the war as a matter of duty.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: The Extremists, including Tilak supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government;

Statement 3 is Incorrect: Gandhi and most nationalists **extended cooperation to the war effort** and a huge number of Indian troops sacrificed their lives on the war front. When war was declared in August, Gandhi was in England, where he immediately began organizing a medical corps similar to the force he had led in the Boer War.

Statement 4 is Correct: The Indian revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country. The revolutionary activity was carried out through the Ghadr Party in North America, Berlin Committee in Europe and **some scattered mutinies by Indian soldiers, such as the one in Singapore**

85. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked, South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma". It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha, first promoted harmony between religions, and first alerted upper-caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

Statement 1 is correct: On Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji travelled through British India for a year to get to know the country and its people. His first public appearance was at the opening of his Hindu University (BHU) in Banaras in February 1916. When it was his turn, Gandhiji accused India's elite of not caring about the working poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was "certainly a most gorgeous show". But he worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" present and "millions of the poor" Indians who were absent.

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that "there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India". "There can be no spirit of self-government about us," he went on, "if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labor. **Our salvation can only come through the farmer.** Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it."

Statement 3 is correct: Gandhiji's speech in Banaras in February 1916 was, in a sense, a statement of fact. So Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, spawned by lawyers, doctors, and landlords. But on another level, it was also a declaration of intent – **the first official announcement of**

Gandhi's own desire to make Indian nationalism more representative of the Indian people as a whole.

Important Tips

The India that Mahatma Gandhi came back to in 1915 was rather different from the one that he had left in 1893. Although still a colony of the British, it was far more active in a political sense. The Indian National Congress now had branches in almost all major cities and towns. The Swadeshi movement of 1905-07 it had greatly broadened its appeal among the middle classes. That movement had thrown up some towering leaders – among them Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal, and Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab. The three were known as "Lal, Bal, and Pal", the alliteration conveying the all-India character of their struggle since their native provinces were very distant from one another. Where these leaders advocated militant opposition to colonial rule, there was a group of "Moderates" who preferred a more gradual and persuasive approach.

86. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Pair 1 is correct: Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was against the forced practice of growing indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (**called tinkathia system**). Towards the end of the nineteenth century the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits. Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

Pair 2 is correct: The farmers of the Kheda district in Gujarat were in distress because of the failure of crops. **The government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection.** As part of the experiment, Mahatma Gandhi advised the peasants to withhold payment of revenue till their demand for its remission was met. The struggle was withdrawn when it was learned that the government had issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became a follower of Gandhiji during the Kheda movement.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Gandhiji's second struggle was at Ahmedabad in 1918 when he had to intervene in a dispute between the workers and the mill owners **over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.** The mill owners wanted to withdraw the bonus. The workers were demanding a rise of 50 per cent in their wages so that they could manage in the times of wartime inflation. He advised the workers to go on strike and demand a 35 percent increase in wages. He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. This put pressure on the mill owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers 35 percent in wages.

87. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labor. He saw the charkha as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

Statement 1 is correct: The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labor and manual labor. on the economic front, he emphasizes that Indians had to learn to become self-reliant – hence he stresses on the significance of wearing khadi rather than mill-made cloth imported from overseas.

Statement 2 is correct: It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers, and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their "Mahatma". They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders, he did not stand apart from the common folk but empathized and even identified with them. This identification was strikingly reflected in his dress: while other nationalist leaders dressed formally, wearing a Western suit or an Indian bandh gala, Gandhiji went among the people in a simple dhoti or loincloth.

88. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 from South Africa. The Indian struggle against imperialism took a decisive turn towards a broad-based popular struggle with the emergence of Gandhi on the Indian political scene. In South Africa Gandhi witnessed the white racism and the humiliation and contempt to which Asians, who had gone to South Africa as laborers, were subjected. He decided to organize the Indian workers to enable them to fight for their rights.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In initial phase (1894-1906) of Gandhi's struggle in South Africa, he relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain. It was in hope that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects. **The second phase, which began in 1906, was characterized by the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha.**

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi discovered that the masses have an enormous capacity to participate in and sacrifice for a cause that moves them. **Under his leadership, he was able to bring together Indians of various religions and classes, as well as men and women.**

He also realized that leaders must sometimes make decisions that are unpopular with their ardent supporters. He was able to develop his own leadership and political style, as well as new techniques of struggle on a small scale, unhindered by the opposition of competing political currents.

Statement 3 is correct: Gandhi through his experience of organizing protests in South Africa learned that the **masses had an immense capacity to participate in and sacrifice**

for a cause that moved them. Thus, Gandhi's faith in the capacity of the masses to fight was established through his experience in South Africa. He was able to evolve his own style of leadership and politics and techniques of the struggle for mass based from the moderate based struggle of petition and prayers to Gandhian methods of noncooperation, civil disobedience, and persuading by attacking the conscience of the oppressor.

89. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre or the Amritsar massacre of 13th April 1919 accounts for the gruesome execution of hundreds of innocent people on the orders of the Brigadier R.E.H. Dyer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jallianwala Bagh became a key point in the history of India's struggle for independence and it is now an important monument in the country. The Bengali poet and Nobel laureate **Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood** that he had received in 1915. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6th April 1919. In Punjab, on 9th April 1919, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation. This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on 10th April to show their solidarity with their leaders. **Thus, these 2 leaders were arrested before the Jallianwala bagh incident.**

Statement 3 is correct: On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival. Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue.

90. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The **Sedition Committee Report** was prepared in **1919** by a committee presided over by **Justice Rowlatt** to inquire into the revolutionary activities in India. The committee recommended the stringent control of the press, the summary trial of political offenders by judges without trial, and the internment of persons suspected of subversive aims. The official majority passed the Bills into law in spite of the opposition of the people.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. **All the elected Indian members**—who included **Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: For the first-time sedition was widely used by the British to deal with **increasing Wahabi activities in India (and not after the recommendation of Sedition committee)** as they posed a challenge to the British Colonial Government. The British also introduced the term "sedition" in the Indian Penal Code, 1870, to treat any speech that attempted to excite disaffection towards the government. **The Wahabi movement was led by Syed Ahmed Barelvi.** The movement was active **since 1830s**, but in the wake of **1857 revolt, it turned into an armed resistance, a Jihad against the British**. Subsequently, the British treated Wahabis as traitors and rebels, and carried out extensive military operations against them. The movement was **fully suppressed after 1870.**

91. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Swadeshi Movement which formally started from Town Hall Calcutta on 7 August 1905 to curb foreign goods by relying on domestic production was developed along two lines – of reviving traditional crafts that had been destroyed by competition from British goods and of building indigenous industrial enterprise on modern western lines.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Swadeshi movement** was more strongly associated with an Extremist criticism of the modern education system because it neglected vernacular languages and 'indigenous values' in education. Hence movement build up a **parallel and independent system of 'national education', which used vernacular languages,** instead of English, as the medium of communication. Also, in the year 1906 Indian nationalists in Bengal set up the **National Council for Education** to promote science and technology as part of a swadeshi movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect. One of the major limitations of the Swadeshi movement was the **failure of the mass agitation to turn into a full-fledged mass movement.** It left the masses without the right direction and leadership. Hence **due to the superficial relationship between the elite leadership and the masses,** the Swadeshi movement could not transcend its elite character.

Statement 3 is correct. The Swadeshi Movement which never proved to be successful movement diverted the young nationalists to revolutionary terrorism. It was individual acts of heroism that undertook the Swadeshi dacoits to raise funds for their agitation. The physical and moral training of these young elites was done by the **'secret societies' or' Swadeshi samitis'** that were formed in 1902 and ran in forms of akharas and gymnasia. The Militant nationalists often dominated the working of these secret societies or Swadeshi samitis, like those of Dacca and Midnapur. Important leaders who translated this militant theory into action (include **Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Upendranath Banerji, and Hemchandra Kanungo**). Hence these **secret societies that acted as a major part of the Swadeshi movement** survived beyond its humble roots in the Swadeshi movement and continued as a distinct form of nationalist agitation till the 1930s.

Statement 4 is correct. The Swadeshi movement which started from Bengal with its strongest influence there and other parts of the country. It was known as the **Vandemataram Movement in deltaic regions of Andhra.**

92. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Correct chronological order for above events is 2-1-3-4.

Statement 2. August Declaration of 20th August 1917- Montagu presented the historic **Montagu Declaration (August Declaration)** in the British Parliament. This declaration proposed the increased participation of Indians in the administration and the development of self-governing institutions in India. He, along with the Governor-General of India **Lord Chelmsford,** brought out a detailed report titled Constitutional Reforms in India, also called the **Montagu-Chelmsford Report.** This report was published on 8th July 1918. This report became the **basis for the Government of India Act 1919**

Statement 1. Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 allowed political **activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial.** It allowed arrest of Indians without a warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. The law of habeas corpus, the basis of civil liberty, was sought to be suspended

Statement 3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the **Amritsar massacre,** took place on **13 April 1919.** A large peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, **to protest against the Rowlatt Act and arrest of pro-independence activists Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.** In response to the public gathering, the temporary **Brigadier general, R. E. H. Dyer,** surrounded the protesters with his regiment. He ordered them to shoot at the crowd.

Statement 4. Launching of the Non-Cooperation movement: On, August 31, 1920, the Khilafat Committee started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched. In 1920 at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established.

93. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Home Rule Leagues and the associated activities had some positive effects and contributed to the fresh direction that the freedom struggle was to take in the coming years. The Home Rule Movement **marked a transition between the deliberative and rather inactive nature** of the Congress till then and the Gandhian phase that was to come with its mass involvement in the struggle for freedom.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The home Rule League started in April 1916. The August 1917 declaration of **Montagu and the Montford reforms** were influenced by the Home Rule agitation. Whereas, Morley Minto reforms took place in 1909; much prior to Home rule league movement.

Statement 2 is correct: The Home Rule Leagues created **organizational links between town and country** which were to prove invaluable in later years. And further, by popularizing the idea of Home Rule or self-government, and making it a commonplace thing, it generated a widespread pro-nationalist atmosphere in the country.

Statement 3 is correct: The Home Rule League movement prepared the **masses for politics of the Gandhian style.** The aim of the home rule or self-government was to be achieved by promoting political education and discussion through public meetings, organizing libraries, holding conferences, etc. Thus, the method adopted resembles with Gandhian style which became popular in later era.

94. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Home Rule League movement started in April, 1916 with the aim of home rule or self-government. Lokmanya Tilak and Annie Besant were the two prominent leaders of the movement. The Home Rule agitation proved to be short-lived. By 1919, it had petered out. The reasons for the decline were as follows:

Option 1 is correct: The **Moderates who had joined the movement** after Annie Besant's arrest **were pacified by talk** of Montagu's **reforms** and Besant's release. on the other hand, Extremists want to launch **passive resistance against British. This kept the Moderates away** from activities of league from September 1918 onwards. The announcement of Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, further divided the nationalist ranks. Thus, **difference of opinion is clearly seen between extremists and moderates** here.

Option 2 is correct: Also, the **absence of effective leadership in the later period** proved detrimental for the functioning of the leagues. **Tilak had to go abroad** (September 1918) in connection with a libel case against Valentine Chirol whose book, Indian Unrest, had featured Tilak as responsible for the agitational politics that had developed in India. With **Besant unable to give a positive lead and Tilak away in England, the movement was left leaderless.**

Option 3 is incorrect: Appointment of the **Simon commission is much later development.** It was appointed in November **1927** by the British Conservative government under Stanley Baldwin to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919. Thus, the report of the Simon Commission had **no impact on the Home Rule League** Movement.

95. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Jugantar Party was the leading revolutionary group in colonial Bengal. An inner circle within the Calcutta Anushilan samiti under Barindrakumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta with the advice of Aurobindo Ghosh started the weekly Jugantar (New Era) in April 1906. The group is named after the Jugantar, the mouthpiece of the advocates of revolutionary nationalism.

Statement 1 is correct. Jatindranath Mukherjee also known as **Bagha Jatin** came in contact with Aurobindo Ghosh, who openly supported the achievement of Swaraj through violent means. Aurobindo Ghosh made Jatin the leader of a secret society known as Jugantar whose main objective was to recruit young revolutionaries and trained them for conducting raids, robbery, etc.

Statement 2 is correct. The Jugantar Party was linked up with the Bolshevik revolutionary Manabendra Nath Roy alias Narendra Nath Bhattacharya, in Berlin. **He took prominent part in the German plot organised by the Jugantar Party during the war.** After the World War 1, the Soviet Government supplied him funds for the purpose of instigating revolution in India. Unfortunately for the revolutionaries, the German plot was leaked out by a traitor. Police came to know that Bagha Jatin was in Balasore waiting for the delivery of German arms. Jatin and his associates were located by the police. Jatin Mukherjee was shot and died a hero's death in Balasore on the Orissa coast in September 1915.

96. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect - In the Second World War, Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists. He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism. He believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France and Poland, but he also believed that Britain and France were imperialist powers, and that "the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I". **He, therefore, advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.** However, at the same time, no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.

Option b is correct - In the spring of 1917 Germany had inflicted crushing defeats on both the British and French troops in France. Russia's war effort had broken down and the Revolution was threatening its Government. Though America had entered the war, no American troops had yet reached the battle front. The Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford, invited various Indian leaders to attend a War conference. Gandhi was also invited. He accepted the invitation and went to Delhi. The Viceroy was very keen that Gandhi should support the resolution on recruiting. **Gandhi had supported the government's resolution on recruiting soldiers from India.**

Option c is incorrect - The **revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.**

Option d is incorrect - Gandhi stuck to the belief he held at that time that 'absolutely unconditional and whole-hearted co-operation with the government on the part of educated India will bring us within sight of our goal of Swaraj as nothing else will'. He launched the Non-Cooperation Movement after the first world war and not during the war.

97. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The home rule movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but in a more effective way. Gandhiji was made the president of the Home Rule League. Conditions laid by Gandhiji for being the president were as follows:

1. He would engage the league, if he can carry the members with him, in activities such as the promotion of Swadeshi, Hindu-Moslem unity, with special reference to Khilafat,
2. Acceptance of Hindustani as the national "lingua franca" and linguistic redistribution of provinces. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
3. He proposes to treat the Home Rule League as a non-party organisation and considers the Congress of which the League is an auxiliary as a national organisation providing a platform for all parties. **(Statement 2 is correct)**
4. While he will not expect the League to follow him in civil disobedience methods, he expects the principles of uncompromising truth and honesty in political life accepted and acted upon by the All-India Home Rule League. **(Statement 3 is incorrect)**

Statement 4 is incorrect – Gandhiji launched the campaign against untouchability in 1933 first from jail and then outside the jail. While in jail, he set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly ***Harijan*** in January 1933. After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won. It was not in the picture during the times of Home Rule League. Hence, that couldn't be the condition for getting the presidentship of league.

98. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was already a well-known political activist when he had returned to India, after starting two settlements for Indians in South Africa, and launching a successful satyagraha against unfair laws and taxes on the Indian community there.

In India, however, Gandhi was **advised by his mentor Gopalkrishna Gokhale** to tour India for a year before embarking upon any political work. Gokhale's instructions suited Gandhi well, as he realised that there was much about the country that he had not seen, or knew about. **In South** Africa, differences of religion, caste and language were often elided over, as the community of Indians stood as one against the imperial powers. **In India,** however, **the differences were wide and various,** and Gandhi **needed time to understand** them.

He started his travel, attending meetings, and talking about indentured labour, an issue that he had fought against in South Africa.

99. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but in a more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad which took the form of the romantic Ghadar adventure. Two Indian Home

Rule Leagues were organised on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues, and they represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were the pioneers of this new trend. By early 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand self-government for India after the war on the lines of white colonies. Later they set up their leagues for this purpose. Tilak and Besant set up their separate leagues to avoid any friction.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tilak set up his **Home Rule League in April 1916. Annie Besant** set up her league in **September 1916 in Madras**. So, Tilak's league was set up earlier than Annie Besant's league.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tilak's Home Rule League was restricted to Karnataka, Central Provinces, Berar and Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city). Thus, it was **not restricted to Maharashtra only.** Its demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular. Annie Besant's league covered the rest of India (including Bombay city).

Statement 3 is correct: Tilak's League had six branches while Annie Besant's league had 200 branches. Annie Besant's league was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's League. It had George Arundale as the organising secretary. B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar were also associated with it.

100. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

About Ram Prasad Bismil:

1) Ram Prasad Bismil got his name etched as a prominent freedom fighter with his participation in the Mainpuri conspiracy of 1918. Bismil along with Genda Lal Dixit organised youth from Etahwah, Mainpuri, Agra and Shahjahanpur districts to strengthen their organisations, 'Matrivedi' and 'Shivaji Samiti'. He published a pamphlet titled 'Deshwasiyon ke Naam' and distributed it along with his poem 'Mainpuri ki Pratigya' on January 28, 1918. To collect funds for the parties, they looted government coffers.
2) His ideals of freedom struggle stood in stark contrast to that of Mahatma Gandhi and he would reportedly say "independence would not be achieved by means of non-violence". After conflicting views and growing resentment with the Congress party, he formed the Hindustan Republic Association which soon had leaders like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.
3) On August 9, 1925, Ram Prasad Bismil along with companions Ashfaqulla Khan and others executed the plan of looting the train at Kakori near Lucknow. Within a month of the attack, the angered colonial authorities arrested more than a dozen HRA members. After the trial in the so-called Kakori conspiracy, he was sentenced to be hanged.

101. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League could be considered an important event in the course of the nationalistic struggle for freedom.

The joint demands were—

1. Government should declare that it would confer self-government on Indians at an early date. Hence statement 2 is correct.
2. The representative assemblies at the central as well as provincial level should be further expanded with an elected majority and more powers given to them. Hence statement 1 is correct
3. The term of the legislative council should be five years.
4. The salaries of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British treasury and not drawn from Indian funds.
5. Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governors' executive councils should be Indians. Hence statement 3 is correct

102. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: On 4th June 1903, **Mahatma Gandhi started his newspaper 'Indian Opinion' in South Africa** to fight against racial discrimination and demand civil rights for Indians in that country.

Statement 2 is correct: Phoenix farm was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 on the north-western edge of Durban, South Africa to experiment with Satyagraha, Sarvodaya and Ahimsa (non-violence). It was here Gandhiji first used 3 principles to champion the cause of mine and sugarcane workers, liberation of women and fight against alcohol. The Phoenix Settlement was set up to put into practice the values which he followed and preached for the rest of his life – self-help, dignity of labour and simplicity.

Statement 3 is correct: Two Boer wars were fought between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics, during the 1880 to 1902 period. **Gandhi extended his support to British Empire during Second Boer war 1899.** Gandhi wished to support the British in a hope that they would take steps to improve the conditions of Indians after the war. For his contributions during war, Gandhi was bestowed with a title of 'kaiser-i-Hind' by British.

103. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Anarchical and Revolutionary crimes Act but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, (February 1919), legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. **The act allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted imprisonment of suspects without trial.** Their objective was to replace the repressive provisions of the wartime Defence of India Act (1915) by a permanent law.

104. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The 13 April 1919 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (aka Amritsar Massacre) was an infamous episode of brutality which saw General Dyer order his troops to open fire on an unarmed crowd of men, women, and children trapped in an abandoned walled garden.

Statement 1 is correct: To protest against this brutal action of the British troops, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest and **Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind**, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.

Statement 2 is incorrect: on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission. **It was not an all-white committee since there were three Indians** among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad- Vice Chancellor of Bombay University, and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan- lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan-a lawyer from Gwalior State.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bhagat Singh was just 11 at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Bhagat Singh's Bharat Naujawan Sabha was established in 1926.

105. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The disputes within the Congress over the strategy of struggle forced some of the moderates to form a different front known as Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919. **This was founded by Surendranath Banerjea along with Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Shastri and M. R. Jayakar.**

However, this front played a minor role in the national politics henceforward. Their goals and methods were inspired from the British liberalism. They aimed towards parliamentary democracy, both as an institutional structure and as a system of value which will help achieve national welfare through peaceful negotiations. The party members regularly participated in the elections to legislative assembly and councils at the town, provincial and central levels.

106. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Lucknow session between could be considered an important event in the course of the nationalistic struggle for freedom.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the major outcomes of the Lucknow session 1916 was the Lucknow pact between Congress and the Muslim league. Under this Pact, while the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates. The Muslims were also granted a fixed proportion of seats in the legislatures at all-India and provincial levels.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Annie Beasant was elected as first women president of the congress in 1917 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (not in Lucknow session). The president of the 1916 Lucknow session was Ambica Charan Mazumdar..

Statement 3 is incorrect: Jan-Gan-Man was recited for the time in the 1911 session of the Indian National Congress that was held in Calcutta.

107. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1, 2, and 3 are correct: Emboldened by Dadabhai Naoroji's declaration at the Calcutta session (1906) that self-government or swaraj was to be the goal of the Congress, the Extremists gave a call for passive resistance in addition to swadeshi and boycott which would include a boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The militant nationalists put forward several fresh ideas at the theoretical, propaganda, and programme levels including Boycott of Foreign Goods, Public Meetings and Processions Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis', Imaginative use of Traditional Popular Festivals and Melas, Programme of Swadeshi or National Education, Swadeshi or Indigenous Enterprises. **However, there was no program of non-payment of taxes to the government as a part of Extremists' Program of Swadeshi Movement.**

108. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Sachin Nath Sanyal, a hardcore nationalist and freedom fighter, **was one of the founders of a revolutionary organization, Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), which later in 1928 became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).** The top priority of HSRA was to use arms, force, and other stringent measures to resist British rule in India.

Statement 2 is correct. Sanyal was the pivotal force in awakening revolutionary ideas during the British Raj in India, and it all began in 1913. During this period, **he established a branch of an organization called the Anushilan Samiti in Patna.** This outfit supported violent measures against British rule in India and was a conglomeration of local youths from akharas (gyms).

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sanyal was believed to be the highest-ranking leader of India's revolutionary movement, after the departure of Bose to Japan. He was also a part of the Ghadar party conspiracy, where the plan was to smuggle in large scale arms and ammunitions to India to initiate an anti-British uprising across the nation. Sanyal was arrested and a life sentence was handed down to him for his involvement in the conspiracy. **During his imprisonment at Cellular jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Island (NOT in Bengal), he penned his book," Bandi Jeevan" in 1922.**

Statement 4 is correct. An interesting narrative is the infamous argument between Sanyal and Gandhi ji, published in 'Young India'. The discussion related to issue of violence and Nonviolence. It is said that while on one hand, Sanyal vehemently opposed Gandhi's gradual approach, Gandhi on other hand, countered him by reiterating that non-violence was the only sensible way forward.

109. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar along with his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar organized Mitra Mela, a secret society, in 1899. This society influenced the members to fight for "absolute political independence" of India. It merged with Abhinav Bharat in 1904.

Statement 2 is correct. The Abhinav Bharat society was founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in Nasik in 1904. The organization's name is derived from Giuseppe Mazzini's political movement, "Young Italy".

Statement 3 is incorrect. Neither Vinayak Damodar Savarkar nor did Ganesh Damodar Savarkar assassinated Curzon Wyllie, who was the India office bureaucrat residing in London. It was Madan Lal Dhingra who assassinated the India office bureaucrat, Curzon Wyllie, in London.

110. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Sardar Ajit Singh was the uncle of Bhagat Singh (also an inspiration to him) and was an early protester in Punjab region (not Bengal), who challenged British rule and openly criticized the Indian colonial government and the anti-farmers Laws. He was active in urging non-payment of revenue and water rates among Chenab colonists.

Statement 2 is correct. Ajit Singh founded the Bharat Mata Society, which was centered around Lahore aiming to mobilize the unrest (people's anger over the Farm Laws) into a revolt against the British Government. Many young revolutionaries like Sufi Amba Prasad, Lal Chanda Falak, Kishan Singh and Lala Ram Sarandas were among the members of Bharat Mata Society. Sardar Ajit Singh also published a journal by the name Bharat Mata, later it was compiled in a book with the same name 'Bharat Mata'

Statement 3 is correct: In 1907, Ajit Singh was arrested and deported to Myanmar's Mandalay jail for leading an agitation for peasant rights, popularly known as 'Pagri Sambhal Jatta', which planned to commemorate the 50th anniversary of 1857, the first war of Independence. Singh, alongside Congress leaders, mobilized peasants against two new colonial laws, the Colonization Act and the Doab Bari Act. These laws, instead of providing ownership of land, reduced the status of the peasants to sharecroppers.

111. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Alipore Conspiracy case- It is also known as Manicktolla bomb Conspiracy or Muraripukur Conspiracy case. The Ghosh brothers (Aurobindo and Barindra) were charged with conspiracy or waging war against the king, equivalent to high treason and punishable with death by hanging. Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo. Aurobindo was acquitted of all the charges whereas Barindra Ghosh was given death penalty which was later commuted to life imprisonment. S.A. Dange was not related to this case and **hence pair 1 is incorrect.**

Pair 2 is correct: Nasik Conspiracy case- After the merger of the Mitra-Mela with Abhinav Bharat in 1904, Nasik, Poona and Bombay emerged as centers of bomb manufacturing. In 1909, A.M.T. Jackson, the collector of Nasik was killed by Anant Laxman Kanhere, a member of Abhinav Bharat. This killing is known as the Nasik Conspiracy case.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Meerut Conspiracy case- This case of 1929, was a court case initiated in British India in March 1929 and got finalized in 1933. Several communists including three English men were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike. After this case the growth of communist party in India got slowed down. The main charges were framed on S. A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed along with 3 English men by the name Philip Spratt, Lester Hutchinason and Benjamin Francis Bradley. Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki are not related to the Meerut Conspiracy Case, **hence pair 3 is incorrect.**

Pair 4 is correct: Lahore Conspiracy Case- To take the revenge of Lala Lajpat Rai's death during protest against Simon Commission, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and his associates plotted the assassination of James A. Scott, the Superintendent of Police. However, the revolutionaries mistakenly killed J. P. Saunders. This incident is famously known as the Lahore Conspiracy case of 1929.

112. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The 1st phase of revolutionary activities formed as a fallout of the Swadeshi and boycott movement. After the decline of the movement the patriotic energies of younger nationalists looked for new expression but were disillusioned to find new form of struggle.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's uncle) organised the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata. Lala Lajpat Rai brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost).

Statement 2 is correct: After 1907, Ajit Singh and a few other associates Sufi Ambaprasad, Lalchand, Bhai Parmanand, Lala Hardayal developed into **full-scale revolutionary terrorists**. So revolutionary activities in Punjab did not die down. Infact **Extremism died down quickly** after the Government struck in May 1907 with a ban on political meetings and the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.

Statement 3 is correct: The Punjab extremism was fuelled by issues such as frequent famines coupled with **rise in land revenue** and **irrigation tax, practice of 'begar' by zamindars** and by the events in Bengal.

113. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Ashwini Kumar Dutt was a schoolteacher who set up Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to propagate the Swadeshi Movement and led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their protests. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilization. He was attracted to the Swadeshi movement due to the partition of Bengal. He was also educationist, philanthropist, and also a social reformer. When the moderates and the extremists parted ways in the Surat session, he attempted a reconciliation between the two groups. In 1908, the government of the newly formed Eastern Bengal and Assam banned the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti and deported him to the United Provinces where he was interred at the Lucknow jail. After his release in 1910, he concentrated on sustaining the Brojomohun School and Brojomohun College.

114. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

As the counter of the early nationalists, militant nationalism spread rapidly across several parts of the county.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1906, after a year of partition of Bengal, Bipin Chandra pal started the nationalist daily paper-Bande Mataram (Bande Mataram's Paris publication was started by Madam Bhikaji Cama).

Statement 2 is correct: Servants of the People Society was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1921 at Lahore, which was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The object of the Society is to enlist and train national missionaries for the service of the motherland. It is their duty to work for the educational, cultural, social, economic and political advancement of the country under the supervision of the Society.

115. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Anushilan Samiti was one of the secret revolutionary organisations. The purpose of the Samiti was to propound revolutionary violence as a means to end British colonialism in India. It was established in the year **1902 by Promotha Mitter**. The Samiti had two prominent and somewhat independent arms in the East and West Bengal identified as the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti centred in modern day Bangladesh and the Jugantar group, situated in erstwhile Calcutta. The members of Anushilan Samiti were **primarily school and college students** who belonged to the Hindu Bhadralok or the upper class Bengali households

Statement 2 is incorrect: Kal in Maharashtra and Sandhya in Bengal **were the newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism after 1905.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: In 1908, Barrah dacoity was organised by **Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das** to raise funds for revolutionary activities.

116. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. For **Tilak**, Swaraj meant some sort of **self – Government,** while for **Aurobindo** it meant **complete independence** from foreign rule.

Statement 2 is correct. According to Tilak Swaraj or self-government is essential for exercise of swadharma. Without swaraj there could be no social reform, no industrial progress, no useful education, no fulfillment of national life.

Statement 3 correct. According to **Aurobindo Ghosh** Swaraj is the fulfillment of ancient life of India under modern conditions, the return of satyuga of National greatness, self-liberation of the people for final **fulfillment of vedantic ideas in** politics, that is the true Swaraj for India.

117. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Ghadar Party was established by the Punjabi Sikhs of the United States and Canada in June 1913. The main aim of the party was to free India from the British Rule.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper 'The Ghadr' with its headquarters at San Francisco. These revolutionaries included mainly **ex-soldiers and peasants** who had **migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada** in search of better employment opportunities.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ghadar party's ideology was **secular in its strong sense**. According to Sohan Singh Bhakna, "We were not Sikhs or Punjabis. Our religion was patriotism"

Statement 3 is incorrect: Ghadr movement published a weekly paper, Ghadar, in **Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and in other languages of India.**

118. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the First World War, Berlin became an organisational hub for Indian nationalist and revolutionary activities.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Lala Hardayal and others under Zimmerman Plan**. This organisation was established with the aim to promote the cause of Indian Independence. In the beginning the organisation was called the Berlin-Indian Committee. Later, this Berlin-Indian Committee played an instrumental part in the Hindu-German Conspiracy.

Statement 2 is correct: Revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India. It mainly aimed to **incite rebellion** among Indian troops there & to **organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.**

Statement 3 is correct: The committee is also known to have spread missions to Istanbul, Persia, Baghdad, and Kabul to work among Indian troops and Indian prisoners of war and to incite rebellion among Indian troops there & to organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country. One mission under **Raja Mahendra Pratap singh**, Barkatullah and Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to **organise a Provisional Government of India**.

119. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The revolutionaries considered creating a violent mass revolution throughout the country but did not find it practical. Therefore, they **opted to follow the footsteps of Russian nihilists or the Irish Nationalists.** This methodology **involved individual heroic action**, such as organizing assassinations of unpopular officials and of traitors and informers among the revolutionaries themselves.

Statement 2 is correct. During the First World War, The **Jugantar Party** arranged to import German arms and ammunitions through sympathizers and revolutionaries abroad which is known as the **"German Plot or The Zimmerman Plan"**. The Jugantar party raised funds through a series of dacoities which came to be known as taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities, so as to work out the plan.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Shyamji Krishnavarma started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule society- "India House" as a center for Indian students, a scholarship scheme **to bring radical youth from India**, and a journal "The Indian Sociologist". Revolutionaries such as **Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of India House.**

120. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was a proponent of rationalism, equality, and humanism, and believed that education and the press could play a critical role in spreading these ideas. Tilak and Agarkar decided to dedicate their lives to nation building. One way to do this was through education and raising public awareness through the press. **The Deccan Education Society in 1884 and Fergusson College in 1885** was established by these stalwarts of India's freedom struggle.

Statement 1 is correct: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar started **two newspapers Kesari in Marathi and Maratha in English in 1881. Agarkar became the editor of Kesari and Tilak that of Maratha.** Due to differences between Agarkar and Lokmanya Tilak, Agarkar resigned from the editorship of Kesari. Therefore, from then he started his own **newspaper Sudharak. Agarkar's Sudharak, like Tilak's Kesari, was available in Marathi**, a language understood by the masses.

Statement 2 is correct: Tilak believed that Indian **society can best be reformed by Indians themselves** and objected to any British interference in reforming Hindu society. **Agarkar was impressed by the democratic tradition of the West and had no hesitation in taking help from the British administration in introducing reforms in India.** Tilak believed that the answers to what ailed us could be found in the evolution of our own traditions. Tilak repeatedly stated that he is not against social reforms per se, but it should not be a top priority of the Indian struggle. Agarkar had no compunctions about borrowing from principles of modernity in the West, if this would help spawn a more progressive Indian society.

Important Tips

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was an ardent devotee of John Stuart Mill. He was inspired from the **Age of Enlightenment in Europe** and the writings of Mill, Spencer, Voltaire and Rousseau which made him a proponent of scientific rationalism. His social reform agenda included women liberation, opposition to superstitious rituals, removal of caste discrimination, spread of scientific temperament and promotion of education for both men and women.

121. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

A radical trend of a militant nationalist approach to political activity in India started emerging in the 1890s, and it took a concrete shape by 1905.

Statement 1 is correct: By the dawn of the 20th century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work. These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Dutta, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. The **new leadership could provide a proper channelization of the immense potential for political struggle which the masses possessed and, as the militant nationalists thought, were ready to give expression to. This** energy of the masses got a release during the movement against the partition of Bengal, which acquired the form of the swadeshi agitation.

Statement 2 is correct: The **defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (1896), the Boer wars (1899- 1902) where the British faced reverses, and Japan's victory over Russia (1905) demolished myths of European invincibility.** Also, the nationalists were inspired by the nationalist movements worldwide—in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and China. The Indians realised that a united people willing to make sacrifices could take on the mightiest of empires.

Statement 3 and 4 are correct: The **Indian Universities Act of 1904 ensured greater government control of British government over Indian universities,** which it described as factories producing political revolutionaries. While, on the one hand, the spread of education led to an increased awareness among the masses, **on the other hand, the rise in unemployment and underemployment among the educated drew attention to poverty and the underdeveloped state of the country's economy under colonial rule. This added to the already simmering discontent among the more radical nationalists.**

122. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In South Africa, Gandhi fought against the racial discrimination and colonialism. As part of his struggle, he took various initiatives like founding the Natal Indian Congress and launching the newspaper Indian Opinion.

Statement 1 is correct. The Tolstoy Farm was founded by Gandhi in 1910. Besides being an experiment in education, it was used for providing residence to families of the satyagrahis and to provide them livelihoods.

Statement 2 is correct. Gandhi formed the Passive Resistance Association in 1906. This was created as part of his efforts to **organize the Indian community in South Africa to protest against Certificates of Registration.**

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhi established the **Phoenix Farm in 1904 in Natal** based on his ideals of self-sufficiency, simple living, and communal harmony. The farm was not only a place where Gandhi and his followers could live in accordance with his principles but it was also a center for his work on social reforms, including the training of followers in Satyagraha.

123. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After his arrival in India, Gandhi was involved in three struggles—in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi was to spend much of his time in Champaran, seeking to obtain for the peasants security of tenure as well as the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

In 1918, Gandhiji was involved in two campaigns in his home state of Gujarat. First, he intervened in a labour dispute in Ahmedabad, demanding better working conditions for the textile mill workers. Then he joined peasants in Kheda in asking the state for the remission of taxes following the failure of harvest.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first civil disobedience movement of Gandhi in India. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India. **The farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo against their will.** It was launched **against the Tinkathia system of indigo cultivation in Champaran.**

The cultivators of Champaran were forced into growing indigo by British planters/estate owners. The Champaran tenant was forced to plant three out of every twenty parts of his land with indigo for his landlord. This system was called Tinkathia. Gandhi thus launched the Champaran Satyagraha to obtain for the peasants security of tenure as well as the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 was a hunger strike initiated by Gandhi in support of the Ahmedabad mill workers. The workers were demanding better wages. The mill workers were getting plague bonuses on top of their basic wages due to the ongoing epidemic. The workers agitated when the bonus was stopped by mill owners. Gandhiji then intervened in a dispute between the workers and the mill owners over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

Pair 3 is incorrect. The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 was organised **to protest against the oppressive tax imposed on peasants despite them having suffered huge losses due to crop failure.**

The farmers of the Kheda district in Gujarat were in distress because of the failure of crops. The population of Kheda was subject to a series of famines and epidemics, debilitating the well-being of its people. The poorer peasants living in the villages were the hardest hit. A bad harvest in 1917–18, coinciding with the price surge of essentials, was the immediate backdrop to the agitation. The **peasants had demanded remission of revenue for the year to reduce their sufferings**, but the colonial government paid no heed to their concerns.

As part of the experiment, Mahatma Gandhi advised the peasants to withhold payment of revenue till their demand for its remission was met.

Important Tips

Champaran Satyagraha:

1. Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, to look into the problems of the farmers in the context of indigo planters of Champaran. Gandhi, then joined by Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar- ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani reached Champaran to probe into the matter.
2. Gandhi's activities in Champaran forced the British Indian Government to form a formal inquiry committee to look into the matter. The Champaran Inquiry Committee submitted its final report and the Government accepted almost all its recommendations. The principal recommendation accepted was complete abolition of the Tinkathia system.
3. Thus, the compromise reached at the end of the satyagraha came in the form of the Champaran Agrarian Act.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike:

1. The mill owners wanted to withdraw the plague bonus. The workers were demanding a rise of 50 per cent in their wages so that they could manage in the times of wartime inflation.
2. Gandhi advised the workers to go on strike and demand a 35 percent increase in wages. He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. This put pressure on the mill owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers 35 percent in wages.

Kheda Satyagraha:

1. Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas played an important role.
3. Ultimately, the government agreed to suspend the tax for the year in question, and for the next year; reduce the increase in rate.

124. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Swarajya Sabha, previously known as the All India Home Rule League, was **founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant in 1916** with the objective of establishing self-government in India. It aimed to convey to the common man the message of home rule as self-government. **In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi accepted the office of the President of the League and changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.**

Statement 2 is correct: Within a year of the change of name from All Indian Home Rule League to Swarajya Sabha, the organisation joined the Indian National Congress.

125. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Nasik Conspiracy Case was about the murder of A.M.T. Jackson,** the Collector of Nasik , **by Anant Lakshman Kanhere, a member of a secret Society Abhinav Bharat in 1909.**

- The Plague Commissioner of Poona, Rand, and one Lt. Ayerst were murdered in 1897 by the Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the enquiry following the murder, it was found that the killing was part of a conspiracy to overthrow the British government in India by means of armed revolution. Thirty-eight people were arrested. Among these, it was found that **V. D. Savarkar (with his two brothers,) was the brain, leader and moving spirit of the conspiracy.** At the trial, **Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of all his property.**

- However, Anushilan Samiti was not disbanded after the inquiry. The Samiti eventually dissolved into the Revolutionary Socialist Party before the Second World War.

126. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: Sandhya and Kal were newspapers that advocated a revolutionary form of struggle against British colonial rule. Sandhya was started in 1906 in the State of Bengal by Brahmabandhab Upadhyay. Kal was also started in 1906 in Maharashtra. Both Sandhya and Kal advocated revolutionary activities and played an important role in spreading awareness against the exploitative policies of the British Government.

127. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was formed **in 1915 in Germany by Virendranath Chattopadhyay** (brother of Sarojini Naidu) along with **Bhupendranath Dutta and Lala Hardayal.** It aimed to secure Germany's assistance for India's independence during World War I.

Statement 2 is correct. Shyamji Krishna Varma established **India House in London in 1905** as a center for Indian revolutionaries abroad. It became a **hub for nationalist thinkers like Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** and other revolutionaries. It served as a meeting place for young Indian revolutionaries and students in Britain.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1907, Madam Bhikaji Cama attended the **International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart, Germany,** where she unfurled a modified version of the **Indian national flag.** The flag had three colors—green, yellow, and red, representing different aspects of the struggle for independence.

128. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Annie Besant (1847-1933) had come to India in 1893 She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898 where both Hindu religion and Western scientific subjects were taught. Annie Besant also did much for the cause of the education of women. By joining the Congress in 1914 she moved from educational and socioreligious activity to the arena of politics.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Theosophical Society was founded in New York in 1875 by Madame H.P. Blavatsky (a Russian) and Colonel H.S. Olcott (an American)(Annie Besant is not the founding member). The main aim of the society was to promote universal brotherhood, study the underlying unity in all religions, and explore the deeper spiritual truths of the universe. **Later, the headquarters of the society was moved to Adyar, near Madras (now Chennai), where Annie Besant became the president.** Besant played a significant role in the growth of the society in India and in spreading its teachings.

Statement 2 is correct: Annie Besant was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress. She presided over the Calcutta session of INC in 1917.

Statement 3 is correct: Annie Besant served as the chief editor of New India and Commonweal. In early 1915, she initiated a campaign advocating for self-government for India, inspired by the governance models of white colonies. Through her leadership in these newspapers, as well as through public meetings and conferences, she actively campaigned for India's self-rule after the war.

129. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Extremists were readmitted** into the Indian National Congress (INC) during the **1916 Lucknow Session,** which was presided over by **Ambika Charan Majumdar.** This marked the end of a prolonged division between the Moderates and Extremists that had begun in **1907,** during the **Surat Session** of the INC.

Option 1 is correct: Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak played a crucial role in mediating between the two factions. Their leadership in the Home Rule Movement helped unify the Congress, with both leaders advocating for a common front. Their efforts helped reconcile the differences between the Extremists and Moderates, paving the way for the Extremists' readmission into the Congress.

Option 2 is incorrect: While the Moderates acknowledged the importance of mass support, they **did not embrace direct action or violence**. Tilak, in an effort to reassure the Moderates, clarified that his goal was not to overthrow the British government but to seek administrative reforms. He also denounced violent acts, making it clear that his approach remained within constitutional boundaries.

130. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Home Rule League, launched in 1916 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant, aimed at securing self-rule for India through constitutional reforms. To prevent any potential friction, Tilak and Besant established their separate leagues. Tilak founded his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916, while Besant set up the All-India Home Rule League later, in September 1916.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tilak established his Indian Home Rule League with Poona (now Pune) as its headquarters. The league was primarily focused on Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), **Karnataka, the Central Provinces**, and Berar. **Bombay city is part of Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: George Arundale acted as the organising secretary of Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League and not to Tilak's league.

Statement 3 is correct: The Tilak Home Rule League put forward several demands, including the granting of Swarajya (self-rule), **the formation of linguistic states**, and the promotion of education in the vernacular languages.

131. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The All-India Muslim League, established in 1906, aimed to safeguard Muslim interests, often diverging from the nationalist agenda of the Indian National Congress (INC). The ideological differences between the two organizations were sharp as the Muslim League's work was focused on community-specific demands, while the Congress claimed to represent India as a whole. However, in December 1916, recognizing the need for unity in India's struggle against British rule, the INC and the Muslim League came together through the historic Lucknow Pact.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Lucknow pact was signed between Bal Gangadhar Tilak on behalf of the Indian National Congress and Mohamed Ali Jinnah on behalf of Muslim League** during the Lucknow annual session of Congress in 1916.

Indian National Congress annual sessions in Lucknow in 1916 was presided by Ambika Charan Majumdar.

Statement 2 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1909 granted Muslims separate electorates, enabling them to elect their representatives to legislative councils. **In the Lucknow Pact, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's stance on separate electorates**, agreeing they would remain in place until any community called for joint electorates. According to the Lucknow Pact Muslims were conceded separate electorates in seven states in which they were in a minority and got half of the elected seats in the Punjab and one third of the elected seats in the central legislature.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **All-India Khilafat Organization was not formed as part of the Lucknow Pact.** It was established later, in 1919, during the Khilafat Movement, which aimed to protect the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I.

132. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Barrah Dacoity (1908) was carried out by the **Dhaka Anushilan Samiti**, a revolutionary group led by **Pulin Das in Bengal.** The purpose of this raid was to **obtain funds to finance revolutionary activities** against British rule. Pulin Das was an important leader of the Anushilan Samiti, which operated in Bengal and played a crucial role in the armed revolutionary struggle.

Statement 2 is correct. In December **1912**, revolutionaries **Rashbehari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal,** along with their associates, carried out a **bomb attack on Lord Hardinge**, the then Viceroy of India. The attack took place in **Delhi** during a ceremonial procession marking the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The attempt was made by throwing a bomb at Hardinge's elephant-mounted carriage. Hardinge was **injured but survived**. Investigations following the assassination attempt led to the **Delhi Conspiracy trial.** At the end of the trial, **Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari** were convicted and **executed** for their roles in the conspiracy.

Statement 3 is correct. The Yugantar weekly was launched in **1906 by Barindra Kumar Ghosh,** (younger brother of Sri Aurobindo), and **Bhupendranath Dutta** (younger brother of Swami Vivekananda). The publication spread revolutionary ideas and called for armed resistance against British rule.

133. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The early 20th century saw the rise of Radical Nationalism in India, which marked a shift from the more moderate approaches of the previous decades. A variety of factors contributed to the growth of this movement, as many Indian leaders began to question the effectiveness of peaceful constitutional methods.

Option 1 is correct: The repeated failures of the British government to address **Indian grievances and the lack of progress toward self-rule led to widespread disillusionment among Indians.** For instance, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 failed to meet nationalist expectations, and repressive measures like the deportation of the Natu brothers in 1897 and the amplification of repressive laws (IPC Section 124A) in 1898 highlighted the exploitative and oppressive nature of colonial rule.

Option 2 is correct: The **partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905 was seen as an attempt to divide and rule, sparking**

widespread protests and opposition. This event galvanized the nationalist movement and contributed to the growth of radical nationalism. Curzon's administrative measures, such as the Official Secrets Act (1904) and the Indian Universities Act (1904), added to the resentment by curbing freedom of expression and imposing greater government control over educational institutions. His derogatory remarks about Indians, describing nationalist activities as "letting off of gas," fueled the anger against his policies, culminating in the militant response to the partition.

Option 3 is correct: The **Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 was a significant event that demonstrated the potential for an Asian nation to challenge and defeat a European power.** This shattered the myth of European invincibility and inspired many Indians. Additionally, other global events like the Ethiopians' victory over the Italian army in 1896 and the Boer Wars (1899–1902), where the British faced setbacks, bolstered Indian confidence.

Option 4 is correct: The **spread of Western education and ideas of liberty and freedom among the Indian educated class** played a crucial role in shaping nationalist thought and inspiring radical nationalism. While education increased awareness, it also led to widespread unemployment and underemployment among the educated, drawing attention to India's poverty and underdeveloped economy under colonial rule.

134. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the **Calcutta Session of 1906, not Gopal Krishna Gokhale.** Gopal Krishna Gokhale presided over the 1905 session of the Indian National Congress, which was held at Benares (Varanasi).

Statement 2 is correct: The **Calcutta Session of 1906 formally declared "Swaraj" or self-government** as the **ultimate goal of the Indian National Congress.** This goal was envisioned as self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies such as Australia and Canada. The term "Swaraj" was mentioned for the first time during this session, but its exact connotation was not clearly defined, leaving room for differing interpretations by the Moderates and the Extremists.

Statement 3 is correct: The Calcutta session marked the adoption of the resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education. These resolutions were a continuation of the anti-partition agitation triggered by the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Swadeshi emphasized the promotion of indigenous industries, Boycott advocated for the rejection of British goods, and National Education called for the establishment of educational institutions that reflected Indian values and aspirations.

135. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was established in Barisal (now in Bangladesh) by Ashwini Kumar Dutta.** The Samiti aimed to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods as part of the Swadeshi Movement. It played a significant role in mobilizing the masses, through various activities such as magic lantern lectures, Swadeshi songs, physical and moral training, and social work during famines and epidemics.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Swadeshi Sangam was formed in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu under the leadership of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and some other lawyers like Subramania Siva.** The Sangam aimed to spread the ideas of the Swadeshi Movement and promote indigenous industries. It organized various activities such as distributing pamphlets, organizing lectures, and promoting Swadeshi goods. The Sangam also played a crucial role in the Tuticorin Coral Mills Strike in 1908.

136. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The patriotic songs collection **"Sudesha Geetham/ Swadesa Geethangal" was composed by Subramania Bharati during the Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu.** The patriotic two-part collection, published in 1908, contains 54 songs. Each song is based on India's Independence and the celebration of Bharat Mata. A running theme across these songs is an emphasis placed on the need for unity.

1. During the Swadeshi movement, nationalists were inspired by patriotic songs written by several renowned poets and musicians, including Rabindranath Tagore, Rajnikant Sen, Dwijendralal Ray, Mukunda Das, and Syed Abu Muhammad. Tagore's "Amar Sonar Bangla" was notably influential, later becoming the national anthem of Bangladesh.
2. Subramania Bharati, a prominent Tamil poet and freedom fighter, contributed significantly with his patriotic compositions, including "Sudesha Geetham," which galvanized the spirit of nationalism in Tamil Nadu.

137. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Swadeshi Movement,** which emerged as a response to the partition of Bengal in 1905, witnessed a surge of nationalist fervor aimed at promoting indigenous industries and boycotting British goods. However, despite initial success, the movement faced significant challenges that contributed to its **decline by 1908.**

Option 1 is correct: The **split between the Moderates and Extremists within the Indian National Congress was a key factor in the decline of the Swadeshi Movement.**

1. The Moderates, led by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, sought gradual reforms through dialogue with the British, while the Extremists, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal, advocated for more direct action.

2. This division culminated in the **Surat Split of 1907**, which weakened the unity of the Congress and fragmented the nationalist movement.

Option 2 is correct: The Swadeshi Movement **failed to establish a strong organizational framework or a formal party structure.** This disorganization made it difficult to sustain the movement over time, and hence **contributed to the decline of the movement.**

Option 3 is correct: The **Swadeshi Movement largely remained confined to the urban upper and middle classes,** intellectuals, and students, with **limited participation from the masses, especially the peasants.** This lack of widespread participation among the masses hindered the movement's success and contributed to its eventual decline.

Option 4 is correct: The British government actively suppressed the Swadeshi Movement by targeting its leaders.

1. **Prominent figures like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others were arrested and deported in 1908**, which significantly **weakened the movement.**
2. The absence of strong leaders created a leadership vacuum and demoralized the supporters of the movement. Without effective leaders to guide and inspire them, the movement's momentum gradually declined.

138. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. In India, during the year 1908, a criminal case known as the "Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others" unfolded, colloquially referred to as the **Alipore bomb case, the Muraripukur conspiracy, or the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy.** This legal proceeding involved the trial of several Indian nationalists associated with the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta. The case emerged in the aftermath of an **assassination attempt on Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur by Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in April 1908.** The magistrate **could not be killed** as he was not in the vehicle, but two British ladies were killed in the attack. **Aurobindo Ghosh and around 40 others were accused** under the Alipore Bomb Case, 1908.

Statement 2 is correct. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was called upon to **appear on behalf of Aurobindo Ghosh** in the Alipore Bomb Case in 1908. It was due to his brilliant handling of the case that Aurobindo Ghosh was ultimately acquitted.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, **Aurobindo and Barindra were tried** in the Alipore conspiracy case. **Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges** with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him. **Barindra Ghosh,** as the head of the secret society of revolutionaries and **Ullaskar Dutt,** as the maker of bombs, were given the **death penalty which was later commuted to life in prison.**

139. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The partition of Bengal in 1906 infuriated people all over India. All sections of the Congress opposed it. The struggle that occurred against this partition was known as the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. **In deltaic Andhra, the anti-partition swadeshi movement was known as the Vandemataram Movement.**

Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect. The Vande Mataram Movement **was an anti-partition swadeshi movement started on February 11, 1907, in Andhra Pradesh (not Gujarat Region) following the announcement of the Bengal Partition.** The movement saw the start of national schools and village associations and propagation of Swaraj, Swadeshi, and boycotts.

The movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the ideas of self-help, swadeshi enterprise, national education, and use of Indian languages. It advocated mass mobilisation and boycott of British institutions and goods. The Vande Mataram movement aimed to empower Indians to govern their own country without relying on British assistance.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1907, Bipin Chandra Pal's visit to Andhra State played a significant role in revitalizing and strengthening this movement. During his tour, Bipin Chandra Pal visited Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Machilipattanam, where he delivered speeches on various topics, particularly self-rule (Swaraj), the Swadeshi movement, and the boycott of foreign goods.

140. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress, founded in 1885, witnessed a major ideological rift in 1907 during its Surat Session. This split, often referred to as the **Surat Split,** occurred between the **Moderates** and the **Extremists.** The ideological differences between these two factions culminated in open conflict, leading to the division of the Congress.

Statement I is correct. . The split formally occurred during the Surat Session of the Congress in December 1907. The clash between the ideological positions of the Extremists and the Moderates had been building up over years, especially since the Partition of Bengal in 1905. The Extremists, led by leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal,** and **Lala Lajpat Rai,** advocated for swadeshi, boycott, and direct action. In contrast, the Moderates, including **Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji,** and **Rash Behari Ghosh,** emphasized constitutional reforms and faith in British justice. The tension culminated in a dramatic breakdown at Surat, resulting in a split that weakened the Congress temporarily.

Statement II is correct and explains statement I. The Extremists had grown increasingly impatient with the methods of the Moderates, especially in the wake of aggressive colonial policies like the partition of Bengal, the repression of nationalist newspapers, and the continued economic exploitation. The Extremists believed that petitions and prayers had failed to produce meaningful results, and a more direct, people-oriented approach was needed. Their dissatisfaction with the Moderates' soft stance was a **key reason** for the divide in 1907.

Statement III is incorrect. The **Extremists had demanded that the 1907 session be held in Nagpur** (Central Provinces) with either **Bal Gangadhar Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai as Congress President**, and with a firm resolution on **swadeshi, boycott, and national education.** However, the **Moderates deliberately shifted the session to Surat,** which was located in **Tilak's home province of Bombay, making him ineligible for the presidency under Congress convention.** This was a **strategic move** to block his leadership. (In an effort to reach all regions, it was decided by INC to rotate the Congress session among different parts of the country. The **President belonged to a region other than where the Congress session was being held.**) Instead, the Moderates **placed Rash Behari Ghosh as President** and tried to **dilute or drop nationalist resolutions.** This **procedural exclusion** and ideological suppression left no room for compromise. The situation escalated, resulting in eventual walkout, formalizing the split.

141. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Delhi Durbar of 1911** was held to mark the coronation of **King George V and Queen Mary** as Emperor and Empress of India. It was a grand imperial event that also served as a platform for announcing major political decisions affecting British India.

Statement 1 is correct. During the Delhi Durbar, 1911, the British government announced the revocation of the partition of Bengal, which had been implemented by Lord Curzon in 1905. The reversal was largely due to nationalist resistance and the rise of revolutionary activities in Bengal following the divisive partition.

Statement 2 is correct. During the Delhi Durbar, 1911, it was also declared that the capital of British India would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. This move was politically motivated, both to weaken the influence of Bengali nationalism and to re-anchor imperial rule in a city historically linked to past Indian empires.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Delhi Durbar, 1911, did not involve any pardon of revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose or **Sachindra Nath Sanyal.** In fact, **in 1912**, a bomb was thrown at **Viceroy Lord Hardinge** during a procession in Delhi by revolutionaries including Rash Behari Bose and Sanyal. This led to the **Delhi Conspiracy Trial,** and they had to flee underground.

142. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Swadeshi Movement** was launched in response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905. It emphasized self-reliance through the promotion of indigenous industries, boycott of British goods, and revival of Indian institutions and values.

Pair 1 is correct. Syed Haider Raza played a prominent role in organizing Swadeshi activities in **Delhi.** He contributed to the ideological spread and mobilization efforts in northern India.

Pair 2 is correct. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, played a pioneering role in carrying the Swadeshi spirit to the Madras Presidency. He is best known for launching the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** in 1906 as a direct challenge to British shipping interests, symbolizing economic self-reliance.

Pair 3 is correct. Lala Lajpat Rai, known as the "Lion of Punjab," was a fierce nationalist leader who was deeply involved in the Swadeshi Movement in Punjab along with Ajit Singh. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal formed the famous "Lal-Bal-Pal" trio, representing the Extremist leadership in the Congress.

143. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The revolutionary phase of the Indian freedom struggle, particularly in the early 20th century, witnessed a series of significant conspiracies and plots aimed at overthrowing British colonial rule through violent means. Many of these events were orchestrated by secret societies and involved prominent revolutionaries.

Event 1. Prominent leaders such as **S.A. Dange, Muzzaffar Ahmed,** and **Shaukat Usmani** were tried under **Kanpur Bolshevik Case (1924–25)** for their alleged involvement in spreading communist propaganda and plotting to overthrow the British government.

Event 2. Barrah Dacoity was organized in **1908** by the **Dacca Anushilan Samiti** under the leadership of **Pulin Das.** It was executed to raise funds for revolutionary activities. The event is notable for its strategic planning and focus on financing the underground armed struggle against British rule.

Event 3. Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912) refers to the assassination attempt on **Lord Hardinge,** the Viceroy of India, during a state procession in Delhi on **December 23, 1912.** A bomb was thrown while he was making a ceremonial entry into the new capital, Delhi. Though he survived, several others were injured. **Rashbehari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Basanta Kumar Biswas and others were involved in the bomb attack.** It highlighted the growing coordination among revolutionaries across regions and their boldness in targeting top colonial officials.

Event 4. The **Nasik Conspiracy Case (1909)** revolved around the assassination of District Magistrate **A.M.T. Jackson** by **Anant Laxman Kanhere.** The plot was planned by **Abhinav Bharat,** a secret society led by **V.D. Savarkar.** This event reflected the early trend of targeted political assassinations in British India.

The correct chronological order is- 2-4-3-1

144. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Madam Bhikaiji Cama, influenced by an environment in which the freedom struggle was taking root, was a prominent figure in the national movement. In 1905, **she co-founded the Paris Indian Society with Munchershah Burjorji Godrej and S.R. Rana** to support Indian revolutionaries in exile and disseminate revolutionary literature, including the banned poem "Vande Mataram".

Statement 2 is correct: Madam Bhikaiji Cama became the first person to hoist the Indian flag in foreign land on 22 August 1907. **While unfurling the flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany**, she appealed for equality and autonomy from the British which had taken over the Indian sub-continent.

Statement 3 is correct: When the British government banned Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's book, The First War of Indian Independence 1909, Bhikaji Cama took it upon herself to smuggle copies into India, ensuring that people could access this vital information and know about the revolutionary stories of Indian fighters against oppression. **She even translated the book into French.**

145. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The early phase of India's freedom struggle witnessed the rise of numerous revolutionary organizations both within and outside India. These organizations were founded by pioneering freedom fighters who sought to overthrow British colonial rule through armed struggle.

Pair 1 is correct. The **Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS)** was founded by **Shyamji Krishnavarma** in **London in 1905**. The objective of this society was to promote nationalist thought among Indians abroad and to provide support to revolutionaries working for Indian independence. Krishnavarma also launched a journal named **"The Indian Sociologist"**, which criticized British rule and advocated for self-rule (Swaraj).

Pair 2 is correct. The **Berlin Committee**, also known as the **Indian Independence Committee**, was formed in **1914 in Germany** during World War I by Indian expatriates, mainly students and revolutionaries. **Virendranath Chattopadhyay** was one of its **key founders and leaders**. The committee aimed to secure German support against British rule in India and collaborated with the **Ghadar Party** and **Central Powers** to plan uprisings within India.

Pair 3 is correct. The **Abhinav Bharat Mandir (Young India Society)** was founded by **Ganesh Damodar Savarkar and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Veer Savarkar)**, in **1904**. Initially inspired by the Italian revolutionary movement **"Young Italy"** led by Mazzini, it was originally named **"Mitra Mela"** and later renamed Abhinav Bharat. The society was a secret revolutionary organization that aimed at overthrowing British rule through armed revolution.

146. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1918, a severe drought struck the Kheda district of Gujarat, leading to crop failure. As per the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth of the normal produce, farmers were entitled to remission of land revenue. The Gujarat Sabha, representing the peasants, submitted petitions to the provincial authorities requesting suspension of the revenue assessment for 1919. When the government refused, Mahatma Gandhi stepped in and launched Kheda satyagraha in 1918 as the first non-cooperation movement in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Kheda Satyagraha of 1918**, led by **Mahatma Gandhi**, **did not** raise any demand related to the **Flood/Floud Commission**. The central issue was the inability of peasants to pay land revenue due to crop failure and a devastating famine-like situation in the region. **Tebhaga Movement(1946)** aroused in Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha launched a call for mass struggle **demanding the implementation of the Flood Commission's recommendations,** which proposed that bargadars (sharecroppers) should receive two-thirds (tebhaga) of the produce instead of the prevailing one-half.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel for his great organization skills in the Bardoli Satyagraha (not Kheda Satyagraha).

147. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: The British government's intention to partition Bengal was first made public in **December 1903**. The plan proposed the creation of two provinces: Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa) with Calcutta as its capital, and Eastern Bengal and Assam with Dacca as its capital.

Option b is incorrect: The partition was announced by British government officially in July 1905 and came into effect on October 16, 1905. That day was observed across Bengal as a day of mourning and protest, not as the day of its announcement or formal planning.

Option c is correct: On **August 7, 1905, the formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made in a meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall.** A massive public meeting was held at Town Hall, Calcutta, where the Boycott Resolution was passed. This marked the formal beginning of the Swadeshi Movement, which advocated the boycott of British goods such as Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt, and promoted indigenous industries.

Option d is incorrect: In **December 1906 Calcutta session** of the Indian National Congress, presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji**, that **Swaraj (self-government)** was declared as the goal of the Congress for the first time — **not in 1905**.

148. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The annual sessions of the Indian National Congress (INC) were crucial events where key resolutions were passed and national strategies were decided. Each session had its own significance in shaping the freedom struggle and marked the evolution of political thought in colonial India.

Row 1 is correct. The Benaras session of 1905 was presided over by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, a leading figure among the Moderate nationalists. In this session, the **Swadeshi resolution was passed to register a protest against the**

Bengal partition of 1905, which was a deliberate attempt of the colonial government to divide Bengal on religious lines, with Muslim majority in the East and Hindu majority in the West

Row 2 is correct. The Calcutta session of 1906 was presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji**, who was one of the earliest and most respected leaders of the national movement. At this session, for the first time, the INC formally declared **Swaraj or self-government** as its ultimate political goal. In addition to this, the Congress also supported the broader Swadeshi movement and adopted the **National Education Programme**. This programme aimed to promote indigenous systems of learning and reduce dependence on the colonial education structure.

Row 3 is incorrect. Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya was the President of the Lahore session of 1909. In this session, **Congress opposed the Indian Councils Act of 1909's proposal to create separate electorates based on religion.**

Row 4 is incorrect. Bishan Narayan Dar was the president at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC).

Jana Gana Mana was first sung on 17 December 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC).

The Lucknow Session of 1916 was presided over by **Ambika Charan Majumdar**

149. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1902, the **Anushilan Samiti was founded by Satish Chandra Bose and Promotha Mitter in Calcutta.** Jatindranath Banerjee and Barindra Kumar Ghosh were its members. It was a prominent organization during India's freedom struggle.

Statement 1 is correct: The Samiti focused on effective training and capacity building of its members, equipping them with the requisite knowledge, skills, and strength to put up a strong fight against the British forces. The Samiti also worked closely to generate wider consciousness amongst the masses and inspire nationalist sentiment in a more concrete fashion. The Samiti was strongly committed to the idea of a nationwide revolt to end the British Raj in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Anushilan Samiti was associated with the Alipore Conspiracy Case (not Kakori conspiracy case), variously called **Manicktolla bomb conspiracy** or **Muraripukur conspiracy.** The case arose in the aftermath of an assassination attempt on British Magistrate Douglas Kingsford by young Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in 1908.

Statement 3 is correct: The Anushilan Samiti also published its own newspaper, pamphlets, and books to propagate the idea of revolution across the country. In April 1906, **an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly *Yugantar* (*Jugantar*), which was very emphatic in preaching revolution.**

150. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The **Lucknow Pact** was signed between the **Indian National Congress** and the **All India Muslim League in December 1916** in Lucknow. The pact was signed at the annual sessions held by both the parties to put forth the common political rules. It included following key demands:

1. Government should declare that it would confer self-government on Indians at an early date. **Hence, Statement d is correct.**
2. The representative assemblies at the central as well as provincial level should be further expanded with an elected majority and more powers given to them.
3. The term of the legislative council should be five years. **Hence, Statement c is correct.**
4. The salaries of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British treasury and not drawn from Indian funds.
5. Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governors' executive councils should be Indians. **Hence, Statement a is correct.**
6. At the provincial level, four-fifth of the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected and one-fifth should be nominated. **Hence, Statement b is incorrect.**

■■■

HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

ERA OF MASS NATIONALISM [1919 - 1947]

4.1. From 1919 to 1939 CE

1. **In context of differences between Non-Cooperation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement, consider the following statements:**

   1. Unlike the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement demanded complete independence from British rule.
   2. Women participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was notably higher compared to the Non-Cooperation Movement.
   3. The Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn after the chauri-chaura incident, while the Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the Gandhi Irwin Pact.

   Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

   (a) 2 only
   (b) 1 and 2 only
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 2 and 3 only

2. **Consider the following leaders:**

   1. B.R Ambedkar
   2. Tej Bahadur Sapru
   3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
   4. Madan Mohan Malaviya

   How many of the above leaders participated in all three Round Tabel Conferences (RTCs) convened by the British government between 1930 to 1932?

   (a) Only one
   (b) Only two
   (c) Only three
   (d) All four

3. **The Communal Award, introduced on August 16, 1932 to grant separate electorates to various religious and social communities in India. With reference to Communal Award, consider the following statements:**

   1. It was based on the recommendations of the Lothian Committee.
   2. It extended the system of separate electorates to Depressed Classes.
   3. It reserved the seats in legislature for Marathas.
   4. In response to the communal award Gandhiji formed the All India Scheduled Castes Federation.

   Which of the above given statements are correct?

   (a) 1 and 2only
   (b) 2 and 4 only
   (c) 1,2 and 3 only
   (d) 1,2,3 and 4

4. **Consider the following statements:**

   1. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, subject to public order and morality.
   2. Right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations made in that behalf and such reservations as may be required- for public safety.
   3. No disability in employment or trade or profession on account of religion, caste or sex.
   4. Freedom of speech and press.

   How many of the above were the part of Fundamental rights mentioned in the Resolution of Fundamental Rights, passed in 1931 Karachi session of Indian National Congress.

   (a) Only one
   (b) Only two
   (c) Only three
   (d) All four

5. **With reference to the formation of Congress ministries in various provinces during 1937-1939, consider the following list of work done during that period:**

   1. There was an upliftment of ban on certain organizations such as Hindustan Seva Dal which were earlier considered illegal.
   2. There was complete abolition of zamindari system.
   3. Measures were taken in certain provinces for an increase in the numbers of Harijans in government service.
   4. In certain provinces lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were returned.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

6. Consider the following pairs with reference to leaders and the places where they led the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience Movement:

Leaders	Place
1. Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri	Odisha
2. K. Kelappan	Kerala
3. C Rajagopalachari	Andhra Pradesh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

7. Which of the following was agreed upon by Lord Irwin on behalf of the British government in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

(a) Abolition of all the laws related to salt administration.
(b) Restoration of all the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis who participated in the civil disobedience movement.
(c) Release of political prisoners not convicted of violence during the civil disobedience movement.
(d) Recognition of complete independence for India as the goal of the British administration.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan:

1. He led the Khudai Khidmatgar movement in 1929.
2. He started the first Pushto political monthly journal named 'Pukhtoon'.
3. He is the first non-citizen of India awarded with Bharat Ratna, in 1987.
4. He coined the name Pakistan.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

9. In the context of Indian Freedom struggle, "Deoli Plan" is most closely associated with:

(a) plan to start Underground Radio station during Quit India Movement.
(b) strategic reforms implemented by Congress Ministries during their 28 months tenure of 1937 to 1939.
(c) plan to establish a secret way of communication during civil disobedience movement
(d) plan for nationalist unity during the freedom struggle by Congress Socialist Party.

10. In the context of Gandhi's Dandi Yatra or Salt March, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhiji allowed the women's participation in the salt march at the request of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.
2. It began after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference in London.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. In the context of Indian Freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Indian National Congress did not participate in the third Round Table Conference.

Statement II: The British government did not accept the demands outlined in the Delhi Manifesto (1929).

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

12. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. Indian National Congress passed the main resolution on Non-Cooperation.
2. Indian National Congress decided to achieve Swaraj even if it was through an extraconstitutional mass struggle.

3. Provincial Congress Committees were organized on linguistic basis.

How many of the above are the outcomes of the Nagpur Session of December 1920, of the Indian National Congress?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

13. With reference to the Indian National Liberal Federation, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Surendranath Banerjea in 1919.
2. It worked within Congress as a subgroup and carried forward the national struggle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. Consider the following statements about participation of different sections in Non-Cooperation movement:

Statement I: A section of business class did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement II: Business class was sceptical of labour unrest in their factories.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

15. With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle, consider the following statements:

1. Rajendra Prasad was an important leader of this group.
2. They advocated council entry under the "end or mend" approach.
3. They presented nationalist demands for Self-Government in the councils.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct regarding "Swarajisits"?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

16. Consider the following statements in relation to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):

1. Ramprasad Bismil was one of its founders
2. It aimed to establish a Federal Republic of United States of India through armed revolution
3. The members of HRA were involved in the Kakori train robbery case.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

17. Consider the following pairs with refence to various Conspiracy cases during Indian National Movement:

Conspiracy Cases	Related to
1. Lahore conspiracy case	Revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and Rajguru killed Police Officer John Saunders
2. Meerut conspiracy case	Nationalists Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempted assassination of a British magistrate
3. Chittagong Armoury Raid	Organized armed rebellion against British government led by Surya Sen

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

18. Consider the following pairs regarding the literary works of the revolutionary leaders of India during freedom struggle movement:

Literary work	Author
1. Bandi Jeewan	Sachindranath Sanyal
2. Pather Dabi	Prafulla Chaki

3. Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra
4. Why I Am an Atheist	Bhagat Singh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

19. Consider the following activities undertaken during the Indian National Movement:

1. Establishment of National Schools and colleges
2. Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity
3. Boycott of foreign cloth and liquor
4. Popularization of charkha and khadi

How many of the above activities are among the constructive work performed by the No-Changers within Congress in 1920s?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

20. With regard to the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) in India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Chelmsford served as the viceroy of India during the Non-Cooperation movement.
2. During the movement, disregarding forest laws became a popular mode of resistance in Andhra Pradesh.
3. The Khudai Khidmatgars from the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan actively participated in the movement.
4. It gave impetus to various local movements like the Awadh Kisan Movement and Eka Movement in Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

21. With reference to Modern Indian history, consider the following personalities:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose
2. Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. Ras Bihari Bose
4. Mohan Singh

How many of the above personalities were associated with the Independence for India League?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

22. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah boycotted the Simon Commission.

Statement II: Simon Commission recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible Government in the provinces.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

23. Royal Commission under Lord Linlithgow was appointed by the British colonial government in 1926 with the term of reference to

(a) review the progress of school education.
(b) define the powers of secretary of state.
(c) formulate a concrete scheme for constitutional reforms.
(d) inquire into the crisis of Indian agriculture.

24. In the context of Nehru Report of 1928, consider the following:

The Nehru Report recommended:

1. India should be given the status of a dominion within the British Empire.
2. the principle of separate electorates for various communities.
3. the constitution must be based on the declaration of Fundamental Rights.
4. the right to a writ of Habeas Corpus.

How many of the above recommendations were made in the Nehru Report?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

25. 'Delhi proposal' of 1927 represented the demands of Muslim league to be incorporated in the draft constitution of the Nehru Report. In that context consider the following:

It proposed

1. formation of Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province as Muslim majority provinces.
2. fifty percent representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly.
3. separate electorates for Muslims in central and provincial legislative assembly.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

26. With reference to India's struggle for independence, consider the following statements:

1. Kakori Train Robbery
2. Establishment of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
3. Assassination of John P Saunders

In how many of the above events during India's struggle for independence, was Chandrashekhar Azad actively involved?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

27. In the context of colonial India, what is the common link among Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and S.A. Dange?

Leaders who were arrested and put on trial in:

(a) Alipore Bomb case.
(b) Peshawar conspiracy case.
(c) Kanpur Bolshevik case.
(d) Delhi conspiracy case.

28. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920, various people assumed leadership roles in various places of British India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Leaders	Associated states
1. J.M. Sengupta	Assam
2. G. Subramania Iyer	Tamil Nadu
3. Kidambi Varadachari	Andhra Pradesh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

29. With reference to the contribution of Surya Sen in India's Freedom Struggle, consider the following statements:

1. He was formally declared the President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.
2. He established an armed force named Indian Republican Army in 1930.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Consider the following leaders:

1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
2. Hasrat Mohani
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Usha Mehta

How many of the above were associated/ members of All India Khilafat committee/ Khilafat movement?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

31. With reference to British administration in India, consider the following statements:

Statement I: The British government established the Simon Commission to study constitutional reforms in India.

Statement II: The Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision for appointment of a commission for inquiring into the working of the system of government and other reforms introduced in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

32. In the context of Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It was enacted based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
2. It permitted trials without juries and arrests without a warrant for certain cases.
3. Mahatma Gandhi vehemently opposed this and launched Satyagraha against it.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

33. With reference to Indian Freedom Struggle, Responsivists were known as:

(a) a group among Swarajists who advocated co-operation with the government and protecting the interests of Hindus.
(b) a group among No-Changers who responded in favour of constructive work and protecting the interests of both the Hindu and the Muslims.
(c) a group among Swarajists who opposed any kind of co-operation with the government.
(d) a group among No-Changers who advocated co-operation with the government and protecting the interests of both the Hindu and the Muslims.

34. With reference to Naujawan Bharat Sabha, consider the following statements:

It aimed:

1. to establish socialist republic government in India.
2. to inculcate revolutionary ideologies among the workers of Punjab.
3. to politically mobilize the peasants against the British raj.
4. to spread the message of justice and egalitarianism among the masses.

How many of the above were the objectives of Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

35. The Praja Mandal movement was a part of the Indian independence movement since the 1920s. Which among the following was the primary objective of Praja Mandal?

(a) They were created to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans.
(b) They were established to propagate the nationalist ideology in the princely states of India.
(c) They were created for the upliftment of the backward and depressed Classes of India.
(d) They were established to promote total abstinence from alcoholic drinks through legal means.

36. Which of the following organisation was renamed as Swarajya Sabha in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi and it later merged with the Indian National Congress?

(a) All India Home Rule League
(b) Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association
(c) Hindustan Republican Association
(d) Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party

37. Which of the following were the original programmes adopted by the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?

1. Boycott of government schools.
2. Boycott of courts of law and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead
3. Boycott of legislative council
4. Resignation from government service
5. Temple entry to defy untouchability
6. Renunciation of Government honours and titles

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

38. The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), during 1930s, garnered support from various leaders across different regions of India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Region	Leader/ Personality associated with CDM
1. Orissa	Chandraprabha Saikiani
2. Bihar	Ambika Kant Sinha
3. Tamil Nadu	C. Rajagopalachari

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

39. Consider the following decisions:

1. Complete independence for India was declared as the aim of the Congress.
2. It was decided that 26th January 1930 will be observed as the first Independence Day for India.
3. It was decided that Indian National Congress will represent the whole of India in Round Table Conferences.

How many of the above decisions were taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

40. Consider of the following demands made under the Gandhi- Irwin pact:

1. Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
2. Remission and return of all fines that were collected during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Return of all lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. Demand for public inquiry into police excesses.

How many of the above demands were accepted by the British under the Gandhi-Irwin pact?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

41. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: A substantial reduction in land revenue was a key component of the National Economic Program resolution adopted during the Karachi session of Congress.

Statement-II: In Karachi session, the Congress clarified that swaraj meant ending mass exploitation by ensuring economic freedom.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

42. Consider the following events and arrange them in chronological order starting with the earliest:

1. The foundation of Gadar Party.
2. Chittagong Armoury Raid.
3. Set up of the 'Indian Independence Committee' at Berlin.
4. Central Assembly Bomb Case.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

(a) 1, 3, 4, 2
(b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2
(d) 1, 3, 2, 4

43. In the context of History of Modern India, which among the following were the recommendations of Simon Commission?

1. 'Parliamentary Responsibility' at the Center with limited powers to the Viceroy in British India.
2. Separation of Burma from British India.
3. The election system based on universal adult franchise in British India.

Which of the above given statements is/ are correct:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

44. J.R Cunningham, the then Director of Public Information of Assam in 1930, issued a Circular. In this context, which of the following best describes the objective of 'Cunnigham Circular' of 1930?

It was a directive issued to-

(a) check on the revolt of Ahoms of Assam against the British Rule.

(b) check on the illegal manufacture of salt in Assam.

(c) check on the anti-government activities by the students of Assam.

(d) promote English education among the tribes of Assam.

45. With reference to the communist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India was formed in Tashkent.
2. The 1925 Kanpur Conference of the Communist Party of India was presided over by M.N. Roy.
3. Immediately after its formation, the Communist Party of India banned its members to become a member of Indian National Congress.
4. Gandhiji showed his solidarity with communists who were arrested in relation to the Meerut conspiracy case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1 only

46. After the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and subsequent government crackdown, who among the following were accepted as mediators for peace talks between the Congress and the British colonial government?

(a) MR Jayakar, Vallabhbhai Patel

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Rajendra Prasad

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose, Tej Bahadur Sapru

(d) MR Jayakar, Tej Bahadur Sapru

47. After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, two major factions namely 'Swarajists' and the 'No-changers' emerged in the Congress. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Swarajists endorsed the boycott of Legislative Councils, while the No-Changers promoted participating in the Legislative Council elections.
2. C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the Swarajist ideology, whereas Motilal Nehru supported the No-Changers.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. During the Indian National Movement Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul were associated with?

(a) Saunders' Murder

(b) Kakori Train Action

(c) Chittagong Armoury Raid

(d) Kanpur Conspiracy Case

49. In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding 'Pukhtoon/Pakhtun' magazine:

1. It was the first political magazine of Urdu language in British India.
2. It was started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to promote the non-violent freedom struggle in the North-West Frontier Province.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

50. With respect to the Second Round Table Conferences during the British Rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It led to the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces, namely the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.
2. Annie Besant was the representative of the Indian Women in this conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. With respect to 1921 Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

Statement I: During the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Hakim Ajmal Khan became the acting President.

Statement II: Mahatma Gandhi was elected as the President of the Congress for this session, but he was unable to attend due to his arrest.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

52. With reference to the Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by the nationalist leader Surendranath Banerjee.
2. It was established as an internal organ of the Indian National Congress.
3. INLF representatives participated in the First Round Table Conference.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 3 only

53. Consider the following events during the Indian freedom struggle:

1. Adoption of a Resolution on Purna Swaraj.
2. Adoption of a Resolution on Fundamental Rights.
3. Adoption of a Resolution on Non-cooperation programme.

How many of the above events occurred at the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress in 1920?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Komagata Maru Incident:

1. The incident resulted in the formation of a revolutionary organization called the Ghadar.
2. British government appointed Muddiman Committee to investigate human rights abuse in the Komagata Maru Incident.

Which of the above given statements is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

55. Consider the following pairs with respect to famous cases during Indian Freedom Struggle:

Cases	Person Associated
1. Muzaffarpur Conspiracy case (1908)	Khudiram Bose
2. Delhi Conspiracy case (1912)	Rash Behari Bose
3. Meerut Conspiracy case (1929)	Ashfaqullah Khan

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

56. Consider the following statements with reference to Non-Cooperation movement in India:

1. It was marked by significant participation of peasants from Karnataka.
2. It was marked by the lack of labour unrest in places like Assam, Bengal and Madras.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

57. The objectives and goals of the Congress had evolved through different phases of the freedom movement in India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. In 1906, the congress declared that its goal was attainment of "self-government like the colonies of Australia or Canada."
2. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Congress defined Swaraj as 'attainment of dominion status under the British crown'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. Who among the following launched an Anti-Non-Cooperation Association in 1920 in India?

1. Purushottamdas Thakurdas
2. Jamnadas Dwarkadas
3. Pheroze Sethna

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

59. With reference to the position of Indian National Congress (INC) on British India's foreign policy, consider the following statements:

1. INC supported the British during World War I in return for Britain's promise of granting dominion status to India.
2. INC supported the annexation of Burma by the British on account of the rising threat of Russian invasion.
3. The INC did not favour Britain's proposal to partition Palestine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 3 only

60. Consider the following facts with reference to political parties emerged from Indian National Congress before India's Independence:

1. In 1923 elections, Swaraj Party became the single largest party in the Central Legislature.
2. Congress Socialist Party was a political party working within the Indian National Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. With reference to election manifesto of Congress for 1937 provincial elections, consider the following statements:

1. The purpose of sending Congressmen to the Provincial legislatures was to cooperate with the British Government to get desired results for Indians.
2. Manifesto ensured the right to form unions and right to strike for Indian workers.
3. It promised that congress governments will work towards removal of untouchability.
4. It ensured to regularise the working hours of industrial workers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

62. With reference to results of elections held for provincial assemblies in 1937, consider the following statements:

1. Unionist party won majority of the seats in Punjab.
2. Justice Party outperformed the Congress in Madras presidency.
3. Muslim league emerged as a single largest party in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

63. With reference to office acceptance after 1937 provincial elections, consider the following statements:

1. Congress decided to accept the office because the Governor of the provinces assured that they will not intervene in the working of Congress Governments.
2. Jayprakash Narain moved an amendment for total rejection of office acceptance during the All India Congress Committee meeting of 1937.
3. Most of the Indian Capitalists were not in the favour of office acceptance by the Congress.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

64. With reference to Labour Reforms by Congress ministries in provinces during 1937-1939, Consider the following statements:

1. In Bombay, the Industrial Dispute Act introduced by the Congress Ministry aimed at curbing strikes and lockouts by workers.
2. In the United Province, Labour Enquiry Committee formed under Rajendra Prasad recommended providing maternity benefits to women workers.
3. In Bihar, a Textile Enquiry Committee was appointed to enquire into the wages and working conditions in the mill industry.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

65. Which among the following were part of recommendation of All India National Education conference of Wardha in 1937?

1. Three-year residential training courses for teachers should be established.
2. Free and compulsory education for the first seven years should be implemented in schools.
3. Moral education should be imparted to students.
4. Handicraft to be included in the school curriculum.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

66. Which of the following were the issues associated with Agrarian reforms brought by Congress Governments in Provinces during their 1937-1939 reign?

1. Inadequate financial resources with the Congress Ministries proved to be a hurdle in undertaking agrarian reforms.
2. Second chambers of provincial assemblies in the Congress run provinces were reactionary towards the reforms brought by Congress governments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

67. With reference to congress rule in provinces during 1937-1939, Consider the following statements:

1. The formation of Congress Governments in provinces encouraged the formation of Praja mandals in many princely states.
2. The Congress governments repealed all the emergency powers acquired by the earlier provincial governments through Public Safety Acts.
3. Police powers were reduced under the congress ruled provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

68. With reference to the various sessions of Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. At the Bombay Session in 1934, wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership of the congress.
2. The Faizpur session in 1936 was the first Congress Session conducted in a rural area.
3. Congress got its first woman President at the Kanpur Session in 1925.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

69. Consider the following pairs regarding the opinions of national leaders towards the participation in elections after withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM):

National Leaders	Opinion
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru	Rather than participating in elections, he favored resumption of constructive work.
2. Bhulabhai Desai	He opposed participation in elections

3. M K Gandhi	He initially opposed but ultimately agreed for Congress to participate in elections.

How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

70. Which of the following statements best describes the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes?
(a) They will help Britishers to win the confidence of depressed classes on their side.
(b) They will ensure the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity.
(c) They will lead to incitement of riots across the nation.
(d) They will weaken the cause of civil disobedience movement.

71. Consider the following statements with respect to the Poona Pact of 1932:
1. It abandoned the idea of separate electorates for depressed classes.
2. It led to increase in the seats reserved for depressed classes, both in provincial as well as the central legislature.
3. It was accepted as an amendment to the Communal Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

72. Which of the following actions was adopted in the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) meeting organized at Patna in 1934?
(a) It adopted a resolution in support of the Poona Pact.
(b) It gave a call for the boycott of provincial elections.
(c) It agreed to participate in provincial elections.
(d) It agreed not to accept the Communal Award.

73. Which of the following led to the resignation of Gandhiji from the Congress in October 1934?
1. A large section of the Congress favoured parliamentary politics with which Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement.
2. A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt estranged from some items of his constructive programmes.
3. He had fundamental differences with the socialist group led by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

74. With reference to the All-Parties Conference of 1928, consider the following statements:
1. It constituted a committee under Motilal Nehru to draft the Indian Constitution.
2. It adopted a resolution on National Economic Programme.
3. The Muslim league boycotted and did not attend the conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

75. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress?
1. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It was the first time when the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.
3. The Congress accepted the British offer to join the Round Table Conferences.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

76. With reference to Salt Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): Women had to fight for their right to participate in the Salt Satyagraha.

Reason(R): Gandhi initially did not favour the participation of women.

Which of the options given below is/are correct?

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true, but (R)is false
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

77. Why did Gandhi choose Salt as a symbol for protest during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. The salt is psychologically related to the people of all classes.
2. There was state monopoly over salt manufacturing and selling.
3. The price of salt was high.
4. It is an important ingredient in Indian foods.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

78. With reference to the Indian National Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party was founded by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
2. The Congress Socialists party was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.
3. Abhinav Bharat, a secret society of revolutionary nationalist, was established by V. D. Savarkar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

79. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, why was the Gandhi-Irwin pact criticized by radical nationalists?

(a) Gandhi failed to obtain the right of making salt even for personal consumption.
(b) Gandhi failed to obtain a commitment from viceroy regarding political independence for Indians.
(c) Gandhi failed to obtain the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
(d) Gandhi failed to convince Irwin to withdraw emergency ordinances.

80. To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress Session of 1929, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government. Which of the following represent these demands?

1. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly
2. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
3. Reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent.
4. Allow popular control of issue of firearms licenses.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

81. Consider the following statements with reference to the Salt Satyagraha during the Indian freedom movement:

1. C. Rajagopalachari organized a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam in Tamil Nādu.
2. Military style camps were set up to serve as the headquarters of the Salt Satyagraha in the Punjab region.
3. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya broke the salt law at Wadala.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

82. Gandhi had planned a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works during the Civil Disobedience Movement, but was arrested before he could put that into action. Thereafter, who among the following leaders led the Dharasana Salt Satyagraha?

1. Sarojini Naidu
2. Imam Sahib
3. Manilal
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Abbas Tyabji

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

83. Consider the following statements with reference to the extent of mass participation during Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. Merchants and Petty Traders were not much enthusiastic in implementing the boycott during civil disobedience movement.
2. Major labour upsurges coincided with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Tribals kept themselves away from the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

84. Consider the following statements with reference to the Second-Round Table Conference:

1. Congress was represented by Gandhi and Tej Bahadur Sapru.
2. Gandhi demanded for the establishment of a responsible government at the Centre as well as in the provinces.
3. At the conference, Separate electorates were demanded by Muslims and depressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

85. With reference to the contributions of Prafulla Chandra Ray, consider the following statements:

1. He successfully discovered the stable compound of Mercurous Nitrite.
2. One of his famous books is Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist.
3. He invented the crescograph which is a device for measuring the growth of plants.
4. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works was founded by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

86. With reference to the role of Mahatma Gandhi as a Social reformer, consider the following statements:

1. He never allowed religious issues to mix with political issues.
2. He wanted the 'Caste- Hindus' to work for the betterment of untouchables.
3. He was against the practise of both polygamy and Purdah system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

87. Mahatma Gandhi laid a great emphasis on the use of Charkha (Spinning Wheel). In this context, consider the following statements:

1. He believed that Charkha would help in promoting the large-scale industrialisation of villages.
2. He believed that Charkha would help in propagating his vision of gram swaraj.
3. He believed that Charkha would help in breaking the traditional boundaries of caste system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

88. With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements

1. Responsivists and non responsivists split occurred within the swarajist group.
2. Responsivists favoured a non-constitutional protest against the British government after the end of the Non-Cooperation movement.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malaviya are some of the prominent responsivists.
4. The responsivists vacated their seat in legislative councils after the launch of civil disobedience movement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

89. With reference to the 'No Changers' during the Indian National movement, consider the following statements:

1. The national schools set up by them were highly successful in spreading education to the poor peasants.
2. They played a significant role in popularising Khadi and charkha among the tribals.
3. C. Rajagopalachari and Rajendra Prasad were among the leaders of the 'No-Changers'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

90. The following items consist of two statements one labelled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labelled as 'Reason(R):

Assertion(A): Almost all the revolutionary nationalists refrained from participating in the Non-Cooperation movement.

Reason(R): They believed that only a violent mass revolution throughout the country would free India.

Which of the options given below is correct?

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

91. With reference to the Kanpur Bolshevik Case, consider the following statements:

1. Under this case, the British convicted communist members for organising an Indian Railway Strike.
2. Muzaffar Ahmed and Shaukat Usmani were arrested by the British in this case.
3. It was the first conspiracy case that the British launched against communists in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

92. With reference to the Justice party, Consider the following statements

1. It played a significant role in organising the boycott of Simon commission in the Madras Presidency region.
2. It boycotted the 1920 legislative elections in response to the launch of the Non-cooperation movement.
3. It supported the cause of Indian National Army Prisoners.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

93. Which of the following can be considered as reasons for increase in revolutionary activities after the Non-Cooperation movement?

1. Sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement.
2. Arrest of major national leaders during the non-cooperation movement.
3. Emergence of new social classes such as industrial workers after the end of first world war.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 only

94. What is the correct chronological order of the following events?

1. Chittagong Armory raid
2. First Round Table conference
3. Bombing of Central Legislative Council by Bhagat Singh
4. Arrival of Simon Commission in India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1-2-3-4
(b) 4-3-2-1
(c) 3-4-1-2
(d) 4-3-1-2

95. With reference to the revolutionary nationalist Gopinath Saha, consider the following statements:

1. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Chittagong Armoury Raid of 1930.
2. He made an assassination attempt on the Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

96. Which of the following were said to be the drawbacks of the militant nationalist movement in India?

1. Despite active participation and support from the peasants and masses, they were repressed by the government.
2. Some Extremist leaders did not have a common and consistent ideology regarding their functioning and goals.
3. There was a general lack of Muslim participation due to conservative practices by militant leaders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

97. Which of the following statements is/are true with reference to the region-specific activities during Non-Cooperation movement?

1. Defiance of forest laws became a popular mode of struggle in Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Akalis in Punjab protested violently during the Non-Cooperation movement.
3. J M Sengupta led a strike against the British in the Assam-Bengal region.
4. The peasants and tribals in some parts of Rajasthan actively participated in the movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 ,3 and 4

98. With reference to the characteristics of the Non-Cooperation movement in India, consider the following statements

1. The highly centralised approach was adopted by leaders throughout the movement to guide people.
2. The movement insisted on the renunciation of violence by the protestors even against their oppressor.
3. For the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

99. Consider the following statements regarding the National Planning Committee (NPC), established in 1938:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was appointed as the first Chairman of this Committee.
2. N.M. Joshi was one of the members of the Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

100. With reference Krishak Praja Party (KPP), consider the following statements:

1. The party was founded by Fazlul Huq
2. The party tried to defend the rights of landless peasants in Bengal Province.
3. The party formed a coalition Government with Indian National Congress in Bengal after the 1937 elections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

101. With reference to the Indian Nation Congress Sessions, consider the following events:

1. Haripura Session
2. Tripuri Session
3. Belgaum Session
4. Faizpur Session

What is the correct chronological sequence of the occurrence of the above-mentioned Sessions of Congress?

(a) 3-2-1-4
(b) 3-1-2-4
(c) 3-4-1-2
(d) 4-3-2-1

102. With respect to Indian response to Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar submitted a memorandum regarding the rights and safeguards of depressed classes to the commission.
2. Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the South did not boycott the commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

103. The Second Round Table Conference (2nd RTC) ended with MacDonald's announcement. In this context, which of the following statements were part of this announcement?

1. The setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee.
2. Establishing of two Muslim majority provinces namely, Sindh and North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
3. India was to be made a federation of states.
4. The setting up of three expert committees—finance, franchise, and states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

104. The Resolution on the National Economic Programme was adopted during the Karachi Congress Session of 1931. Which of the following were included in the Resolution on the National Economic Programme?

1. Exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings
2. Equal pay for equal work
3. Substantial reduction in rent and revenue
4. Limited hours of work

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

105. With reference to the work done by Congress Ministries after forming government in the majority of the provinces in the elections of 1937, consider the following statements.

1. They lifted all the restrictions on the return of political exiles to India.
2. The Industrial Disputes Bill was introduced in Bombay with the aim to prevent strikes and lockouts as far as possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

106. During the Civil Disobedience movement, Gandhi and Congress did not include which of the following as a way of protest against the British Government?

(a) Picketing of foreign cloth shops
(b) Industrial strikes on a large scale.
(c) Boycott of courts by refraining from litigation.
(d) Nonpayment of taxes to the government

107. The congress ministries formed in 1937 somehow resulted in the widening rift between Hindus and Muslims. In this context, which of the following contributed to further widening the rift between the two communities?

1. Congress rejection to form joint government with Muslim league in United Province.
2. Presence of Strong social support for Muslim league in Bengal, the NWFP and the Punjab.
3. Failure to achieve substantial gains in the "Muslim mass contact" program launched by congress.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

108. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Poona pact:

1. It abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. It increased the number of reserved seats in the Central and Provincial legislatures for the depressed classes.

3. It provided for educational grants for the members of Depressed Classes in every province.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

109. Which of the following promises were made by the Congress in their 1937 election manifesto?

1. Removal of untouchability.
2. Fight against the implementation of the Government of India Act, 1935.
3. Encouraging the Khadi and Village industries.
4. Provide Right to form Trade Unions for industrial workers.

Select the correct option from the codes given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

110. With reference to social welfare reforms under Congress Ministries during 1937-39, consider the following statements:

1. All political prisoners were released in Congress ruled provinces.
2. Due to Congress' education policy, the number of educational institutions increased in most of the provinces.
3. Efforts were made to increase the participation of harijans in government services.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

111. Consider the following statements regarding the Cunningham Circular:

1. It mandated for parents, guardians and students to furnish assurances of good behaviour.
2. It banned strikes by laborers in tea plantations owned by Britishers.
3. It was issued during the Quit India Movement.
4. It was issued by the Governor of Assam at that time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

112. Which of the following women leaders played an active role in the Civil Disobedience Movement that was launched in 1930?

1. Matangini Hazra.
2. Kamla Nehru.
3. Sarojini Naidu

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

113. Consider the following statements with reference to Rani Gaidinliu and her contribution to the Indian freedom struggle:

1. During the Quit India Movement, she undertook many armed raids on the British offices in Assam.
2. She was associated with the socio-religious movement known as Heraka Movement.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. An All-Parties Conference in 1928 appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. Which of the following personalities were part of this sub-committee?

1. Sir Ali Imam
2. Subash Chandra Bose
3. Tej Bahadur Sapru

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

115. Consider the following statements with reference to the features of the Government of India Act of 1935:

1. As per the act, members of the federal assembly were to be elected through indirect elections.
2. It abolished dyarchy at the Provincial level and introduced it at the Centre.
3. It provided for a separate electorate for women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

116. With reference to Gandhi's campaign against untouchability in India, consider the following statements.

1. He set up the All-India Anti Untouchability League for campaigning against the practice of untouchability.
2. He pleaded to throw open temples for the untouchables.
3. He advocated for the complete annihilation of the Varna system, which he considered as the source of untouchability in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

117. After the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement, which among the following leaders supported an end to the boycott of legislative councils?

1. M A Ansari
2. C Rajagopalachari
3. Motilal Nehru
4. C R Das
5. Ajmal Khan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 3 and 5 only
(d) 3, 4 and 5 only

118. With reference to the events related to Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. The British Government declared Congress as illegal in 1930 after the Congress adopted the aim of Purna Swaraj in the Lahore Session.
2. M. K. Gandhi resigned from Congress in 1934 and never joined back.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

119. In the context of the performance of the Indian National Congress in the elections to eleven provincial assemblies in 1937, consider the following statements.

1. The party had won more than half of the seats it contested in total.
2. It had got a majority in Bengal and Assam Provinces.
3. Congress failed to form government in Punjab.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

120. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindu Mahasabha's response to 'Delhi Proposals' of 1927 of Muslim League:

1. The Hindu Mahasabha was opposed to the proposal for creating new Muslim majority provinces.
2. It opposed the reservation of seats for Muslims in Punjab and Bengal.
3. It demanded that there should be no constitutional amendment without concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

121. Which of the following reasons may be given to justify that Gandhi's decision to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement as agreed under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) was not a retreat?

1. The capacity of the masses to make sacrifices, unlike that of the activists, is

limited.

2. Mass movements are generally short-lived.
3. The shopkeepers and merchants who participated in the movement were exhausted.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 2 Only
(b) 2 and 3 Only
(c) 1 and 3 Only
(d) 1,2 and 3

122. With reference to British India, which among the following women participated in the Third Round Table Conference?

1. Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Annie Besant
4. Vijay Laxmi Pandit

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 4 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

123. Consider the following pairs regarding different sessions of Indian National Congress and their important events during the Freedom Struggle of India:

Congress session/ meeting	Important event
1. Ramgarh, 1940	Congress demanded complete independence
2. Wardha, 1939	Formation of All India Youth Congress
3. Faizpur, 1936	Congress session held in a village for the first time

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

124. With reference to the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Gandhi, Bose was in favour of large-scale industrialization.
2. Gandhi emphasized on vocational training whereas Bose emphasized on technical and scientific education.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

125. Consider the following statements regarding the 1927 Madras Session of the Indian National Congress:

1. S. Srinivas Iyengar was the president of this Congress session.
2. At this session, Congress decided to boycott the Simon Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

126. Dr B.R. Ambedkar was associated with which of the following organisations/ movements?

1. All-India Depressed Classes League
2. Training School for Entrance to Politics
3. Independent Labour Party
4. Samaj Samta Sangh
5. Parvati Temple Satyagraha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 3, 4 and 5 only
(c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

127. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindustani Seva Dal:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first president of the Hindustani Seva Dal.
2. The Dal was to work under the supervision of the Congress party.
3. Seva dal was aimed to instil military discipline in its members.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

128. Which among the following were the major recommendations of the Nehru Report?

1. Dominion status for India
2. Rejection of separate electorates
3. Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces
4. Universal Adult Suffrage

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

129. Consider the following statements regarding the Independence for India League:

1. It was jointly set up by C.R. Das and Subhash Chandra Bose in 1938.
2. It aimed to carry out a socialist transformation of the economic structure of society.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

130. Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose separate electorates to depressed classes?

(a) He believed that such a move would undermine the efforts of abolishing untouchability.
(b) He wanted to maintain the varna system of Hindu religion.
(c) He feared that separate electorates for depressed class will reduce the seats for Hindus in the Central Legislative Assembly.
(d) He wanted to maintain the hegemony of upper castes.

131. Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, agreed on which of the following demands of British Government under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

1. To revoke the civil disobedience movement.
2. To participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
3. To not to make salt even for personal consumption.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

132. Which of the following events/decisions were part of the Lahore Congress Session of 1929?

1. Gandhi was not in support of making Jawaharlal Nehru as president of Lahore session.
2. Congress took the decision to boycott the Round Table Conferences.
3. Dominion status was declared as the aim of the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

133. With reference to agrarian reforms during Congress rule in provinces from 1937-39, consider the following statements:

1. In most of its provinces, Congress Ministries passed debtors' relief acts for the regulation of the moneylenders' business.
2. The Ministries succeeded in ensuring that the benefits of reforms reached sub tenants and agricultural labourers.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

134. Which of the following was the main reason for resignation of Congress Ministries in 1939?

(a) Unilateral decision of the British government to involve India in the World War II
(b) Rising corruption and indiscipline in the congress
(c) They were devoid of necessary financial resources.
(d) Viceroy's refusal to appoint an Indian as the Defence Member of his Executive Council.

135. Which of the following were issues of disagreement between Congress and other participants (British Government and other Institutions) at the 2nd Round Table conference?

1. The British Government was against the claim of Congress that it alone represented the interests of India.

2. The idea that untouchables were Hindus and thus did not need a separate electorate.
3. Issue of providing safeguards to minorities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

136. With reference to the achievement of the Swarajists, consider the following statements:

1. Their efforts forced the government to appoint a committee to look into the defects of the Government of India Act 1919.
2. Their efforts led to the election of Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian President of Central Legislative Assembly
3. They helped in the defeat of Public Safety Bill in the Council.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

137. In the context of the Indian independence movement, Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri were known for which of the following?

(a) They were the first women graduates of Indian Women University.
(b) They provided underground support during the Quit India Movement.
(c) They participated in revolutionary activities in Bengal.
(d) They led salt satyagrah in Odisha.

138. Consider the following events from the Indian history:

1. Formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
2. Occurrence of Chittagong Armoury Raid.
3. Death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
4. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged.

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events starting from the earliest?

(a) 1 - 3 - 4 - 2
(b) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2
(c) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2
(d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

139. Which among the following were the key reasons behind the decline of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

1. Khilafat issue lost relevance with the rise of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Turkey.
2. Disappointment among the youth due to signing of the Gandhi Irwin Pact.
3. Gandhi's disappointment due to the violent incident at the Chauri Chaura.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

140. With reference to important events during British period in India and Viceroy during that period, consider the following pairs:

Key events	Corresponding Viceroy
1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	Lord Chelmsford
2. Publication of Simon Commission's report	Lord Irwin
3. Formation of Home Rule Leagues	Lord Reading

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) None

141. Consider the following statements with reference to Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case of 1924:

1. It was related to controlling the spread of communist ideas in India.
2. S. A. Dange and Nalini Gupta were jailed under this case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

142. Consider the following statements regarding the Manifesto released by Swarajists, ahead of 1923 Central and Provincial Assembly Elections:

1. They will demand the right to form trade unions and to strike.
2. They will present the nationalist demand of self-government in legislative councils.
3. They will create a deadlock in legislative councils if their demands are not met.

Which of the statements mentioned above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

143. Consider the following statements regarding the Lahore Conspiracy Case:

1. It is associated with the killing of police official J. P. Saunders.
2. Kalpana Dutt and Surya Sen were tried in the case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1, nor 2

144. Consider the following statements about Rash Behari Bose:

1. He was associated with the Ghadar Movement.
2. He performed a key role in establishing the Indian Independence League.
3. He made an attempt to assassinate Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb at his parade.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

145. With reference to the communists during British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1918 at Moscow.
2. In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalized the foundation of the Communist Party of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

146. What was the main objective of Bhagat Singh and his comrades of throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929?

(a) To take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
(b) To get arrested and use the trial court as a forum for propaganda.
(c) To demonstrate their anger against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
(d) To physically harm the British officials.

147. In the context of the Indian National Movement, which of the following movements/revolts were contemporary to the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Awadh Kisan Movement
2. Eka Movement
3. Mappila Revolt
4. Kherwar Movement
5. Gurudwara Reform Movement

Select the correct option from the codes given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

148. In the context of Indian history, consider the following statements about the 'Swarajists', which emerged in India.

1. Swarajists advocated use of legislative councils as an arena of political struggle.
2. It was led by C. Rajagopalachari and M. A. Ansari among others.
3. Congress Party did not allow Swarajists to contest the Council elections or work in the Councils.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

149. With reference to the Hindustan Republican Association/Army (HRA), which of the following is/are correct?

1. Bhagat Singh was the founding member of HRA.

2. HRA wanted to establish a 'Federal Republic of the United States of India'.

Select the correct answer using the code given blow:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

150. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following statement:

Statement I: Jawaharlal Nehru criticized the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the congress.

Statement II: Jawaharlal Nehru believed in Struggle-victory strategy rather than Struggle-Truce-Struggle.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

151. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following statements about Faizpur session of Indian National Congress (INC):

1. It was the first INC session to take place in a rural setting.
2. It was the only INC session presided by Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

152. With reference to National Planning Committee established in 1938, consider the following statements:

1. It was established during the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as its President to draft a plan for India's development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

153. Consider the following statements regarding the work done by Congress during its rule in the provinces (1937-1939):

1. The Congress ministries lifted the ban on certain organizations that had been earlier declared illegal, such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and various Youth Leagues.
2. The Congress ministries completely abolished the zamindari system in regions under their jurisdiction.
3. The Congress ministries implemented reforms to improve the social status of depressed classes, including permitting their entry into temples that were previously restricted.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

154. With reference to the Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following:

1. Both of them considered Parliamentary government as the best form of government for India.
2. Both of them believed that large-scale industrialisation is necessary to achieve India's prosperity.
3. Both of them believed in the complete abolition of the Caste and the Varna distinctions.
4. Both of them advocated for the English language as the medium of education in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

155. Which of the following sessions, did the Indian National Congress (INC) pass a resolution that facilitated the integration of the political struggle in the princely states and the rest of India?

(a) Gaya Session, 1922
(b) Belgaum Session, 1924
(c) Tripuri Session, 1939
(d) Faizpur Session, 1937

156. With reference to the Rowlatt Satyagraha during British rule in India, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It was launched in response to the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
2. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established as a part of the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
3. The members of the Home Rule Leagues actively participated in Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 2 only

157. With reference to the Non-Cooperation Movement, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Mahatma Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement in February 1922.

Statement II: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact between India and British was signed providing a number of concessions to Indian National Congress and Indians.

Which of the options given below is correct?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of StatementI.
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

158. With reference to the Pro changers or Swarajists during the colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

Statement I: They advocated for entry into legislative councils.

Statement II: They believed that rather than mass political struggle, cooperation with the British in legislative councils can help them in bringing the constitutional reforms in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

159. Consider the following statements:

1. He was selected by the Bombay Legislative Council to work with the Simon Commission.
2. He submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission on the rights and safeguards for the depressed classes.
3. Before the Simon commission, he advocated for the 'universal adult franchise' for both males and females alike.

The above statements describe which one of the following personalities?

(a) Damodaram Sanjivayya
(b) M. C. Rajah
(c) B. R. Ambedkar
(d) Mahadev Govind Ranade

160. With reference to the Khilafat Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. One of the objectives of the movement was to include Muslim majority provinces in India under the Ottoman caliphate.
2. The All-India Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
3. Abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate in 1924 was an important reason for the decline of the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

161. After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Indian National Congress was divided into two groups: the "Swarajists," and the "No-Changers". In this context, consider the following leaders:

1. C. Rajagopalachari
2. Rajendra Prasad
3. Motilal Nehru

4. M.A. Ansari
5. C.R. Das

How many of the above leaders were among the "No-Changers"?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

162. Consider the following pairs:

Party/Organization	Associated Leader/ Founder
1. Communist Party of India (CPI)	M.N. Roy
2. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	Lala Lajpat Rai
3. Unionist Party	Sir Chhotu Ram

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) One only
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

163. With reference to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
2. Its main objective was to achieve India's independence through armed struggle by overthrowing the British colonial government.
3. It aimed to establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India, with the government elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

164. Which of the following factors contributed to the growing attraction for revolutionary activities in India after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. The inspiration drawn from the Russian Revolution of 1917 and consequent rise of Soviet Republic.
2. The influence of journals like Sarathi and Bijoli.
3. The rise of working-class trade unionism following World War I.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

165. With reference to the contributions of Chandra Shekhar Azad towards India's freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22.
2. He was associated with the Kakori train robbery case of 1925.
3. He is the author of the book 'To Young Political Workers'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

166. Consider the following statements with reference to the Naujawan Bharat Sabha:

1. It was established by Bhagat Singh with an aim to inculcate nationalist and revolutionary ideologies among the youth.
2. It was formed after the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. It established a magazine Talwar to spread its ideology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3

167. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1927 by the British Government to suggest constitutional reforms to be undertaken in India.

Statement-II: The Government of India Act, 1919, provided for the establishment of a committee after a specified period of time to review the working of Act and to suggest reforms.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

168. During the drafting of a constitutional framework by the Indian political parties, the Muslim League proposed the "Delhi Proposals". In this reference, which of the following demands/proposals were the part of 'Delhi Proposals'?

1. In Punjab and Bengal, Muslims should get representation in proportion of their population, thus guaranteeing a Muslim majority in the legislatures.
2. Muslims should get one-third representation in the Central Legislature.
3. Establishment of a federal constitution with residual powers vested in the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

169. With reference to Salt Satyagraha in different regions of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement, consider the following pairs:

Major regions of Salt Satyagraha Movement	Leaders
1. Payyannur, Kerala	K. Kelappan
2. Vedaranyam beach, Tamil Nadu	E.V. Ramasamy Naicker
3. Cuttak, Orissa	Sarojini Naidu
4. Patna, Bihar	Subash Chandra Bose

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

170. With reference to the Indian National Movement, consider the following statements about the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress in 1931:

1. The session was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. In the session, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was approved by the Congress.
3. Swaraj Bill which articulated Fundamental rights was passed during this session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 onl

171. The initiatives like Prabhat Pheris, Vanar Senas, and Manjari Senas, involving active participation of children and youth, were primarily associated with which of the following movements?
(a) Quit India Movement
(b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement
(d) Civil Disobedience Movement

172. With reference to the performance of Indian National Congress in the 1937 provincial elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:

1. The congress emerged as the largest party in the majority of the provinces, including Bombay, Bengal, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
2. The congress secured a majority in all provinces except Punjab and Sindh.
3. The congress managed to form ministries in all the provinces for which elections were held.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

173. With reference to the First Round Table Conference, consider the following statements:

1. The conference was chaired by Lord Irwin (Edward Frederick Lindley Wood).
2. Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League did not participate in the conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

174. With reference to modern India, consider the following pairs:

Literary works	Author
1. Bandi Jivan	Sachin Sanyal
2. Pather Dabi	Bhagwaticharan Vohra
3. The Philosophy of the Bomb	Ram Prasad Bismil

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

175. With reference to Indian Modern History, consider the following pairs:

Organization	Founder
1. National Liberal Federation (Liberal Party)	C Rajagopalachari
2. Congress Socialist Party	Jai Prakash Narayan
3. Independent Labour Party	Narayan Malhar Joshi

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

176. "You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj, you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables."

The above statement is related to which of the below mentioned personalities?
(a) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jyotirao Phule
(d) B. R Ambedkar

177. It is believed that after 1919 India's struggle against British rule gradually became a mass movement. Which of the following were the possible reasons behind this?

1. Increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits to cover the defence expenditures of the government.
2. Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi as a mass leader.
3. Influence of the Russian Revolution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

178. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, consider the following leaders:

1. C.R. Das
2. Motilal Nehru
3. C. Rajagopalachari
4. M.A. Ansari
5. Rajendra Prasad

How many of the above were Swarajists who supported council entry as a form of political strategy?
(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

179. With reference to Indian history, consider the following institutions/ organisations:

1. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha
2. All India Anti-Untouchability League
3. Kochrab Ashram
4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission

How many of the above institutions/ organizations were established by Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

180. With reference to Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919), consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Mahatma Gandhi vehemently opposed the provisions of the act and referred to it as 'Black law'.

Statement-II: It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial or judicial review for two years.

Statement-III: There was unanimous opposition by Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council against the passage of this act/bill.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct and both of them explain Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-II and Statement-III are correct but only one of them explains Statement-I
(c) Only one of the Statement-II and Statement-III is correct and that explains Statement-I
(d) Neither Statement-II nor Statement-III is correct

181. With reference to the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920 during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India when the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched.
2. There was no participation from the Indian business class in the movement due to boycott of foreign goods and trade.
3. During the movement, defiance of forest laws became a prominent form of resistance in tribal areas.
4. A major feature of the movement was the boycott of government schools, law courts, and foreign cloth.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

182. Consider the following leaders:

1. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
2. Ram Prasad Bismil
3. Ashfaqullah Khan
4. Khudiram Bose

How many of the leaders given above were associated with the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

183. With reference to the Indian National movement, consider the following statements:

Congress Session	President	Significance
1. Lahore, 1929	Jawahar Lal Nehru	Passing the resolution to focus on the objective of attaining complete independence, known as Purna Swaraj.
2. Karachi, 1931	Vallabhbhai Patel	A Resolution on 'Fundamental Rights and Economic and Social Change' was passed.
3. Faizpur, 1936-37	Nandalal Bose	The first session to be held in a rural setting.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

184. Consider the following statements regarding the Second Round Table Conference held in 1931:

1. Lord Willingdon was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Conference.
2. The Indian National Congress nominated Mahatma Gandhiji as its sole representative for the conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

185. In September 1932, Mahatma Gandhiji undertook a hunger strike while imprisoned in the Yerawada Jail. What was the primary reason behind this action?

(a) Against the violent protest actions of radical factions of the Independence Movement.
(b) In protest of the British government's decision to separate India's electoral system by caste.

(c) In response to the Viceroy's insistence that the Indian National Congress was responsible for the disturbance in the country at the time.

(d) In response to the ongoing communal riots and for Hindu-Muslim unity.

186. With reference to the Nehru Report of 1928 during the freedom struggle of India, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Some of its provisions were opposed by some of the Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.

Statement-II: It proposed Dominion Status for India instead of complete independence.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

187. Which of the following was/were the key provisions of the Deepavali Declaration, issued by Viceroy Irwin in 1929?

In this declaration, it was announced:

1. that the intention of the British government was to facilitate India attaining dominion status in the future.
2. to release all political prisoners not convicted of violence.
3. the right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) None of the above

188. Consider the following events:

1. Chittagong Armoury Raid
2. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy
3. Bombing of Central Legislative Assembly
4. Lahore Conspiracy
5. Meerut Conspiracy

For how many of the above cases/events, Bhagat Singh faced trials by courts during British Rule in India?

(a) Only two

(b) Only three

(c) Only four

(d) All five

189. Which one of the following Congress sessions is the only session over which Mahatma Gandhi presided?

(a) Delhi Session, 1923

(b) Belgaum Session, 1924

(c) Kanpur session, 1925

(d) Guwahati Session, 1926

190. With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed by the British Government to assess and review the implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the Commission on the ground that there was no Indian representative in the Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

191. In the context of Salt Satyagraha during the Freedom struggle of India, consider the following statements:

1. It was widely covered by the European and American press.
2. It included a large scale boycott of government-run educational institutions.
3. Parallel governance structures were established by nationalists in various districts of the country.
4. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 2, 3 and 4 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

192. Consider the following groups:

1. Depressed classes
2. Women
3. Marathas
4. Indian Christians
5. Sikhs

How many of the groups given above were given separate electorates according to the Communal Award that was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

193. With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha, consider the following statements:

1. They supported the Lucknow Pact to provide a united front against British.
2. It signed a pact with M. C. Rajah, a depressed class leader, to advocate a joint electorate for untouchables in 1932.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

194. In the context of the First Round Table Conference held in London between November 1930 and January 1931, consider the following pairs:

Personality	Communities and Political Groups they Represented
1. Aga Khan III	Muslim League
2. Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz	Women organizations
3. Narendra Nath Law	Government of British India

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

195. Consider the following statements regarding the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929:

1. The trial involved communist leaders accused of planning an armed revolt against the British colonial government.
2. It led to the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose for allegedly planning to overthrow the colonial government.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

196. Consider the following statements regarding the Independence for India League:

1. Its main objective was to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.
2. It was established under the leadership of Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

197. In the context of the Salt Satyagraha and subsequent nationalist activities launched against the British government, the term 'Sibiram' refer to?

(a) Military-style camps established to function as the headquarters for the Salt Satyagraha movement.
(b) A traditional form of martial arts learned by women freedom fighters to defend themselves against British atrocities during the Salt Satyagraha.
(c) A special armband worn by participants in the Salt Satyagraha, symbolizing solidarity with the movement.
(d) Salt tax officers appointed by the British government who would collect taxes and check on the illegal manufacture of the salt.

198. May Day, also known as Labour Day, was first organized in India in 1923 by-

(a) Republican Party of India
(b) Swaraj Party
(c) Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
(d) Indian National Congress

199. Which of the following leaders was the President of 'All Parties Conference' called by Indian National Congress in February 1928 to discuss a common minimum program for India?

(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Dr. M.A. Ansari
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) M.K. Gandhi

200. With reference to 'Delhi Proposals' of Muslim League in 1927, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim League accepted joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.
2. It proposed to reserve half of the seats in Central Legislative Assembly for Muslims.

3. The proposal was accepted by the Congress in its Madras session of 1927.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 only

201. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Ambedkar supported a parliamentary system for governance, while Gandhi believed in decentralized village self-governance.

Statement-II: Gandhi feared that democracy could degenerate into a system controlled by autocratic leaders, while Ambedkar thought it as the best way to empower marginalized groups.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

202. Who among the following founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932?

(a) B.G. Gokhale
(b) M.K. Gandhi
(c) B.R. Ambedkar
(d) V.D. Savarkar

203. Consider the following demands of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

1. Political protection of the depressed classes
2. Selective and limited adult franchise
3. Dyarchy at the centre and provincial autonomy
4. Social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes

How many of the above demands were put forward by Dr. Ambedkar before the Simon Commission?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

204. "This session of Indian National Congress (INC) was presided over by Subhash Chandra Bose. During this session, the INC adopted a resolution stating its intention to offer moral backing to people protesting against the governance of princely states."

Which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress has been mentioned in the above given paragraph?

(a) Ramgarh Session, 1940
(b) Haripura Session, 1938
(c) Faizpur Session, 1936
(d) Lucknow Session, 1936

205. With reference to the "Nai Talim" education system, which was conceived by Mahatma Gandhi, which one of the following statements is *incorrect*?

(a) It was popularly described as education through handicrafts.
(b) Ancient Vedic literature was made part of curriculum under this education system for glorification of India's Past.
(c) It emphasized on holistic training of mind and body along with academics.
(d) One of the aims was to eliminate psyche of servitude and superstition from minds of people.

206. With reference to the Provincial Election of 1937, consider the following statements:

1. Only about 11 to 12 per cent of the population had the right to vote during this election.
2. The election manifesto of Indian National Congress completely rejected the Government of India Act, 1935.
3. The Indian National Congress formed the government in Assam and Madras provinces.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

207. With reference to the Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statement:

1. He supported the idea of Dominion Status proposed in the Nehru Report.
2. He criticized Gandhi Irwin Pact because the British government refused to negotiate on the death sentence of Bhagat Singh.
3. He was instrumental in setting up the National Planning Committee in 1938.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

208. Consider the following statements regarding the Pirpur Committee of 1938:

1. It was established by the Government of British India to investigate the condition of minorities in India.
2. The report of this committee accused the provincial Congress Ministries of suppressing the rights of the minorities under the Congress rule during 1937-39.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

209. Consider the following statements about the work done by the Congress Ministries after winning the provincial elections in 1937:

1. The congress government successfully passed the Tenancy Act in United Province for the protection of tenants.
2. In Bombay, lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

210. Which among the following options correctly identifies the leaders who faced convictions under the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929?
(a) Nalini Gupta, Ghulam Hussain, and Narayan Malhar Joshi
(b) Sachin Sanyal, Narayan Meghaji Lokhande, and Pramod Mitter
(c) Muzaffar Ahmad, Shripad Amrit Dange, and Shaukat Usmani
(d) Narayan Malhar Joshi, Shaukat Usmani, and Sachin Sanyal

211. Which of the following considerations dominated the British policy towards the Congress, following the failure of the Second Round Table Conference?

1. Gandhi must not be permitted to build up the tempo for a massive mass movement.
2. The goodwill of the Congress towards British should be protected.
3. Radical elements from within the Congress must be isolated.
4. The nationalist movement must not be permitted to consolidate itself in rural areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below
(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

4.2. From 1939 to 1947 CE

212. Which one of the following is correct regarding the Cabinet Mission, sent by the British government to India in 1946?
(a) It was presided over by A.V. Alexander.
(b) Rajagopalachari represented the Indian National Congress (INC) in the mission's negotiations.
(c) It proposed the grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections.
(d) None of the above

213. Consider the following statements with reference to the Constituent Assembly of India:

1. Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman member in the Constituent Assembly.
2. The idea of Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by MN Roy.
3. All the members of Constituent Assembly were elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

214. Who among the following personalities founded the 'Indian Club at Tokyo' to seek international support against British imperial rule in India?
(a) Captain Mohan Singh
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose
(c) Lakshmi Swaminathan
(d) Rash Behari Bose

215. Consider the following statements about the Interim Government established in India after the World War II:

1. The Interim Government functioned according to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. The Muslim League never participated in the Interim Government.
3. The Viceroy acted as the President of the Interim Government's Executive Council.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

216. Consider the following statements regarding the Boundary commissions set up to draw borders of India and Pakistan after partition:

1. Sir Cyril John Radcliffe was made the Chairman of two boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal.
2. The boundary commissions included two nominees each of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League respectively.
3. The award of the Boundary Commissions was announced much before the independence of India.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

217. With reference to the Sapru Committee of 1945, consider the following statements:

1. It rejected the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan.
2. It operated under the mandate of Indian National Congress.
3. The Committee recommended the separate electorate for Muslims.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 only
(d) None of the above

218. With reference to the Indian provincial elections of 1946, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress failed to get a majority in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), which was being claimed by the Muslim League as part of a separate nation.
2. The Muslim league got the majority of Muslim votes.
3. A Unionist-Muslim League-Akali coalition under Liaqat Ali Khan assumed power in Punjab.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

219. With reference to the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, consider the following statements:

1. Only the members of the armed forces participated in the revolt.
2. Racial discrimination and unpalatable food were the causes leading to the revolt by RIN.
3. Congress gave its official support to the revolt.
4. Communists and socialists played a major role in guiding the mutiny.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

220. Consider the following statements regarding the Desai-Liaqat Pact of 1945:

1. It provided for an equal number of persons to be nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central legislature.
2. It provided that at least one-third of the seats in the Central Legislative Assembly to be reserved for the minorities.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

221. Consider the following proposals:

1. It provided for the Executive Council in which all the members, except Governor General were to be Indians.

2. The Governor Generals' Executive Council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the Government of India Act,1919.
3. It provided for the equal representation of caste Hindus and Muslims in the Governor General's Executive Council.

How many of the proposals given above were proposed under the Wavell plan?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

222. With reference to the Indian National Movement, consider the following statements about the Indian National Army (INA):

1. Indian National Congress formed a committee under Lt. Col Harilal Varma for the defense of INA soldiers.
2. The Communist Party boycotted the INA agitation in support of the Britishers' cause of the Second World War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

223. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Compromise Conference of 1940:

1. It made a call to the people to not help Britain in World War II with any resources, like men and material.
2. It was a joint effort of the Forward Bloc and the Kisan Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

224. An interim government was established in India between 1946 and 1947. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Ministers of Interim Government	Portfolio held
1. John Mathai	Finance
2. Jagjivan Ram	Labor
3. Jogendra Nath Mandal	Law
4. Baldev Singh	Defense

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

225. With reference to Indian National Army (INA), consider the following statements:

1. INA formed the Provisional Government for Free India in Rangoon, Myanmar.
2. It had an all women regiment headed by Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade.
3. Shah Nawaz commanded the INA battalion in the Imphal campaign.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) None of the above

226. Directions: For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct alternative from the following.

Assertion (A): The Pakistan Resolution of the Muslim League called for autonomy of Muslim-majority areas in north-western and eastern India.

Reason (R): The Muslim League feared domination by Congress in an independent India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

227. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the Governor-General of free India.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

228. Consider the following missions or plans by British government:

1. August Offer
2. Cripps mission
3. Cabinet mission
4. Mountbatten plan

How many of the above had explicitly accepted the creation of a separate nation Pakistan?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

229. Consider the following statements with respect to the Indian National Army (INA) trials:

1. Congress adopted a resolution in the Bombay session in support of the Indian National Army's cause.
2. Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were the first INA prisoners to face the trial.
3. Following the public protest, British reduced the death sentence of INA prisoners to deportation for life.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

230. With reference to the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt, consider the following statements:

1. Only the members of the armed forces participated in the revolt.
2. It demanded withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia.
3. Congress gave its official support to the revolt.
4. Communists and socialist played a major role in guiding the mutiny.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

231. With reference to C. Rajagopalachari (CR) Formula, consider the following statements:

1. It asked Muslim league to form a provisional government with the Indian National Congress.
2. It proposed a plebiscite in the North-West and North-East India for creation of a separate nation.
3. Mohammed Ali Jinnah opposed the plan as he wanted the Congress to accept the Two Nation Theory.
4. Mahatma Gandhi condemned the CR Plan as it indirectly accepted the League's demand for separate nation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

232. Which of the following was/were the proposals of the Cabinet Mission plan?

1. It proposed the partition of India into two nations, India and Pakistan.
2. The Princely states would no longer be under the paramountcy of the British Government.
3. It had proposed a two-tier executive and legislature at provincial and union levels.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

233. With reference to Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army (INA), consider the following statements:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose opposed the Quit India Movement as yet another ineffective nonviolent struggle.
2. The defeat of British by INA during Imphal campaign encouraged its members to liberate India from British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

234. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the provisions of the Wavell's Breakdown plan?

(a) Except governor- general and commander-in-chief, all other members of the executive council to be Indians.

(b) Transfer of power to separate provinces and an option given to remain independent.

(c) Punjab and Bengal legislative assemblies would meet in two groups of Hindus and Muslims to vote for the partition of their provinces.

(d) Withdrawal of British army and British officials to the Muslim provinces of north west and north east of India.

235. The National Defence Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?

(a) Indian National Session of Haripura

(b) Cripps Mission

(c) August Offer

(d) Indian National Session of Faizpur

236. With reference to interim government of 1946, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim league members joined the interim government with the condition of not giving up with their 'direct action' program.
2. It functioned according to the provision of Government of India Act of 1919.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Viceroys Executive Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

237. What was the immediate reason leading to Muhammad Ali Jinnah's declaration of 16 August, 1946 as Direct Action Day?

(a) Rejection of demand to form full-fledged Pakistan under Cabinet Mission plan.

(b) Nehru's statement that the constituent assembly would not have the compulsory grouping of provincial assemblies.

(c) Congress formed the interim government without accepting the demands put forward by Muslim league.

(d) Overthrowing the coalition government in Punjab.

238. With reference to Congress's stand towards Cabinet Mission proposals, consider the following statements:

1. Congress interpreted Cabinet Mission proposals as mandatory grouping of provincial assemblies into three sections.
2. Congress all together rejected the proposals under Cabinet mission.
3. Congress objected to the proposal that provinces need to wait till the first general elections to come out of a group.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 2 only

239. With reference to the interim Government of 1946, consider the following statements:

1. It was formed from the Constituent Assembly which was elected in August 1946.
2. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar headed the portfolio of Law in the Interim government.
3. It appointed a committee to advise the government on nationalizing the armed forces.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1 and 2 only

240. With reference to the Muslim League's Lahore Resolution of 1940, consider the following statements:

1. One of the demands was the creation of 'Pakistan' as a separate nation for Muslims.
2. The resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

241. With reference to the freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. He established the Forward bloc party in 1939 within the congress.
2. He was elected as president of All India Kisan Sabha in 1930.
3. He resigned from Civil service in response to the Non-Cooperation movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

242. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect features of the elections of 1946 in British India?

1. The election campaign of the Congress was strongly anti-Muslim League in character.
2. It was the first election in British India fought on the basis of universal adult franchise.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

243. Consider the following statements with respect to Gandhi's attitude towards actions of Indian National Army (INA):

1. Gandhiji condemned Indian National Army's action of taking help from Nazi Germany, to liberate India from British rule.
2. Gandhi praised the Indian National Army for its secular nature.
3. Gandhi supported the cause of freedom of the Indian National Army's prisoners from the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 ,2 and 3

244. Consider the following statements regarding the Underground Movement carried during the Quit India Movement:

1. The Socialist groups called 'Azad Dastas' were formed in Nepal to fight the tyranny of British Government.
2. All India Radio (AIR) was started by Congress for secret communication with the public.
3. The underground movement leaders included Biju Patnaik, Chhotu Bhai Puranik and R.P. Goenka.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

245. The Defense of India Act was enforced during the Second World War due to which of the following reasons?

(a) To enforce restrictions on civil liberties of the common people.
(b) To ensure the public safety and the defense of British India.
(c) To provide compensation for the land acquired for defense purpose.
(d) All of the above

246. Which of the following is/are the reasons for Mahatma Gandhi to launch Individual Satyagraha during World War II?

1. To show the discontent towards rising prices of commodities in India.
2. To assert the right of speech of Indians against the war efforts.
3. Mass movement at that time was not conducive as it might turned aggressive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

247. With reference to events related to the Individual Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. The Delhi Chalo Movement was one of the outcomes of the Individual satyagraha movement.
2. The movement became violent when British refused to accept the demand of satyagrahis.
3. Vinobha Bhave was the first Individual Satyagrahi.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

248. Consider the following statements regarding the Parallel Government formed in Satara during the Indian Freedom struggle:

1. Under the Parallel Government, an armed militia called Vidyut Vahini was organized in Satara.

2. In Satara, the volunteer corps and village units were formed to run the people's court.
3. The Parallel Government in Satara was dominated by the kunbi peasants and supported by the Dalits.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

249. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Quit India Movement:

1. The movement endorsed the defiance of government authority.
2. The Quit India Movement was accommodative of violence directed against the state.
3. Anybody who believed in the complete independence of the country could join it.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

250. Consider the following statements regarding the Deoli Plan:

1. Under Deoli plan, the disruption of war machinery of British was conceptualized.
2. Jayaprakash Narayan was the important personality associated with the Deoli plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

251. With reference to the nationalist's response to Second World War, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress decided to support the British government in the war if a responsible government was established in India.
2. Mahatma Gandhi advocated unconditional support to the British government.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the launch of the civil disobedience movement to take advantage of the British government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

252. Consider the following statements regarding the British response to Quit India Movement:

1. The martial law was enforced all over India.
2. All the major leaders were arrested, except for Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Government reduced the taxes and fines to appease the rebellious villagers.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect?**

(a) 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

253. Which of the following is the immediate reason for the start of Quit India Movement?

(a) Announcement of dominion status under August offer by Linlithgow.
(b) The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock.
(c) Announcement of Individual Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi.
(d) The Failure of Wavell Plan to negotiate on future of princely states with the Congress.

254. Consider the following statements regarding the Parallel Governments formed during the Quit India Movement:

1. Jayaprakash Narayan, with the assistance of Rammanohar Lohia, formed a parallel government on the Nepal border.
2. In Tamluk (Midnapore) 'national government' was formed under the leadership of Chittu Pandey.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 Only
(b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

255. In context of Modern History of India, Muslim League's Resolution of March 1940 included which of the following demands?

1. Muslim majority areas in North-West and East India under British rule should be declared as independent states.
2. Muslim minority areas in British India should be provided autonomy.
3. British India should be divided into two dominions of India and Pakistan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

256. With reference to the Tripuri session (1939) of the Congress, consider the following statements:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Pattabi Sitaramayya for the post of Congress Presidentship.
2. At this session, Bose favored a mass civil disobedience movement in case the demand of India's independence was not fulfilled by British.
3. Maulana Azad was elected as the President of the Congress after the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

257. Consider the following statement regarding Gandhiji's specific instructions for different sections of the people during the 'Quit India Movement of 1942'?

1. Government servants should openly declare their allegiance to the Congress.
2. Soldiers were asked to refuse to fire on our own people.
3. The Princes were asked to 'accept the sovereignty of their own people.
4. Peasants should refuse to pay the land revenue to any of the Zamindars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

258. A series of events unfolded after British Government of India declared India's support for the World War 2 without consulting Indian opinion. In this context, arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

1. Japan occupies Rangoon
2. August Offer proposed by the British government
3. Resignation of Congress Ministeries
4. Launch of Individual Satyagraha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1-3-2-4
(b) 3-2-4-1
(c) 1-2-3-4
(d) 3-2-1-4

259. Which of the following can be said to be the correct reasons for the failure of Cripps Proposal of 1942?

1. The proposal made it mandatory for independent India to join the organization of Commonwealth.
2. There was no representation of the princely states in the constituent assembly to be formed.
3. There was a provision regarding the right of provinces to secede.
4. There was no plan for immediate transfer of power into Indian hands.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

260. What were the conditions laid down by Indian National Congress to cooperate with the British government, to defend Indian territory in the midst of Japan's aggressive actions in 1941?

1. Establishment of rule of people in the princely states
2. Full independence to be given after the war
3. No bifurcation of Indian Union in any scenario
4. Substance of power be transferred immediately.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

261. With reference to 'August Offer', consider the following statements:

1. It provided for expansion of viceroy's executive council with majority of Indians.
2. It proposed that no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.
3. Indian National Congress rejected the offer as it did not offer complete independence to India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

262. With reference to 'Forward Bloc', consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1939 within the framework of Indian National Congress.
2. H. V Kamath became the first general secretary of the bloc.
3. The ideology of the bloc was influenced by socialism and anti-imperialism.
4. The bloc was dismantled after the passage of Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

263. The Plan of Cripps Mission was different from other constitutional schemes proposed under British rule because:

(a) for the first time, the mission explicitly mentioned that the goal of the British is to establish a responsible government in India.
(b) the mission recognised Pakistan as a Separate nation.
(c) the mission promised Indians the sole right to make their own Constitution.
(d) the mission promised complete independence for India in return for its support in World War II.

264. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the "Quit India Resolution"?

1. The resolution was first proposed by Yusuf Meherally, a socialist and trade unionist.
2. The resolution stated that the Quit India Movement was a 'Leaderless Movement'.
3. The resolution proposed to form a provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

265. During the Quit India Movement, a parallel government was established in Satara region of Maharashtra. In this context, which of the following statements are correct?

1. Nana Patil played an instrumental role in establishing a parallel government in Satara.
2. This government conducted "Gandhi marriages" to which untouchables were invited.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

266. Consider the following statements with reference to the Freedom Army (Mukti Sena):

1. The Freedom Army was formed with the help of Hitler.
2. It consisted of Prisoners of War of Indian origin captured by Germany and Italy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

267. Consider the following statements with reference to the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946:

1. It provided for a common centre which would control defence, communication and external affairs.

2. It accepted the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.
3. It proposed that all the members of Constituent Assembly were to be elected directly by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
4. Under the plan, the residuary powers were to be enjoyed by the Provincial Governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

268. With reference to Indian National Army (INA), consider the following statements:

1. Before being put under the command of Subhash Chandra Boss, it was placed under the 'Indian Independence League'.
2. INA formed the Provisional Government for Free India at Rangoon, Myanmar.
3. Shah Nawaz commanded the INA battalion in the Imphal campaign.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

269. Who among the following has founded the Indian Club of Tokyo?

(a) Mohan Singh
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Shah Nawaz
(d) Rashbehari Bose

270. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Army (INA):

1. It was first formed in 1942 by Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. It had different regiments named after Gandhi, Nehru and Maulana Azad.
3. It had an all women regiment headed by Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade.
4. It had participated in Operation U-Go against the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

271. Clement Attlee, the then British Prime minister, made an announcement about the future of British government in India on February 20, 1947. In this context, consider the following statements.

1. A clear deadline was fixed for transfer of power even if there was no consensus on the new constitution.
2. After the transfer of power, princely states would still be under the obligation and paramountcy of the British.
3. Attlee's statement clearly ruled out the partition or bifurcation of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

272. Why did the Congress agree for dominion status when India was heading up to Independence in 1947?

1. Dominion status would provide time to establish the legal and infrastructural basis for the Indian republic.
2. Granting of dominion status did not require a complicated process of constitution-writing.
3. Dominion status would allow for some much-needed continuity in the bureaucracy and the army.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

273. Which of the following is *incorrect* with regard to the aims/demands of the Individual Satyagraha?

(a) To show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness.
(b) To start a mass struggle immediately after satyagraha.
(c) To give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress' demands using peaceful methods.
(d) To have freedom of speech against war.

274. Who among the following took charge of the INA prisoners' legal defense during the trial at the Red Fort in 1945?

1. Bhulabhai Desai
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3. Asaf Ali
4. Tej Bahadur Sapru

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

275. In the context of Quit India Movement, the term "Karnataka Method" denotes:

(a) a tactic where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming during the day and revolutionary activities at night.
(b) a method adopted by the British administrators to suppress the movement.
(c) crowd funding initiative, where funds were gathered to support the Quit India Movement throughout India.
(d) a framework developed by the students' unions for carrying out underground activities in urban areas of Karnataka.

276. The British India experienced three violent upsurges during winter of 1945-46 in Calcutta and Bombay, one is by sailors of Royal Indian Navy and two are against the INA trials. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Indian National Congress officially extended its support to these upsurges.
2. These upsurges prompted the government to announce that only those INA members who conspired with axis powers would be brought to trial.
3. Withdrawal of Indian soldiers from Indonesia was one of the implications of these upsurges.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

277. Consider the following statements about 'Library Movements' in India:

1. The movement was confined only to some urban pockets of Bengal and Maharashtra.
2. Balshastri Jambhekar founded the Bombay Native General Library.
3. These libraries acted as a forum for discussions and debates about the government policies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

278. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, 1946?

1. The mutiny was first started at the Calcutta Harbour.
2. The mutineers demanded the release of INA prisoners.
3. The mutiny was outrightly supported by Mahatma Gandhi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

279. Which of the following statements about the campaign against the trial of Indian National Army (INA) Prisoners is/are correct?

1 central theme of the Campaign was questioning the Britain's right to decide a matter concerning Indians.
2. All India Women's Conference supported the INA cause and demanded the release of INA prisoners.
3. Various political parties including Muslim league and Hindu Mahasabha supported INA cause.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

280. In March 1940, an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh was organized under the leadership of which one of the following personalities?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) JL Nehru
(d) JP Narayan

281. Consider the following statements regarding Parallel Governments formed during the Quit India Movement:

1. Satara Prati Sarkar had its own armed wing known as Toofan Sena (typhoon army).

2. The parallel government in Balia made arrangements for carrying out the civil administration.
3. Nyayadan Mandals were organized by Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar in Bengal region.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

282. Consider the following:

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Sardar Patel
3. Acharya J.B. Kriplani
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Maulana Azad

Who among the above were the official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?

(a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 4 and 5 only
(c) 2, 3 and 5
(d) 2 and 4 only

283. During the twentieth century, the British Government appointed the 'Woodhead Commission' to:

(a) investigate and report to the Central Government upon the causes of the food shortage and subsequent epidemics in India, and in particular in Bengal.
(b) investigate the relevance of the continuance of the Zamindari System in Bengal province under East India Companies rule in India.
(c) prepare a comprehensive scheme of education for India including both the school and college education.
(d) prepare a comprehensive irrigation plan for India to increase the yield of commercial crops in India.

284. The Mountbatten Plan of 1947 provided for which of the following?

1. As per the provisions of the plan, Indian National Congress was invited to form the interim Government.
2. Referendums were to be held in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sylhet to decide whether to join India or Pakistan.
3. Muslim League's demand for a separate nation of Pakistan was rejected.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

285. An Interim Government of India headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru was sworn in on September 2, 1946. Regarding this Interim Government, consider the following statements:

1. Till India's Independence, the interim government functioned under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. The decisions of the Interim Government were binding on the Viceroy.
3. The Muslim League never joined the Interim Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

286. Consider the following persons:

1. Stafford Cripps
2. William Hare
3. Pethick Lawrence
4. A.V. Alexander

How many of the above were part of the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

287. Consider the following organisations:

1. Indian Club of Tokyo
2. Indian National Army
3. Indian Independence League

How many of the above organisations were established by Rashbehari Bose?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

288. Consider the following leaders:

1. M.A. Aiyar
2. Lakshmi Swaminathan
3. Mehtaji Durgaram
4. H.C. Chatterjee

How many of the above leaders were associated with the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

289. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were-

(a) the representatives of India at the First Round Table Conference in London.
(b) the founding members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
(c) the leaders arrested in the Meerut conspiracy case.
(d) the prominent leaders of the Indian National Army (INA).

290. With reference to the Cripps Mission (1942), consider the following statements:

1. It proposed that India would be granted complete independence after World War II.
2. It proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame a new constitution for India.
3. It suggested that any Indian provinces could remain outside the Indian Union and have a separate constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

291. With reference to the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, consider the following statements:

1. Till a new constitution was adopted, the government in India was to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
2. One of the provisons stated that India would be made a republic on the condition that she will join the Commonwealth.
3. A princely state must either join India or join Pakistan.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) None of the above

292. With reference to pre-independent India, consider the following events:

1. Establishment of the Punjab Hindu Sabha
2. The 'Pakistan Resolution' was passed by the Muslim League
3. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha held its first session
4. Establishment of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 3-1-4-2
(b) 1-3-4-2
(c) 1-4-3-2
(d) 1-2-4-3

293. With reference to Modern Indian History, consider the following events:

1. Formation of All India Forward Bloc
2. Resignation of Gandhi from Indian National Congress
3. Formation of first division of the Indian National Army

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above given events?

(a) 1 - 3 - 2
(b) 2 - 1 - 3
(c) 1 - 2 - 3
(d) 2 -3 - 1

294. The Shimla Conference of 1945, was primarily convened to:

(a) resolve the issues related to the princely states within British India.
(b) discuss the post-World War II political framework and constitutional future of India.
(c) finalize the plan for the partition of India into two separate nations.
(d) discuss the terms of India's membership in the United Nations.

295. Which of the following was the primary reason for the rejection of the August Offer of 1940 by the Indian National Congress?

(a) Congress was not consulted during its formulation.
(b) It proposed partition of India based on religious lines.
(c) It rejected the INCs proposal to establish a Constituent Assembly for India.
(d) It offered dominion status to India rather than complete independence.

296. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements about Cabinet Mission Plan:

1. The Cabinet Mission recommended a federal government for India, consisting of a Union of India, provincial groups, and individual provinces.
2. The Muslim League initially accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan but later rejected it and launched Direct Action Day.
3. One of the key consequences of the Cabinet Mission Plan was the formation of the Interim Government of India in 1946.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

297. With reference to the British rule in India, "Plan Balkan" referred to:

(a) A British proposal to transfer power to separate provinces before granting independence.
(b) A scheme by the Muslim League to establish separate provinces for Muslims across India.
(c) A plan by the Congress Party to establish a federal structure with equal powers for all provinces.
(d) A strategy by the British to delay India's independence through prolonged negotiations.

298. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the response of the Indian nationalists in the wake of World War II?

1. Mahatma Gandhi advocated for launching an all-India Civil Disobedience Movement to free India from British rule.
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru unconditionally supported the British war efforts in the belief that Britain would later repay India by granting complete independence.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to tilise the opportunity by fighting against Britain and liberating the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 and 3

299. During the Quit India Movement, parallel governments were established in various parts of India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Parallel governments during the Quit India Movement (Region)	Leader
1. Satara	Gopabandhu Choudhuri
2. Tamluk	Y.B. Chavan
3. Ballia	Chittu Pandey

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

300. During the Quit India Movement, Aruna Asaf Ali and Usha Mehta were known for their involvement in which of the following activities?

(a) Assassination of unpopular British officials.
(b) Participation in underground activities.
(c) Smuggling arms and ammunition from broad.
(d) Establishment of secret societies exclusively for women.

301. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which of the following parties actively participated in the Quit India Movement?

1. All India Hindu Mahasabha
2. Muslim League
3. Communist Party of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3
(d) None of the above

302. With reference to the Wavell Plan of 1945, consider the following statements:

The Wavell Plan proposed-

1. all the members of the Governor General's executive council to be Indian.
2. the Governor-general to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.
3. the Government of India Act, 1935 to be repealed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 only

303. Mahatma Gandhi undertook 21 days fast in 1943 during the Quit India Movement, mainly:

(a) To protest against the violence by satyagrahis and appeal for non-violence
(b) To protest against the Bengal famine's gross mismanagement by the Government.
(c) To protest against the violence of the state and demand for release of political prisoners.
(d) To protest against Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan State.

304. With reference to Subhas Chandra Bose and his role in the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. He convened the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh in 1940.
2. He formed the Mukti Sena in Germany with the help of Hitler.
3. Azad Hind radio service was started by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

305. The Congress ministries resigned in all the provinces in 1939. What was the main reason for this?

(a) Declaration of India's involvement in the Second World War without consulting the Indians.
(b) Introduction of dyarchy at the provincial level.
(c) Occurrence of widespread communal violence in provinces governed by Congress.
(d) Failure of Round Table Conferences to satisfy Indian political aspirations.

306. With reference to colonial rule in India, the 'Kurnool Circular' is most popularly associated with:

(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Swadeshi Movement
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) Quit India Movement

307. With reference to the Quit India Movement (QIM) of 1942, consider the following statements:

1. The failure of Cripps Mission played an important role in the launch of the movement.
2. On 8 August 1942 the final draft of the Quit India Resolution was adopted.
3. The mantra 'Do or Die' given by Gandhiji is associated with the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

308. 'Subh Sukh Chain', the anthem of the Indian National Army (INA) during the freedom struggle of India, was composed by which among the following?

(a) Ras Behari Bose
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose
(c) Lakshmi Swaminathan or Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
(d) Captain Ram Singh

309. The Indian National Army (INA) surrendered to the Allied forces on August 15, 1945, primarily because:

(a) the news of Subhash Chandra Bose's death demoralized the INA troops
(b) after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered in 1945.
(c) the British government agreed to grant immediate independence to India.
(d) the INA troops were promised amnesty by the British if they surrendered.

310. Who among the following was responsible for the establishment of the Tiger Legion (also known as the Free India Legion) during World War II?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Rash Behari Bose

311. Consider the following statements with reference to the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress (INC):

1. It passed a resolution that facilitated the integration of the political struggle in the princely states and the rest of India.
2. It passed the resolutions condemning the Italian aggression of Abyssinia and the Japanese aggression of China.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

312. Consider the following events of colonial rule in India:

1. Election for the Constituent Assembly
2. Passing of the Quit India Resolution by the Congress
3. Proposal of the Cabinet Mission

How many of the above events occurred during the reign of Lord Linlithgow?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

313. With reference to the August Offer proposed by the British in the wake of the Second World War during the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Both the Indian National Congress and Muslim League rejected the offer.

Statement-II: Mahatma Gandhi stated the offer of a Dominion Status was a "post-dated cheque on a failing bank".

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II does not explain Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

314. In the context of colonial India, Salil Shyam, B. C. Dutt, Madan Singh, Rishi Dev Puri (Deb), and M. S. Khan are related to:

(a) members of the Interim Government in 1946.
(b) ran Congress radio during the Quit India movement.
(c) leaders of the Naval mutiny of 1946.
(d) leaders of Salt Satyagraha in different regions of the country.

315. Which of the following is correct regarding the "Dickie Bird Plan" proposed in 1947?

(a) It rejected the idea of a separate State of Pakistan and there shall be a single Union with centralized powers and the states having no right to secede.
(b) It was the final plan based upon which the boundary lines of two Separate States i.e. India and Pakistan were to be drawn.
(c) It proposed the country's provinces should be declared as independent successor states and would have the power to choose whether to join the constituent assembly or not.
(d) It was related to the relationship between the Princely states and the British crown.

316. With regard to Tripuri session of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1939, consider the following statements:

1. In this session, Subhas Chandra Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi in the Presidential Election of Indian National Congress.
2. After Subhash Chandra Bose's resignation in the Tripuri Session, Rajendra Prasad took over the Presidency of the Indian National Congress (INC).
3. During this session, a resolution was passed expressing the INC's solidarity with China against Japanese aggression.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

317. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Statement II: There was a massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

318. Who among the following individuals called Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as "Prince among the Patriots"?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

319. With reference to modern Indian history, consider the following statements about the Cripps Mission, 1942:

Statement- I: Gandhi described Cripps Mission as 'a post-dated cheque'.

Statement-II: In Gandhi's opinion, the offer made by Cripps mission to provide dominion status to India after World War II, was a tactic to delay India's demand for immediate self-governance.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

320. Who among the following proposed the 'Quit India Resolution' in the Bombay session of Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) J. B. Kripalani

321. Consider the following events:

1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Separation of Burma from India.

How many of the events given above occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow in India?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

322. With respect to the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (STS) strategy employed during the Indian National Movement, Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Jawaharlal Nehru regarded the STS strategy as the most pragmatic approach to deal with the British government.

Statement-II: The STS strategy entailed alternating phases of mass movement and reprieve, allowing time for the masses to recover and the government to respond to the demands of the nationalists.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

323. With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly for the first time in 1935.
2. The demand for the constituent assembly was accepted, in principle, by the British in August Offer.
3. It was constituted under the scheme formulated by Cripps Mission Plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2, and 3

324. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the Objective Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru?

1. It laid down the general philosophy behind the Indian Constitution.
2. It promised to provide adequate safeguards for the minorities and backward sections of society.
3. India to have a centralized form of government with a strong Centre.
4. It aimed at maintaining the sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to the law of civilized nations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, and 4 only

325. Consider the following statements about the differences between Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha during Indian National Movement:

1. While the Muslim League opposed the Quit India movement, the Hindu Mahasabha expressed support for it.
2. While the Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, the Hindu Mahasabha proposed the integration of Muslim population into a united India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

326. With reference to Quit India Movement of 1942, consider the following pairs:

Leaders	Associated actions/ works
1. Aruna Asaf Ali	Hoisted the tricolour Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan during Quit India Movement
2. Jai Prakash Narayan	Organised an Azaad Dasta in Nepal
3. Biju Patnaik	Used air force transports to fly clandestine missions that carried freedom fighters from one place to another.

How many of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

327. Consider the following statements regarding 'August Offer' of British government in 1940:

1. It recognized the rights of the Indians to frame their constitution for the first time.
2. It proposed for the representation of larger number of Indians as compared to the British in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. It was offered during the viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

328. Who among the following was the founder of Revolutionary Socialist Party in 1940?

(a) C. Rajagopalachari
(b) Jay Prakash Narayan
(c) Tridib Chaudhari
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

329. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gandhi declared Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor.

Statement II: Nehru was the only leader whose vision on political and economic development perfectly aligned with Gandhi.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

330. Consider the following statements with respect to the Mountbatten plan:

1. Under the plan, referendum was to be conducted in the North West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Bengal.
2. Under the plan, a boundary commission was to be set up if partition was to be effected.
3. Under the plan, there was provision for two Constituent Assemblies if partition was to be affected.
4. The Plan was opposed by both Congress and Muslim League.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

331. Who among the following individuals was the first person to offer Individual Satyagraha in the 'Delhi Chalo' movement of 1940?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Vinoba Bhave
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

332. Consider the following statements regarding the All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB):

1. It was a revolutionary political party founded in Singapore with the support of Indian Prisoners of War (POW).
2. It was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

333. Why was the Cripps Mission of 1942 sent to India by the British Government?

(a) To assure Indian nationalist leaders of the British Government's intent to grant complete independence to India.
(b) To persuade the Muslim League to withdraw their demand for 'two-state solution'.
(c) To negotiate with Gandhi regarding the withdrawal of Quit India Movement.
(d) To garner the support of Indians in the ongoing World War-II.

334. Consider the following statements regarding one of the most devastating famines that occurred in India in 1943:

1. The British government led by Winston Churchill officially accepted the responsibility of famine due to colonial policies.
2. The Woodhead Commission was formed by the Government of British India to enquire about the famine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

335. Consider the following statements:

1. A large section of the Congress favored parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement.
2. A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt estranged from some of his constructive programmes.
3. He had fundamental differences with the socialist group within Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru.

How many of the above are the possible reasons behind the resignation of Gandhi from the Congress in October 1934?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

336. With reference to the colonial history of India, which one of the following is incorrect regarding the 'June 3rd plan'?

(a) It was accepted by both the Congress and the Muslim League.
(b) It allowed individual princely states to become fully independent nations.
(c) The plan was endorsed by the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
(d) The plan proposed the partition of both Bengal and Punjab based on religious lines.

■■■

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SOLUTIONS

4.1. From 1919 to 1939 CE

1. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Non-Cooperation Movement, initiated in 1920, primarily aimed at achieving specific objectives such as the redressal of grievances and the attainment of Swaraj (self-rule) within the British Empire. In contrast, the Civil Disobedience Movement, launched in 1930, had objective of demanding complete independence from British rule, reflecting the evolving aspirations of Indian nationalists.

Statement 2 is correct: During Non-Cooperation movement Women participation was limited while during the civil disobedience movement women from all sections actively participated - they picketed outside of stores selling foreign clothing and stores selling alcohol, among other places.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended after Gandhi Irwin Pact, but it was relaunched after second round table conference while the Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922.

2. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option b is correct: B.R Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru participated in all three round table conferences.

Madan Mohan Malaviya participated only in the **second Round Table Conference** and did not participate in all three Round Table Conferences.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah participated only in the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conference but was **absent in the 3rd Round Table Conference.**

Important Tips

First Round Table Conference:

Held in London from November 1930 to January 1931, chaired by Ramsay MacDonald.

1) Represented the first official engagement between British and Indian delegates on an equal footing.
2) Limited achievements; discussions centered on India's future development into a federation with safeguards, but little progress was made in implementation due to continued civil disobedience.

Second Round Table Conference:

1) Held in London from September to December 1931.
2) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact) was reached prior to the conference, leading to Gandhi's participation.
3) Limited progress was made, and the conference ended with announcements regarding Muslim majority provinces, expert committees, and the threat of a British Communal Award.

Third Round Table Conference:

1) Held from November to December 1932.
2) Similar to previous conferences, little was achieved, and the recommendations were debated in the British Parliament.
3) Eventually led to the formulation of the Government of India Act of 1935, enforced in July 1935.

3. **Solution: (c)**

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Communal Award, announced by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on August 16, 1932. In the Award, separate Communal Representation and Poona Pact 107 electorates were granted to Depressed Classes and other communities like Muslims, Europeans, Christians and Anglo Indians. Seats were reserved in the legislature for Mohammedans, Sikhs, Marathas, Europeans, Parsis, Anglo-Indians and Christians.

Statement 1 is correct: The Communal Award stemmed from the recommendations of the Lothian Committee, officially known as the Indian Franchise Committee. This committee, chaired by Lord Lothian, was tasked with examining the issue of communal representation in India and proposing recommendations to address it.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct: The Communal Award extended separate electorates to the Depressed Classes and provided for reservation of seats in legislature to some communities like Marathas. This provision aimed to ensure political representation for various minority groups based on religious, caste, or regional identities.

Statement 4 is incorrect: While Gandhi supported the rights and empowerment of Dalits and scheduled castes, he did not establish the All India Scheduled Castes Federation. This organization was instead established by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,

Harijan Sevak Sangh was formed in 1932 following Gandhiji's fast unto death, opposing the Communal Award announced by the British Government.

4. **Solution: (d)**

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The resolution of the Karachi session of the All-India Congress Committee that was passed in 1931 was the first clear statement of the socio-economic contents of the freedom movement.

Various Fundamental Rights passed in the Karachi Session (1931) are as follows:

Fundamental rights of the people such as

i. Freedom of association and combination.

ii. **Freedom of speech and press, Option 4 is correct.**

iii. **Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, subject to public order and morality, Option 1 is correct.**

iv. **No disability to attach to any person of religion, caste or creed in regard to public employment, office of power honour and the exercise of any trade or calling, Option 3 is correct.**

v. **Right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations made in that behalf and such reservations as may be required- for public safety. Option 2 is correct.**

vi. Equal rights and obligations of all citizens, No civic bar on account of sex.

vii. Equal rights to all citizens of access to and use of public roads, public wells and all other places of public resort.

5. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Congress ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar and later in the NWFP and Assam also. In the 28 months of Congress rule in the provinces, there were some efforts made for people's welfare.

Statement 1 is correct. In the 28 months of Congress rule in the provinces, there were some efforts made for people's welfare. The Congress ministries did much to ease curbs on civil liberties like Ban on illegal organisations, such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, and on certain books and journals was lifted.

Statement 2 is incorrect. There were various constraints due to which the Congress ministries **could not undertake a complete overhaul of the agrarian structure by abolishing zamindari**. Although reforms were made but Zamindari system was not abolished.

Statement 3 is correct. On social welfare front, various measures for welfare of Harijans were undertaken which included removing restrictions on temple entry, removing restrictions on use of public facilities, offering scholarships, **an increase in their numbers in government jobs** and police were taken.

Statement 4 is correct. Lands confiscated in Bombay by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.

6. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Salt Satyagraha, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, was a cornerstone of the Civil Disobedience Movement against British rule in India. It was a non-violent protest against the imposed salt tax. It started with the famous Dandi March where Gandhi and his followers walked to the village of Dandi in Gujarat to make salt from seawater.

Pair 1 is correct: Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri was a key figure in leading the Salt Satyagraha in Odisha. He led the first batch of 21 volunteers from Swaraj Ashram, Cuttack to Inchudi on foot on April 6, 1930, to start the Salt Satyagraha in Odisha.

Pair 2 is correct: Known as 'Kerala Gandhi', **K. Kelappan led the Salt Satyagraha at Payannur in Kerala.** Under the leadership of K. Kelappan, the first batch of satyagraha volunteers in the Kannur district of Kerala started the salt satyagraha on April 13th, 1930. Starting northward through various villages, volunteers were set to break the salt law at the **Payyannur beach**.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari emerged as a major figure of the freedom movement in the Madras Presidency. **He played an influential role in organising the Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam beach, in the present-day Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.**

Important Tips

Leaders and their Contributions in the Salt Satyagraha –

1) Mahatma Gandhi led the Dandi March and inspired similar protests nationwide.
2) C. Rajagopalachari organized the Vedaranyam Salt March in Tamil Nadu.
3) K. Kelappan's efforts in Kerala were critical in demonstrating the national reach of the movement.
4) Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri, Ambika Kant Sinha, and others like them mobilized the masses in various parts of India, adapting Gandhi's methods to local conditions and demonstrating the widespread support for Indian independence.

7. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Gandhi Irwin Pact, between Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, was concluded on March 5, 1931. According to the pact, the Civil Disobedience Movement was to be suspended and the congress was to participate in the second Round Table Conference. The Gandhi-Irwin pact was crucial as it marked a recognition of Gandhi's leadership by the British administration and provided a temporary truce in hostilities.

Option a is incorrect: While the Gandhi-Irwin Pact allowed Indians to collect and sell salt legally, it did not lead to the outright cancellation of the salt laws. The agreement was more about relaxing the enforcement of existing salt laws rather than their total abolition.

Option b is incorrect: The pact included the restoration of confiscated properties, but it was not without conditions. The return of property was part of a broader negotiation that included several other aspects and conditions, such as the cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Option c is correct: One of the key terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was the release of political prisoners who had not been involved in violent activities. This was a significant concession from the British government, aimed at placating the Indian public and reducing the intensity of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Option d is incorrect: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact did not include any British acknowledgment or agreement towards complete independence for India. The pact primarily addressed the immediate concerns related to the Civil Disobedience Movement, such as the cessation of hostilities and the release of non-violent protestors. The goal of complete independence, or Purna Swaraj, was a fundamental demand of the Indian National Congress but was not conceded by the British in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

8. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a prominent leader in British India's struggle for independence. He was deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of non-violent resistance and worked extensively in the North-West Frontier Province.

Statement 1 is correct:

1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as 'Frontier Gandhi,' for his steadfast commitment to non-violence. He led the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement in 1929.
2) It was commonly known as the Red Shirt movement among the Pashtuns of the North-West Frontier Province.
3) It was notable for its commitment to non-violent agitation and played a significant role in the civil disobedience movements against British rule.

Statement 2 is correct: Abdul **Ghaffar Khan started the first Pushto political monthly journal named 'Pukhtoon',** which played a crucial role in spreading the message of reform and nationalism among the Pashtuns. It was instrumental in mobilizing the local populace for the cause of independence from British rule.

Statement 3 is correct: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was **awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor, in 1987** in recognition of his lifelong struggle for justice and peace in the region. **He is the first non-Indians to have been conferred this honor,** highlighting his close association with the Indian independence movement and his efforts towards communal harmony.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The name **Pakistan was coined by Rahmat Ali** and not by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

9. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the context of Quit India Movement, the debate centers around 'spontaneity' vs. 'organization' argument or the degree of violence and non-violence in the 'Congress rebellion'. Intelligence reports warned of a series of acts planned by the Congress and the CSP to disrupt the smooth functioning of the war machinery. Official sources had reported that the **CSP workers had worked out modalities in a meeting in Allahabad in July 1941 for a radical course of action in Feb 1942. The plan of action came to be known as the Deoli Plan of Jai Prakash Narayan because the latter had reasoned from his Deoli Jail cell that nationalist unity could be revived if Gandhi were to plan a radical course of action rather than a Satyagraha.**

10. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct- Gandhiji initially did not want women to participate in the Salt March, as he felt that it was too dangerous for them. However, he was eventually persuaded by the request of **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay,** a leading Indian independence activist and social reformer.

Statement 2 is incorrect- The Second **Round Table Conference** took place from **September 1931 to December 1931,** while the Dandi March, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, occurred prior to this conference. The **Dandi March** lasted from **March 12, 1930, to April 6, 1930,** and was a direct action against the campaign of **tax resistance and non-violent protest** aimed at challenging the **British salt monopoly.** It was a significant event in India's struggle for independence, **symbolizing civil disobedience** and drawing **international attention** to the movement.

11. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In response to the Simon Report's shortcomings, the Labour Government, led by Ramsay MacDonald, decided to hold a series of Round Table Conferences in London. It was the first time that Indians and the British met as 'equals.' On November 12th, 1930, the first conference began.

Statement I is correct: The Indian National Congress did not participate in the third Round Table Conference held in 1932.

When Gandhi returned from the second-round table conference, he relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement because the British Government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of the immediate grant of Dominion Status. **Following the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested again, and the Congress was declared illegal. With most of the nationalist leaders of congress arrested, the congress didnot join third round table conference.**

Statement II is correct: The Delhi Manifesto of 1929, which was presented by the Congress before the first Round Table Conference, outlined various demands including the recognition of Dominion status for India as a prerequisite for participation. The British government, under Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, did not accept these demands, leading to further estrangement between the British rulers and the Indian nationalists.

12. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The series of events after the First World War which belied all hopes of the government's generosity towards the Indian subjects. The year 1919, in particular, saw a strong feeling of discontent among all sections of Indians. There was a strong anti-imperialist sentiment and also Khilafat issue emerged, around which developed the historic Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 1 is correct. Indian National Congress (INC) annual session of December 1920 was held in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra. It was presided over by C Vijayaraghavachariar. It was during this session that **the INC passed the main resolution on Non-Cooperation. C.R. Das moved the main resolution on non-cooperation.**

Statement 2 is correct. In Nagpur Session it was decided to shift the goal from attainment of self-government through constitutional means to the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus **committing itself to an extraconstitutional mass struggle.**

Statement 3 is correct. Indian National Congress made organisational changes which included organisation of **provincial congress committees** on linguistic basis.

Important Tips

Some Personalities associated with Non-Cooperation Movement:

1) **C. Vijayaraghavachariar** - President of Indian National Congress during Nagpur Session.
2) **Lord Chelmsford** – Viceroy of India during Nagpur Session.
3) **Jawaharlal Nehru** carried on the non-cooperation propaganda and encouraged the formation of kisan sabhas to take up the cause of the peasants exploited by government policies. He was against Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement.
4) **Subhash Chandra Bose** supported the movement and resigned from the civil service. He was appointed the principal of the National College in Calcutta.
5) **Motilal Nehru** renounced his legal practice in response to the non-cooperation call by Gandhi. He was arrested in 1921. Other notable lawyers who gave up their practice included **M.R. Jayakar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, T. Prakasam** and **Asaf Ali.**
6) **Hasrat Mohani**, a Khilafat leader, condemned the arrest of the Ali brothers and demanded complete independence.

13. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the Non-Cooperation – Khilafat Agitation, many leaders left congress and some of them also formed different organizations distinct from congress. It included leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant and Surendranath Banerjea among others.

Statement 1 is correct. The Indian National Liberal Federation was **founded by Surendra Nath Banerjea** and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Statement 2 is incorrect. When the Montagu report of 1918 was made public, there was a **divide in the Congress** over it. While the moderates welcomed it, the extremists opposed it. Indian National Liberal Federation **formed by Surendra Nath Bannerjee did not Work a subgroup under Congress.** Further, after the formation of The Indian National Liberal Federation, the role played by Surendranath Banerjea as an active congressman in national politics was also greatly reduced.

Important Tips

1) **In 1883, Surendranath Banerjea** became the **first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.** In an angry editorial in The **Bengalee** Banerjea had criticized a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements
2) **President of INC**
   a. 1895 – Poona (Now Pune)
   b. 1902 - Ahmedabad

14. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The participation in the non-co-operation movement was from a wide range of the society but to a varying extent. The **economic boycott received support from the Indian business group** because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of swadeshi. **However, some sections of the business class did not support the movement.**

Statement I is correct. The economic boycott during Non-Co-Operation Movement received support from the many Indian business group because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of swadeshi. **However, a section of the big business remained sceptical** towards the movement and did not participate in non-co-operation movement.

Statement II is correct. The scepticism of a section of business class was based on Various reasons, such as concerns about economic stability, potential loss of profit and **the fear of labour unrest in their factories.**

This fear lead made them not to participate and support the movement. Hence Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

15. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

After Gandhiji's arrest in March 1922, there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. There emerged **two schools of thoughts** – one advocating council entry came to be known as **"Swarajists"** and other which advocated concentration on constructive work and quite preparation for resumption of suspended civil disobedience movement came to be known as **"No Changers"**.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Important Swarajists leaders included C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan. **Rajendra Prasad belonged to the No-Changers group within Congress.**

Statement 2 is correct. Swarajists wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter the council to **expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies** and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. They wanted, in other words, to **'end or mend' these councils**, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.

Statement 3 is correct. The Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress. The Swarajists accepted the Congress programme with only one difference—that they would join legislative councils. Released in **October 1923, the Swarajist Manifesto** took a strong anti-imperialist line which included **presentation of the nationalist demand of self-government in councils.**

16. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Ramprasad Bismil was indeed one of the **founders of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).** He along with **Sachin Sanyal** and **Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee** established HRA at **Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) in 1924.**

Statement 2 is correct: The **HRA aimed to establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India through armed revolution.** This goal was central to the organization's ideology, as it sought to overthrow British colonial rule and establish an independent and unified India.

Statement 3 is correct: Members of the HRA were indeed involved in the Kakori train robbery case, which took place on **August 9, 1925.** It aimed to target a train carrying the British government's treasury funds and was orchestrated by members of the HRA to fund their revolutionary activities. However, it led to arrest of many members of the HRA, out of which **Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged.**

17. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: In **1928, Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru shot British police officer John Saunders in Lahore** to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, who succumbed to injuries inflicted by police during a protest. Bhagat Singh and others were arrested, **tried under the Lahore Conspiracy Case,** and sentenced to death. This case became a rallying point for Indian revolutionaries.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The **Meerut Conspiracy Case**, which began in **1929**, involved the **arrest and trial of several communist leaders**, including **Indian (Muzaffar Ahmad, S.A Dange, P.C Joshi**, etc) and **British communists (Bradley, Philips Pratt, and Hutchinson)** on charges of sedition and conspiracy against the British government.

Pair 3 is correct: Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930), Surya Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates—Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul—to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire. The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch. Surya Sen was arrested in February 1933 and hanged in January 1934, but the Chittagong raid fired the imagination of the revolutionary-minded youth.

18. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. Sachindranath Sanyal wrote an autobiographical three-part account titled Bandi Jeewan (A Life of Captivity). Sachindranath, born in Varanasi in 1893, played a key role in establishing the Hindustan Republican Army and leading the armed revolt against British hegemony, for which he spent nearly half of his life in prison.

Pair 2 is incorrect. "Pather Dabi" is a Bengali novel written by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, in 1926. The title "Pather Dabi" translates to " The Right of Way" in English. The novel revolves around the story of a revolutionary leader named Sabyasachi, who fights against colonial oppression and social injustice.

Pair 3 is correct. The Philosophy of the Bomb is a manifesto written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra. The Philosophy of the Bomb was a response to the condescension shown by the Indian National Congress to the revolutionary party's attempt at blowing off the Viceregal Special train in December 1929 and the article Cult of the Bomb by Gandhi. In it, Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), defended their methods by saying that these violent methods were as important as Gandhiji's non-violent methods.

Pair 4 is correct. The essay "Why I Am an Atheist" was written by Bhagat Singh while he was imprisoned in Lahore Central Jail in 1930. The essay was published in Lala Lajpat Rai's English Weekly the People on September 27, 1931, after Singh's death.

19. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi after the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Indian National Congress (INC) witnessed a significant division into two main factions: the **Swarajists and the No-Changers.**

The **Swarajists** advocated for entry into the legislative councils, believing that participation in these councils could be a means to push for greater self-governance or Swaraj.

On the other hand, the **No-Changers**, represented by leaders such as **Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari, and M.A. Ansari**, staunchly opposed the idea of council entry. Instead, they advocated for a strategy of constructive work and the continuation of non-cooperation and boycott movements against British rule.

Option 1 is correct: Establishment of National Schools and colleges was part of the constructive work initiated by the No-changers to promote education and awareness among Indians. It aimed to educate students in a non-colonial ideological framework, and to create an educated populace capable of participating effectively in the freedom struggle.

Option 2 is correct: The **No-changers actively worked to foster harmony and cooperation between Hindus and Muslims,** recognizing the importance of solidarity among different religious communities, especially between Hindus and Muslims in the struggle against colonial rule.

Option 3 is correct: As part of their constructive agenda, **the No-changers advocated for the boycott of foreign-made goods, particularly cloth and liquor,** as a form of economic resistance against colonial exploitation. This initiative aimed to promote indigenous industries and self-reliance among Indians.

Option 4 is correct: The **No-changers**, 2notably led by Mahatma Gandhi, emphasized the importance of self-reliance and economic independence through the **promotion of the spinning wheel (charkha) and khadi (homespun cloth).** These symbols of indigenous production served as tangible representations of India's quest for self-sufficiency and were integral to the movement's ethos of promoting locally-made goods over British imports.

20. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Non-cooperation Movement was launched on September 5, 1920, by the Indian National Congress (INC), led by Mahatma Gandhi. In September 1920, at a Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme. The non-cooperation movement lasted from September 1920 to February 1922.

Statement 1 is correct. Lord Chelmsford indeed served as the viceroy of India during the Non-Cooperation movement. He held the position from 1916 to 1921, which encompassed the period when the Non-Cooperation movement was launched in 1920 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Statement 2 is correct. During the Non-Cooperation Movement in Andhra Pradesh, disregarding forest laws emerged as a significant form of resistance. Tribal and other peasants' grievances against forest laws became intertwined with the broader Non-Cooperation Movement. In September 1921, a large number of people, including tribal communities, met Mahatma Gandhi in Cudappa to seek the reduction of taxes and removal of forest restrictions. As a form of protest, forest officials were boycotted, and cattle were forcibly sent into the forests without paying the grazing tax. Swaraj (self-rule) was declared in the Paland area, leading to attacks on police parties. **Alluri Sitaram Raju organized the tribals in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement,** strengthening the resistance against forest laws and colonial authority.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) Movement, also called the **Red Shirt Movement or the Lal Kurti Movement, was a nonviolent civil resistance movement in British India's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) that opposed British rule. The movement aimed to support Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement (not NCM).** Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a Pashtun freedom fighter, led the movement, which began in 1929. The movement's oath emphasized nonviolence, but many members of the movement used nonviolent means as a strategy rather than a belief.

Statement 4 is correct. The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) indeed gave impetus to various grassroots movements across India, including the Awadh Kisan Movement and the Eka Movement in Uttar Pradesh. These movements emerged as responses to the call for non-cooperation with British authorities and aimed to address various grievances faced by peasants, farmers, and workers in the region. The Awadh Kisan Movement focused on agrarian issues and peasant rights, while the Eka Movement mobilized laborers and workers against oppressive conditions. Both movements were significant expressions of popular discontent and resistance during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

21. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. The report was finalised by August 1928. The Nehru Committee's recommendation had a great point of contention over "dominion status" vs "complete independence" as the constitutional foundation. The younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose considered the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward. **Nehru and Subhash Bose established the Independence for India League to express their discontent with the notion of dominion status proposed in the Nehru Committee report.** Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar acted as President of league.

Hence only Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru were associated with the Independence for India League and not Ras Bihari Bose and Mohan Singh.

22. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a commission would be appointed ten years from date to study the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps. Indian Statutory Commission also known as Simon Commission was set up by the British government under Stanley Baldwin's prime ministership on November 8, 1927. The commission was to recommend to the British government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms and along what lines.

Statement I is correct: The Indian response to the Simon Commission was a unanimous resolution by leaders of every shade of opinion to boycott it. The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A. Ansari decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form". **The liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah had also supported the congress decision to boycott the Simon Commission.**

Statement II is correct: The Simon Commission's recommendations included the suggestion to abolish the Provincial Dyarchy system that was in place. The Dyarchy system involved the division of powers and responsibilities between elected Indian ministers and appointed British officials in the provincial governments. Instead, it suggested introducing responsible government in the provinces, granting elected ministers increased authority and oversight over administration. This shift aimed to enhance provincial autonomy and progress towards a more responsible and inclusive governance structure.

However Statement II does not correctly explain Statement I: Simon Commission is headed by Sir John Simon. The Commission was composed of seven members of the British Parliament. The exclusion of Indians from the commission was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination, and as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians. **Thus, the Indian response to the Simon Commission was a unanimous resolution by leaders (even the majority faction of Muslim League under Jinnah) of every shade of opinion to boycott it.**

23. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct:

In 1926, the Royal Commission of Agriculture was set up to examine under **the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow** to report the **status of India's agricultural and rural economy.** The Commission made comprehensive recommendations, in its report in 1928, for the improvement of agrarian economy for the welfare and prosperity of India's rural population. Among several recommendations, it said poor quality Indian cattle must be improved by importing better quality foreign bulls and using them to impregnate inferior Indian cows.

24. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Nehru Report emerged as a response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, prompting an All-Parties Conference in February 1928. **Led by Motilal Nehru** and including prominent figures like **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhas Chandra Bose,** and others, the committee's purpose was to draft India's first major constitutional framework. By August 1928, the Nehru Report was finalized, marking a significant step in India's quest for self-governance.

Statement 1 is correct: The Nehru Report indeed **demanded dominion status for India** within the British Empire, envisioning a self-governing status akin to other dominions like Canada or Australia.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Nehru Report marked a **departure from the previous constitutional reforms by rejecting separate electorates.** The report proposed a system where Muslims would have reserved seats at the centre and in provinces where they were a minority, not in areas where they were the majority, like Punjab and Bengal. These **reserved seats were to be proportional to the Muslim population** in those areas, with the added right to contest additional seats.

Statement 3 is correct: The Nehru Report mentioned that the **constitution should be based on the fundamental rights.** It argued that the fundamental rights must be granted to India similar to other dominions of Britain.

Statement 4 is correct: The Nehru report demanded a writ of Habeas Corpus. According to the Nehru report "To the right to a writ of habeas corpus we have added that in case the central legislature is not sitting during a war or rebellion the executive authority of the. Commonwealth will be entitled to suspend the right for the time being but the central legislature must be informed at the earliest opportunity for such action as it may deem fit."

25. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Earlier, in December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Muslim League in Delhi and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution, the Nehru report. The Delhi Proposal of the Muslim League, **were accepted by the Madras session of the Indian National Congress (December 1927).**

Their proposals were:

1. joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims; **(option 3 is incorrect)**
2. one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly; **(option 2 is incorrect)**
3. representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
4. formation of three new Muslim majority provinces—Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province. **(Option 1 is correct)**

26. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Chandrashekhar Azad, a prominent figure in India's independence movement and a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), symbolised unwavering determination and courage. His strategic evasion of capture, unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom, and ultimate sacrifice in a standoff with colonial forces **at Alfred Park in Allahabad, now Chandrashekhar Azad Park,** cemented his legacy as an icon of resistance.

Option 1 is correct: Kakori Conspiracy (Kakori Train Action) in August 1925 was a planned action by the revolutionaries of Hindustan Republican Association to stop the 8-Down train at Kakori, and take the money it was carrying to be deposited at Lucknow. The plan is said to have been mainly devised by Ramprasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan. **Chandrashekhar Azad was one of the ten revolutionaries** who carried out the action along with Rajendra Lahiri, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty etc.

Option 2 is correct: Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the name of Hindustan Republican Association was changed to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). On 8th and 9th September 1928 an all-India meeting of the revolutionaries was held at Feroz Shah Kotla, and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, HSRA came into existence.

Option 3 is correct: Just when the HSRA revolutionaries had begun to move away from individual heroic action, the death of Lala Lajpat Rai due to lathi blows received during anti-Simon Commission procession (October 1928) led them once again to take to individual assassination. They shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathi charge in Lahore. **Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and Rajguru took an active part in the killing of Saunders' on 17 December 1928.**

27. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: In 1908, a criminal case in India known as the "Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others" commonly known as the **Alipore bomb case.** This trial involved Indian nationalists associated with the **Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta who were** charged with "waging war against the British Raj." Notable figures in the case include **Aurobindo and his brother Barin Ghosh,** along with 38 other Bengali nationalists.

Option b is incorrect: The Peshawar Conspiracy Case were a series of five legal proceedings in British India from **1922 to 1927.** They involved the conviction of Communists attempting to enter India from the Soviet Union, leading to significant prison sentences. **Mir Abdul Majid** who had a close association with **Fazel Ilahi Qurban,** the general secretary of the Émigré Communist Party established by **M.N. Roy at Tashkent,** was an **accused in the Peshawar Conspiracy case.**

Option c is correct: In **1924,** a group of communist leaders in Kanpur city were arrested and put on trial by the British colonial authorities in the **Kanpur Bolshevik case.** The accused in the case included notable Communist organizers in India, such as **Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and S.A. Dange.** All four of them were handed down a sentence of four years in imprisonment. These convictions were a part of the broader crackdown on communist activities by the British authorities.

Option d is incorrect: Delhi Conspiracy case (also known as Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case) refers to an attempt made in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge. In the trial of the case Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed.

28. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Jatindra Mohan Sengupta (1885 – 1933) was an Indian revolutionary against British rule. He was an active participant of the Non-Cooperation Movement. He gave up his legal practice and led the **Non-cooperation movement** in the Assam region. J.M. Sengupta supported the **labourers on tea plantations in Assam** in their protests and strikes.

Pair 2 is incorrect: G Subramania Iyer (1855 – 1916) died in 1916 itself and so he did not participate in the NCM. He along with Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, R.C. Dutt, and others, was one of the first nationalists to offer an **economic critique** of the British empire. In his book **'Some Economic Aspects of British Rule in India'** published in **1903,** Iyer argued that India's economic backwardness was an outcome of the colonization of the Indian economy and not a continuance of its pre-colonial past.

Pair 3 is correct: During the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) of 1920, Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh emerged as a stronghold of resistance against imperialist rule. The visit of **Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Shoukath Ali and Konda Venkatappayya** to Chittoor district galvanized the movement. **Kidambi Varadachari, Lakshmipati and Nemali Pattabhirama Rao, Doraiswamy Iyyengar, Srinivasachari, and Ranga Sreshti led the NCM** in Chittoor district of **Andhra Pradesh.**

29. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Surya Kumar Sen, popularly called Master Da, was a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement against British rule.

Statement 1 is correct: The Chittagong armory raid was undertaken in the name of Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch. All the revolutionary groups gathered outside the Police Armoury. **Surya Sen was formally declared the President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.**

Statement 2 is correct: An armed force named **Indian Republican Army was established in 1930 under the leadership of Surya Sen** with the cooperation of Ganesh Ghosh, Ambika Chakraborty, Ananta Singh, Loknath Ball. It was formed to lead the Chittagong armoury raid in April 1930, aiming to capture arms and cripple British communication in the city.

30. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Under the leadership of the Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani, a Khilafat Committee was established. Its aim was to compel the British government to alter its stance towards Turkey.

Option 1 is correct: Maulana Azad, a prominent Indian nationalist and Islamic scholar, played a significant role

in the Khilafat Movement. He was a member of the All-India Khilafat Committee and actively supported the cause of Indian Muslims in their struggle to preserve the Ottoman Caliphate.

Option 2 is correct: Hasrat Mohani, a renowned Urdu poet, journalist, and politician, was actively involved in the Khilafat Movement. He was one of the founding members of the All-India Khilafat Committee and played a key role in mobilizing support for the movement among the Indian Muslim community.

Option 4 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi, who served as the president of the All-India Khilafat Committee, recognized the potential of the Khilafat cause as a platform for launching mass and united non-cooperation against the British government.

Options 3 and 5 are incorrect: Bal Gangadhar **Tilak and Usha Mehta are not associated with the Khilafat committee.**

31. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: The Indian Statutory Commission, also known as the **Simon Commission, was a group of seven members of the British Parliament** under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent in 1928 to study constitutional reform.

Statement II is correct and correctly explains statement I: The Government of India Act of 1919 included a provision to establish a commission after ten years to assess the effectiveness of the implemented reforms. British Prime Minister announced the decision of the cabinet on Nov. 8, 1927, to constitute a Statutory Commission. This led to **establishment of the Indian Statutory Commission 1928.** The Simon Commission was appointed two years earlier than the stipulated ten-year period. The British government in Britain, fearing a Labour Party win in the next election, rushed the appointment of the Simon Commission

32. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, also known as the Rowlatt Act, was enacted in March 1919 in British India. It aimed to suppress seditious activities by granting authorities powers such as trials without juries, arrests without warrants, and prolonged detention. The Act sparked widespread protest and opposition.

Statement 1 is correct: The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was enacted based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee' headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt. This committee was formed to address concerns related to sedition and revolutionary activities.

Statement 2 is correct: The Act permitted trials without juries and arrests without a warrant for certain political cases. This provision aimed to streamline the legal process and expedite the handling of cases related to anarchical and revolutionary activities.

Statement 3 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi believed that the Rowlatt legislation was very much against people's democratic right and the constitutional reforms appear to be a mockery. Then Gandhi addressed an open letter to 'the People of India' urging them to join the Satyagraha launched against the Rowlatt Act. The Rowlatt Satyagraha movement is characterized as 'the biggest and most violent anti-British upsurge which India had seen since 1857'

33. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the December 1924, Belgaum session of Indian National Congress, it was endorsed that the Swarajists would work in the councils as an integral part of the Congress. Gradually, the Swarajists position had weakened because of widespread communal riots, and a split among Swarajists themselves on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines.

The **Responsivists was a group among Swarajists advocated cooperation with the government** and holding of office wherever possible. Besides they also **wanted to protect the Hindu interests.** Responsivists included leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar among others.

34. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh and his revolutionary companions in March 1926 at Lahore. When the Sabha was established, a branch was also created in Amritsar, which counted prominent political activists such as Gurdit Singh, Rattan Chand, and Sikandar Khizr among its members.

Option 1 is correct: The **Naujawan Bharat Sabha** was formed with a distinct goal of establishing a socialist republic government in India.

Option 2 is correct: The main aim of Naujawan Bharat Sabha is inculcating nationalist and revolutionary ideologies among the young students and workers of Punjab.

Option 3 is correct: The Naujawan Bharat Sabha focused to politically mobilize the students, workers, and **peasants against the British raj.**

Option 4 is correct: After the Youth Conference held by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Kirti Kisan Party, it was decided to shift its headquarters from Lahore to Amritsar. The two organizations also pledged to join forces and aimed to work for the uplift of the impoverished peasantry, and spread the message of justice and egalitarianism among the masses.

35. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Praja Mandal movement** was a part of the Indian independence movement started in 1920s. People living in the princely states were ruled by local aristocrats. People of these princely states campaigned against their feudatory rulers in attempts to improve their civil rights.

The movement was initiated by the **people of princely states for the national movement** and was called 'Praja Mandals' or 'Praja Parishads'.

The Praja Mandal movement was established to **promote the nationalist creed in the princely states of India.** The people of Praja Mandal movement fought against their feudal princes and the British administration simultaneously for their rights. The main demand of the Praja Mandal movements was the democratic rights.

36. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **All-India Home Rule League were nationalist movements** founded by **Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916**, advocating for self-governance or "Home Rule" for India. It was All India Home Rule League which included the leagues founded by both Tilak and Besant that was renamed as Swarajya Sabha in 1920.

Option a is correct: Infact, Mahatma Gandhi changed the name of the All-India Home Rule League (founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besam) to Swarajya Sabha in 1920. Swarajya Sabha merged with the Indian National Congress in 1920.

Option b is incorrect: The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association originated in 1920 catalyzed by Anusuya Sarabhai's advocacy for workers' rights during a dispute over wage increases in Ahmedabad's cotton mills. Gandhi's intervention in 1918, advocating for a 35% wage hike, laid the groundwork for its formation, emphasizing fair labor practices.

Option c is incorrect: The Hindustan Republican Association/Army (HRA), later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), emerged as the primary revolutionary force in the region. Established in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal, it aimed to orchestrate an armed uprising to replace colonial rule with a Federal Republic of United States of India, advocating for universal adult franchise.

Option d is incorrect: Following Gandhi's arrest in March 1922, a division emerged within nationalist ranks regarding the approach to the passive phase of the movement. Those, like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, advocated for entry into legislative councils to challenge colonial weaknesses, forming the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (Swarajists) after the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922.

37. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

In 1920 at a **special session in Calcutta**, the Congress approved a **non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established.** The **programme** was to include— (**Option 1,2,3,4 and 6 are correct)**

1) boycott of government schools and colleges
2) boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
3) boycott of legislative councils
4) boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead and practice of hand-spinning to be done;
5) renunciation of government honours and titles
6) mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.

7) People were asked to give up Untouchability and practise Hindu Muslim unity and observe strict nonviolence.

Gandhi promised that if the programme was **fully implemented, swaraj would be ushered in within a year. The Indian National Congress session at Nagpur** committed congress to a programme of **extra constitutional mass action.**

Option 5 is incorrect: Although the movement asked the people to give up the practise of Untouchability, the movement did not include the programme of **entering temple to fight untouchability. Temple entry movement started in 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava,** was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables. The satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab and Madurai. **Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement.**

38. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) in India, which unfolded during the 1930s, was spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi. One of the distinctive features of the CDM was its inclusive nature, drawing support from various sections of Indian society. **Leaders from different regions and communities rallied behind the cause, fostering a sense of national unity.** At the heart of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the defiance of the salt tax imposed by the British government.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: In Orissa (Odisha), the CDM was spread in the coastal regions of **Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri districts.** It was spread **under the leadership of Gopalbandhu Choudhuri.** He followed Gandhian style of politics.

Chandraprabha Saikiani led the CDM movement in Assam by inciting the tribals to break forest laws.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The CDM was also spread in the regions of Bihar. Manufacturing of salt on large scale was not practicable in Bihar. So, **Nakhas Pond** (in Patna) was chosen as a site to make salt and break the salt law. This was done under the leadership of **Ambika Kant Sinha.** Hence, the given pair is correctly matched.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: C. Rajagopalachari **led a march from from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast** to break the salt law in Tamil Nadu. He made CDM a mass movement in the region. Later, the salt march was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops, anti-liquor campaigns, and so on.

39. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in 1929 is historically significant due to several key decisions and resolutions that shaped India's struggle for independence.

Statement 1 is correct: The Lahore Session of Congress is famously remembered for the passing of the **Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution** on December 31, 1929. The resolution, **proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru,** declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was complete independence for India from British rule. This **marked a shift** from the earlier demand for Dominion Status to an unambiguous demand for full independence.

Statement 2 is correct: The INC decided to **celebrate January 26, 1930, as Independence Day** to symbolize the demand for complete freedom from British rule. This date later became significant as the day when India eventually **gained independence in 1947.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: No decisions were made at the Lahore session regarding participation in the Round Table Conference. In fact, the decision was taken at the Lahore Session that the **Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.**

40. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people on February 14, 1931. Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally after the signing of Gandhi-Irwin pact. Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:

(a) To immediately release all political prisoners not convicted of violence

(b) Remission of all fines not yet collected. **Hence Option 2 is incorrect.**

(c) Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties (not all lands but only those land which was not sold to third party). **Hence Option 3 is incorrect.**

(d) Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned

(e) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption but not for sale. **Hence Option 1 is correct.**

(f) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing

(g) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

(h) **The viceroy under the Gandhi Irwin pact turned down two of Gandhi's demands:**

- Viceroy turned down the demand for public inquiry into police excesses. **(Hence Option 4 is incorrect)**
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

41. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: During the Karachi Congress Session of 1931, a pivotal resolution on a national economic program was adopted. Notable components encompassed **a substantial reduction in rent and revenue,** exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings, relief from agricultural indebtedness, control of usury, improved working conditions, protection of women workers, the right to form unions for workers and peasants, and proposals for state ownership and control of key industries, mines, and transportation.

Statement-II is correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: The Karachi session marked a significant development as Congress **explicitly defined "swaraj" for the first time, asserting that it meant the cessation of mass exploitation by British Colonial Government in India, ensuring economic freedom of the common people in India.** This clarification elucidated the broader goal of achieving self-rule beyond political autonomy, emphasizing the importance of economic liberation. **Substantial reductions in land revenue were thus crucial elements of the National Economic Programme to ensure economic justice.**

42. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order of the above given events is 1-3-4-2.

1. **The Foundation of Ghadar Party- Ghadar Party,** was formed on **July 15, 1913**, in the **United States.**

3. **Setup of the 'Indian Independence Committee' at Berlin-** In **1915**, the **Berlin committee** was set up with the aim of achieving Indian Independence. Notably, instrumental figures in its establishment were **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta,** and **Lala Hardayal.**

4. **Central Assembly Bomb Case-** On **April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt**, revolutionaries, hurled bombs at the **Central Legislative Assembly** in Delhi, leading to an event referred to as the Central Assembly Bombing Case in modern Indian history.

2. **Chittagong Armoury Raid-** On **April 18, 1930**, a group of **63 young individuals,** many of them teenagers, under the leadership of **Surjya Sen**, also known as **Surya Sen and Master-da,** conducted a raid on the **police and auxiliary forces' arsenal** in the **Chittagong district of undivided Bengal.** They successfully freed it from British authority and raised the Indian flag.

43. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Simon Commission** was established in 1927 by the British Conservative government to investigate the functioning of India's constitutional system and make recommendations for changes. The commission was officially known as the **'Indian Statutory Commission,'** and it was made up of four Conservative, two Labour, and one Liberal member of the British Parliament. The recommendations of the Simon Commission were published in May 1930.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Simon Commission report **rejected parliamentary responsibility** at the Centre. The Viceroy was to have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet and the Government of India would have complete control over the administration.

Statement 2 is correct: The Simon Commission report recommended that Burma should be separated from British India and should be provided a constitution of its own.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Simon Commission **did not propose universal adult franchise**. Instead, it suggested modifications to the electoral system, including expanding the franchise but not advocating for universal adult suffrage.

Important Tips

Some of the key recommendations of Simon Commission were:

1) Create a representative government in the provinces.
2) The Governor should have discretionary authority over administrative matters and internal security.
3) Dyarchy in British provinces should be abolished.
4) The number of members of the Provincial legislative council should be increased.
5) The Government of India will have complete control over the Supreme Court.

44. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the nationwide surge of the **Civil Disobedience Movement, Assam** played a pivotal role in **contributing to India's freedom struggle.** Particularly, students from the **Kamrup district in Assam actively participated in struggle against the British rule.** To curb their involvement, **J.R. Cunningham,** the Director of Public Information in Assam, introduced the **Cunningham circular, compelling students to declare their loyalty to the British Raj and disavow engagement in anti-government activities.** Met with widespread resentment, the circular was perceived as a challenge by nationalist leaders. On July 21, 1930, under the leadership of **Omeo Kumar Das,** a meeting of the Chatra Sammelan was convened to plan protests against the circular. **Vishnuram Medh** emerged as a **key student leader during this period, and picketing commenced at educational institutions such as Sonaram High School and Cotton College.** The **students of Assam vehemently protested the discriminatory measures of the government,** leading to **picketing in various schools across the region.** This event marked a turning point in the Indian independence movement, highlighting the influential role of students as a force for change.

45. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: M. N. Roy along with Lenin helped evolve the communist international policy towards the colonies. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Kanpur communist conference held in 1925, was the first meeting on Indian soil, where almost all the communist groups and elements had joined. Singaravelu Chettiar was the president of this conference, Azad Sobhani as the vice-president, SV Ghate and Janaki Prasad Bagerhatta as general secretaries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The communist party of India after its formation called all its members to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National congress and form a left wing in all its organs. It also asked its members to cooperate with all other radical nationalists and try to transform the congress into a more radical mass-based organisation.

Statement 4 is correct: In 1929 British arrested 32 radical political and trade union activists and they were put up for trial at the Meerut conspiracy case,1929. The defense of the prisoners was to be taken up by Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari and M.C. Chagala. Gandhiji visited the Meerut prisoners in jail to show his solidarity with them and to seek their cooperation in the struggle.

46. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1930, **MR Jayakar and Tej Bahadur Sapru were involved in negotiations between Congress and the British Indian Government** when Motilal Nehru and other Congress members were imprisoned. These negotiations are said to have led to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931 whereby Congress members were released from prison in return for the discontinuation of Civil Disobedience Movement by Congress; removal of the salt tax by British government and the decision of Congress to send its representative at the Second Round Table Conference.

Important Tips

Tej Bahadur Sapru:

1) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, born on December 8, 1875, played a pivotal role in India's constitutional and political development.
2) A lawyer in Moradabad known for intellectual rigor, he later moved to Allahabad.
3) As a Staunch Congressman, he attended the 1892 INC session. He became President of UP Congress Committee, played key roles in the party.
4) Knighted in 1922, he became Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
5) Served in legislative roles: UP Legislative Council (1913-16), Imperial Legislative Council (1916–20), and law member of the Viceroy's Council (1920–23).
6) Contributed to Round Table Conferences, Cripps Mission, and Constitutional Reforms.
7) Co-founder of The National Liberal Federation of India in 1918.
8) Member of the Muddiman Committee (1924) and represented India at the 1923 Imperial Conference.
9) Advocated Hindu-Muslim unity and a United India.
10) Key role in establishing the Indian Council of World Affairs in 1943.

MR Jayakar:

1) Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, born on November 13, 1873, was the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona.
2) A lawyer, scholar, and politician, he became a barrister in London in 1905 and was enrolled as an advocate of the Bombay High Court in 1905.
3) Jayakar served as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council (1923-1925) and later in the Central Legislative Assembly.
4) In 1937, he became a Judge of the Federal Court of India in Delhi.
5) A leader of the Swaraj Party, Jayakar emphasized the importance of a strong opposition to the government and believed in forming alliances with like-minded parties.
6) Praised by Dadabhai Desai for influencing his group to join the Bombay Council National Party.
7) Jayakar was a member of the Sapru Committee, which produced a report in 1945 laying down principles for a new constitution.
8) Elected to the Constituent Assembly on a Congress ticket from Bombay, Jayakar authored his autobiography, "The Story of my Life."
9) He passed away on March 10, 1959

47. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During 1922, after the **arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on the charges of sedition,** a passive phase of the national movement emerged. There was **difference in ideology among the Nationalists regarding the future course of action.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: Those supporting entry into legislative councils were identified as the 'Swarajists.' They aimed to utilize these councils as a platform for political engagement, intending to reveal their shortcomings. **Swarajists sought to either reform or bring an end to these councils.** Their strategy included obstructing the functioning of these Councils if the government failed to address nationalist demands. **On the other hand, the 'No-Changers' opposed participation in legislative councils.** They advocated concentrating on constructive activities, sustaining boycotts and non-cooperation, and quietly preparing for the resumption of the civil disobedience program.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Motilal Nehru endorsed the Swarajist ideology, while C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the No-Changers' strategy. Notable figures among the Swarajists included C.R. Das and Ajmal Khan. On the other hand, prominent No-Changers encompassed Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari.

48. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Bhagat Singh along with his companions Rajguru and Sukhdev was put to death on 23 March 1931.

Option b is incorrect. The Kakori Train Action was a train theft that occurred on August 9, 1925, in Kakori, a village near Lucknow, during the Indian independence movement against British authority in India. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) of Indian revolutionaries organized it. **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Mukundi Lal, Murari Lal Gupta, and Banwari Lal** carried out the robbery plot.

Option c is correct. In the Chittagong Armoury raid Surya Sen decided to organize an armed rebellion with his associates—**Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, and Lokenath Baul**—to demonstrate that it was possible to oppose the powerful British Empire's armed strength. They intended to occupy two major armouries in Chittagong in order to seize and distribute arms to revolutionaries in order to destroy telephone and telegraph connections and disrupt the railway link between Chittagong and the rest of Bengal. **Pritilata Waddedar was one of the principal conspirators of the Chittagong uprising,** and her cleverly pieced together strategies and efforts helped Master da Surya Sen and his fellows to successfully raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces that cut off Chittagong from the rest of the country and escape under the nose of British.

Option d is incorrect. The Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case was a conspiracy court case in British India that began in 1924. On March 17, 1924, **S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta, Shaukat Usmani, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain,** and others were charged in the Cawnpore (now spelt Kanpur) Bolshevik Conspiracy case for seeking "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from Britain by a violent revolution."

Important Tips

Some other important facts related to Chittagong Armoury Ride:

1) The attack took place in April 1930 and featured 65 activists from the Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch.
2) Sen hoisted the national flag, saluted, and declared a provisional revolutionary government once the raid was successful.
3) The other members involved in this raid were- Ambika Chakrobarty, Harigopal Bal (Tegra), Anand Prasad Gupta, Tripura Sen, Bilash Dey, Bidhubhusan Bhattacharya, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Himangshu Sen, Binod Bihari Chowdhury, [Nani Gopal Deb], Subodh Roy, Monoranjan Bhattacharya.

49. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) had a massive territorial spread. In Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), it was **led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is also known as Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Pukhtoon was the first political monthly in the Pushto language** (and not in Urdu language). **It was started in May 1928. Pushto is an Eastern Iranian language** in the Indo-European language family. It is known in historical Persian literature as Afghani.

Statement 2 is correct: Pukhtoon was the first Pushto political monthly, started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in North-West Frontier Province. **This magazine played a role in politicizing the Pathans and was associated with Khan's efforts in educational and social reform.**

50. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress participated in the Second Round Table Conference in 1931, boycotted the First Round Table Conference in 1930, and refuse to participate in the Third Round Table Conference in 1932. The decision to participate in the Second Round Table Conference was influenced by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, aiming for greater political representation and resolving certain issues.

Statement 1 is correct: The second Round Table Conference resulted in the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces—North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sarojini Naidu (not Annie Besant) was the representatives of Indian Women in Second Round Table Conference.

51. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1921 was held in Ahmedabad, Gujarat from 28 December 1921 to 1 January 1922. The meeting's primary resolution was centered around the commencement of a full-scale civil disobedience movement if the British refused to heed the demands of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement I is correct: During the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Hakim Ajmal Khan presided over the meeting as C.R. Das was arrested in Calcutta just before the meeting.

Statement II is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi was not elected as the President of the Congress for this session. Chittaranjan Das was elected as the President of the Congress for this session, but he was unable to attend due to his arrest.

Important Tips

Highlights of annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1921:

1) The resolution of a full-scale civil disobedience movement was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi and supported by Vithalbhai Patel.
2) The use of Khadi for the pandals and tents was notable during the session, and khadi bags were sold to delegates, leading to a rise in Khaddar sales.
3) The land where the session was held was later purchased by the Ahmedabad Municipality under Patel, and today, it serves as the location of Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital.

52. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF) was founded by Surendra Nath Banerjee** in 1919. Some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Indian National Liberal Federation was not a part of Indian National Congress** because **Surendranath Banerjee left** the INC over his difference with the congress and **founded INLF** in 1919.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the achievements of the INLF was that it persuaded the new Labour government in Britain to offer India a **Round Table Conference.** A number of Liberal leaders of the federation including Tej Bahadur Sapru and S. Srinivasa Sastri **attended the first Round Table conference (1930-1931). On the other hand, Congress did not participate in First Round Table Conference.**

53. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **1920 Nagpur Session of the INC was presided by C. Vijayaraghavachariar. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade, and B.C. Pal** left the Congress at this session due to their beliefs in the constitutional and lawful struggle.

Statement 1 is incorrect- Adoption of resolution on Purna Swaraj was taken in **1927 at the Madras Session of the INC presided by M.A. Ansari.** The resolution was actually passed in **Lahore Session in 1929 presided by the Jawaharlal Nehru.**

Statement 2 is incorrect- Resolutions on **Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme** were adopted in **1931** at the **Karachi Session of INC presided by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.**

Statement 3 is correct- During the **Nagpur session (1920) of the Indian National Congress** following resolutions were taken:

1) The **endorsement of the non-cooperation program took place.**
2) The Congress opted for the achievement of **swaraj through peaceful and legitimate methods.** This marked a commitment to an **extra-constitutional mass struggle.**
3) A Congress Working Committee (CWC) consisting of **15 members** was established to lead the Congress
4) Provincial congress committees were organized on a linguistic basis.

5) Gandhi proclaimed that complete implementation of the non-cooperation program would lead to the ushering in of Swaraj within a year.

54. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In **1914**, the **Komagata Maru incident** unfolded as the **Japanese steamship** sailed from **Hong Kong to Vancouver,** carrying passengers from **British India. Most of the passengers were denied entry**, leading to the **ship's forced return to India**.

Statement 1 is incorrect- The Komagata Maru incident happened in 1914, but the Ghadar party was established in 1913. After the Komagata Maru incident, the Ghadar party gained widespread support in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect- Muddiman Committee was a committee appointed by the British Government of India in early 1924. Swarajists led by Motilal Nehru demanded the framing of an Indian Constitution by an Indian Constituent Assembly. As a response, the government appointed the Reforms Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Muddiman. The Committee published a majority and minority Report. Majority Report declared that Dyarchy had not been established. Minority Report stated that Act of 1919 had failed.

The **Shore Committee** was established to advocate for the **human rights of the passengers in the Komagata Maru Incident.**

55. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Muzaffarpur Bomb Case was tried at Calcutta's Alipore Sessions Court from **May 1908 to May 1909.** It was centered on the **failed assassination of Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur by nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in April 1908.** This pivotal trial marked a significant episode in India's early resistance against British rule.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The 1912 Delhi Conspiracy aimed to assassinate Viceroy Lord Hardinge during the capital transfer to New Delhi. It was orchestrated by Indian revolutionaries, **led by Rash Behari Bose, and executed by Basanta Kumar Biswas of Anushilan Samiti.** A homemade bomb was thrown at the Viceroy's procession in Chandni Chowk on 23 December 1912, marking a pivotal moment in India's anti-colonial struggle.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929-1933) entailed the trial of 29 trade unionists, including three Englishmen, **accused of challenging British India's sovereignty under Section 121A of the Indian Penal Code.** The main accused in this case were **S.A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani, and Muzaffar Ahmed. They were accused of establishing a Comintern branch in India which** was aided by the Communist International.

Ashfaqullah Khan, an Indian revolutionary and a member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), played a key role in the Kakori Conspiracy of 1925.

56. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect- The Non-Cooperation Movement, which took place in India from **1920 to 1922,** aimed to resist British colonial rule through **nonviolent** means. While the movement garnered widespread support from various sections of society, including **students, urban middle class, and some sections of the working class. The participation of peasants from Karnataka was not particularly significant in this movement**. The Non-Cooperation Movement largely gained momentum in regions where the impact of British rule was more visible and oppressive, such as **Punjab and Bengal.**

Statement 2 is incorrect- The Non-Cooperation Movement did witness labor unrest in places like Assam, Bengal, and Madras. While the movement primarily focused on **boycotting British goods and institutions,** labor issues were also part of the larger **socio-economic grievances** that motivated people to join the movement.

57. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **word swaraj was mentioned frequently** during the freedom movements in India but its meaning was not clearly spelt out, which left the field open for differing interpretations. For **Tilak** swaraj meant some sort of **self-government**, while for **Aurobindo** it meant **complete independence** from foreign rule.

Statement 1 is correct: During **Swadeshi movement** that started at 1905, the Indian National Congress **(INC) at Calcutta session**, 1906, declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was **"self-government or swaraj like the colonies of United Kingdom such as Australia or Canada."**

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1920, at the Nagpur session, the Congress decided to have the **attainment of swaraj, but it never defined what swaraj is.** Thus, leaving the room for multiple interpretation by the people. Idea of dominion status was not an agenda of Non-Cooperation Movement.

58. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The **Anti-Non-Cooperation Association 1920 was started by big businessmen of Bombay in 1920** against the Non-Cooperation/Khilafat Movement (1920-1921). It was **established by Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottamdas Thaukrdass, Cowasji Jehangir, Pheroze Sethna and Setalvad.** The businessmen of Bombay felt that the movement would encourage the labour strikes which in Bombay Presidency turned out be violent at earlier occasion.

59. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The pursuance of a foreign policy, guided by interest of British imperialism, often led to India's conflicts. Later INC took major decisions which guided the British India's foreign policy.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The British made no promises of granting dominion status. The Indian National Congress (INC) supported the British Indian Government during **World War I in the belief that Britain would apply the same principles of democracy** for which they were supposed to be fighting.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian National Congress **(INC) condemned the annexation of Burma in 1885** by the British. This stand was mainly the manifestation of Asia-consciousness by the Indian nationalists and the INC.

Statement 3 is correct: Jews facing a threat from Nazi Germany tried to carve out their own homeland in Palestine with British support. **In 1937 the INC protested against the British proposal to partition Palestine and assured the Arabs of the solidarity of the Indian people.**

60. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the pre-independence era many political factions emerged from the Indian National Congress. Few examples include Swaraj Party, Congress socialist party and All India Forward bloc etc.

In 1923 Swaraj Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party, was a political party formed in India. It aimed at establishing self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. On the other hand, the congress socialist party was formed in 1934. **It aimed at giving the Indian national movement a socialist direction.**

Statement 1 is correct: General elections were held in British India in November 1923 for both the Central Legislative Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. The Central Legislative Assembly had 145 seats, of which 105 were elected by the public. **Out of these 105 elected seats, the Swaraj Party won 38 seats in Central Assembly and emerged as the single largest party.**

Statement 2 is correct: Congress Socialist party was established in 1934 within the congress under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani. The four basic proposition of congress socialist party was:

1. Working within the congress.
2. It would be fatal to part ways from the national movement that the Congress represents.
3. They must give the Congress and the national movement a socialist direction.
4. They must organize the workers and peasants in their class organizations.

61. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The congress manifesto for 1937 election aimed at explaining the political and economic policy and programme of the Congress. It was drafted by All India Congress Committee in 1936.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Manifesto clearly mentioned the primary **goal of sending Congressmen to the legislatures was not to cooperate with the British Government.**

Statement 2 is correct: The manifesto ensured the workers right to form union and to strike.

Statement 3 is correct: Congress manifesto promised to remove untouchability. It also promised to provide:

1) Equal status to women
2) Encourage khadi and village industries.
3) Satisfactory solution to communal problem.

Statement 4 is correct: The manifesto promised to industrial workers that:

1. **There will be regularisation of working hours.**
2. Decent standard of living would be provided.
3. Conditions of labour would be improved.

62. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Provincial elections were held in eleven provinces of British India in 1936-37. The Indian National Congress got majority in many of the province's exceptions being in Bengal, Assam, North West Frontier Provine (NWFP), Punjab and Sindh. In many of these provinces regional parties emerged as winner.

Statement 1 is correct: Unionist party won majority of the seats in Punjab. Unionist party won 98 out of 175 seats and formed government in Punjab. Congress was able to win only 18 seats out of 175.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Congress won maximum seats in madras and formed the government. As a result, Congress out voted the Justice party which had been in power for past 17 years.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Congress although emerged as single largest party but could not win the election. **Here, Praja Krishak party was popular.** It formed coalition government with Muslim League under Fazlul Haq.

63. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Post 1937 election The Congress managed to won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. But the decision of office acceptance had been left pending due to differences within the Congress.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Governors in the province refused to give assurances on the conditions put forward by the Congress. The condition attached was that the Governors would not use their special powers to intervene with the functioning of congress ministries. **So, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Statement 2 is correct: During AICC meeting in 1937 Jayprakash Narain moved an amendment for total rejection of office. However, this was defeated when put to vote i.e., 78 in favour and 135 against.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Most of the Indian capitalists were in favour of office acceptance by the Congress. G.D. Birla constantly made efforts in this direction. Birla even informed Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State, about Gandhi's statement that 'office acceptance was an attempt to avoid bloody revolution on the one hand and mass Civil Disobedience on the other.'

Important Tips

According to Raini Dhawan Shanker Das the Congress had gained by the delay in office acceptance was:

i) The delay had disproved the election time propaganda against the Congress that they were eager to occupy power in the provinces.
ii) The Congress unity had been maintained and demonstrated.
iii) It had become clear to Governors and the ministers that the word of the Congress High Command was supreme.
iv) Governors would think several times before intervening in the working of Ministeries.

64. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Congress had promised better working conditions to the working class in its election manifesto. Their basic approach was to advance workers' interests while promoting industrial peace.

Statement 1 is correct: Bombay was the only province where congress ministry formed had undertaken the Labour Legislation. Bombay Industrial dispute act was passed in 1938.

Bombay Industrial dispute act 1938, aimed at checking at best the strikes and lockouts by workers. The emphasis in the Act was on conciliation, arbitration, and negotiation instead of strike. The Act was strongly opposed by Left Congressmen, including Communists as well as Congress Socialists. They believed the act was directed at restricting the freedom to strike and introduced new complicated procedure for registration of trade union. Hence, would encourage unions promoted by employers.

Statement 2 is correct: The Congress Government in United Province set up a Labour Enquiry Committee under Rajendra Prasad. The Committee's recommendations **included an increase in workers' wages with a minimum wage of Rs. 15 per month, formation of an arbitration board, recruitment of labour through an independent board, maternity benefits to women workers,** and recognition of the Left-dominated Mazdur Sabha by the employers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: As the wages were very low, a **Textile Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay (not in Bihar) in 1937** to enquire into the wages and working conditions in the mill industry and make recommendations. In their report in 1938, the Committee recommended a 121 /2 per cent increase in the wages of all the mill operatives. This recommendation was accepted by all the mills and the wage increase was affected from February 1938.

65. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Congress organised an all-India Education Conference in October 1937 in Wardha. The main principle behind this scheme was 'learning through activity'. It was based on Gandhi's ideas published in a series of articles in the weekly Harijan.

Statement 1 is correct: The Report stated the **need for a three-year residential course for training teachers should be conducted,**

Statement 2 is correct: The conference outlined **the free and compulsory education be provided for seven years** of schooling. It also included that teaching to be done in mother tongue. Hindi to be taught in areas where it was not the mother tongue.

Statement 3 is incorrect: As per the Wardha scheme, **no religious and moral education should be included in the syllabus.** The idea of basic education was also completely secular in it form and content.

Statement 4 is correct: Under the scheme, educating the child to be done through **the medium of productive activity of a suitable craft. Therefore, handicraft was included in the curriculum.** Such crafts include spinning and weaving, carpentry, agriculture, pottery, leather work, home science for girls, etc. Also, a system of assessment focusing on the progress of skill in the students' craft of choice should be formulated.

66. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

For the purpose of agrarian reforms, the Congress ministries legislated many laws relating to land reforms, debt relief, forest grazing fee, arrears of rent, land tenures, etc. These benefits went to statutory and occupancy tenants while sub-tenants did not gain much. Agricultural labourers did not benefit as they had not been mobilised. Issues were associated due to complex agrarian structure.

Statement 1 is correct: Congress manifesto had outlined the agrarian reforms to be undertaken by its ministries. But **there was constraint of inadequate powers as well as financial resources with the government.** The maximum share of revenue was appropriated by the Government of India. Hence Congress was left with inadequate monetary resources to carry out agrarian reforms.

Statement 2 is correct: The second chamber or Legislative Councils were dominated by landlords, moneylenders, and capitalists in United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, and Assam. **They were reactionary in nature.** As a majority in the lower house was not enough, in order to get any legislation passed through the second chamber, the Congress had to simultaneously pressure their upper-class elements and conciliate them. And since congress leadership worked under time constraint, the second chamber further delayed the agrarian reforms.

67. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Congress governments in provinces functioned both as a government in the provinces and as the opposition against the Central Government. It brought social reforms through the leg in the provinces and at the same time carry on the struggle for independence. Thus, the Congress had to implement its strategy of Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S).

Statement 1 is correct: The formation of congress ministries in **8 provinces (U.P., C.P., Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and N.W.F.P) in** 1937 created a new sense of confidence and expectation in the people of the Indian princely states. It acted as a spur to greater political activity. The years 1938-39 witnessed a large number of movements demanding responsible government and other reforms. **Praja mandals** mushroomed in many States that had earlier no such organizations. Major struggles broke out in Jaipur, Kashmir, Rajkot, Patiala, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and the Orissa States.

Statement 2 is correct: All emergency powers acquired by provincial governments through Public Safety Acts **(like the Bengal Public Security Act, 1932, the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act, 1933, the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, the United Provinces Special Powers Act, 1932, and the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932)** and other means during 1932 were repealed. For example, the bans were lifted from political organisations like the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, as well as the ban on some political books and journals.

Statement 3 is correct: In the Congress provinces, police powers were reduced and the shadowing of political workers by CID (Central Investigation Department) agents stopped. Of all the British functionaries, the ones the people were most afraid of and hated, were the police. And according to Gandhiji, the best and the only effective way to constitution if Congress can rule without the aid of military and with the least possible assistance of the police.

68. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

statement 1 is correct. A number of changes in the Congress constitution were affected **at the Bombay Session in 1934 under the Presidentship of Rajendra Pasad. Wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership.** A. I. C. C. was reduced to half its strength, etc.

Statement 2 is correct. Held at Faizpur in 1936 near Jalgaon, this was the first Congress Session in a rural area. Pandit Nehru was the President of the Congress during this session. Goaded by the left- wing and the peasant movements, the Congress accepted at Faizpur in 1936 a programme of substantial reduction in rent and revenue, abolition of feudal dues and forced labour, fixity of tenure and a living wage for agricultural labourers.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Congress got its first woman President at the Calcutta Session in 1917- Annie Besant. Sarojini Naidu became the second woman to preside over the Congress after Annie Besant at the Kanpur session 1925.

69. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Following the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a two-stage debate on the future strategy of the nationalists. The first stage was on what course the national movement should take in the immediate future, i.e., during the phase of non-mass struggle (1934-35). The second stage, in 1937, considered the question of office acceptance in the context of provincial elections held under the autonomy provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Nehru was **critical of both constructive work and council entry** in place of the suspended civil disobedience movement as that would side-track political mass action and divert attention from the main issue of the struggle against colonialism. **Nehru favoured resumption and continuation of non-constitutionalist mass struggle as the situation was still revolutionary owing to continued economic crisis and the readiness of the masses to fight.**

Pair 2 is incorrect: Some section of congress leaders favoured the idea that there should be a constitutional struggle and participation in elections to the Central Legislature (due in 1934). This school of thought was advocated by M.A. Ansari, Asaf Ali, **Bhulabhai Desai,** S. Sathyamurthy and B.C. Roy among others.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Gandhi said that the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not mean bowing down before opportunists or compromising with imperialism. The All-India Congress Committee (AICC) decided to fight elections under the aegis of the Congress itself. **Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement with the idea of congress participation in elections.** He was aware that he was out of tune with powerful trends in the Congress as a large section of the intelligentsia favoured parliamentary politics over mass struggle. **As a result, in October 1934, Gandhi announced his resignation from the Congress. So, he did not agree to the congress's participation in election. Hence the pair is incorrect.**

The pair is true regarding the Swarajist Movement where Gandhi initially opposed but ultimately agreed for Swarajist's demand of council entry.

70. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: There may have been a chance that the Separate electorates might be able to win Depressed Classes on British side. But this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.

Option b is correct: At the Second Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. **He strongly believed that Separate electorates to the "Untouchables" will ensure their bondage in perpetuity.**

He argued that once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity. **He said that what was required was not protection of the so-called interests of the depressed classes but eradication of untouchability**.

Option c is incorrect: The issue of separate electorates for depressed classes did not raise any fear of riots throughout British India. Hence, this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.

Option d is incorrect: From December 1931 - April 1934 was the Second phase of Civil Disobedience Movement. The impact of separate electorates was unclear on CDM as the Separate electorates may or may not have an impact on CDM. So, this statement does not best describe the reason for Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the Depressed Classes.

71. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

At the second Round Table Conference, BR Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

Statement 1 is correct: It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. **The Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.**

Statement 2 is correct: According to the Pact, the seats reserved for the depressed classes **were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Poona Pact was accepted by the British government as an amendment to the Communal Award. Even after signing the Poona Pact, Dr B.R. Ambedkar continued to denounce the Poona Pact till 1947.

Important Tips

Poona Pact was Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932. It was signed between MK Gandhi and Ambedkar. The Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.

72. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Following the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a two-stage debate on the future strategy of the nationalists. The first stage was on what course the national movement should take in the immediate future I.e., the phase of non-mass struggle (1934-35). The second stage (1937), considered the question of office acceptance in the context of provincial elections held under the autonomy provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Option a is incorrect: There was no mention of Poona Pact (1932) in AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934.

Option b is incorrect: The AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934 did not give a call for the boycott of provincial elections.

Option c is correct: In May 1934, the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) met at Patna to set up a Parliamentary Board to fight elections under the aegis of the Congress itself. Gandhi was in fundamental disagreement with the idea of congress participation in elections.

Option d is incorrect: There was no mention of Communal Award (1932) in AICC Working Committee meeting in Patna, 1934.

73. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In October 1934, Gandhiji announced his resignation from the Congress. He was at the same time convinced that he was out of tune with powerful trends in the Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: He felt that a large section of the intelligentsia favoured parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement. It was one of the reasons for him to resign.

Statement 2 is correct: Another section of the intelligentsia felt disconnected from the Congress because of Gandhi's emphasis on the spinning wheel (Charkha) as 'the second lung of the nation,'. Also, some were unhappy because on emphasis on Harijan work based on a moral and religious approach, **and on other items of the constructive programme.** So, Gandhi felt that he was not in tune with trends in congress and so he resigned.

Statement 3 is correct: Similarly, the socialist group, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, was growing in influence and importance but Gandhi had fundamental differences with it. Gandhi by the weight of his personality could have influenced them but he did not want to suppress the spread of the ideas propounded by them. Because of fundamental ideological differences with the sociologist, he considered to resign and better serve the congress in thought, word and deed.

74. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The all-parties Conference that met in February 1928 has representatives of Congress and of other organisations such as Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc. This Conference was presided over by Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Statement 1 is correct and 3 is incorrect. In response to Simon Commission, a Working Committee was set up under the **chairmanship of Motilal Nehru** to prepare a constitution for India in consultation with other organisations.

This Committee comprises the congress representatives as well as representatives of other organizations such as the **Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, etc**. met at a conference in February 1928 that came to be known as the **All-Parties Conference.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The resolution on the **National Economic Programme** was **adopted in the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress in 1931**. The resolution included an about-substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants; exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings; relief from agricultural indebtedness; better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in the industrial sector; right to workers and peasants to form unions; state ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport etc.

Important Tips

The All-parties conference **demanded for full Dominion Status** and had **provisions for having responsible government at the Centre and in the provinces.** This was later incorporated in the suggestion of Nehru Report that the Indian Parliament at the Centre should consist of a 500-member House of Representatives elected based on adult suffrage with a tenure of 5 years, a 200-member Senate be elected by provincial councils with one of 7 years. The central government will be headed by a governor-general will be appointed by the British government but will be paid out of the Indian revenues, who would act on the advice of the central executive council responsible to the Parliament. Whereas, the Provincial councils will have a 5-year tenure, headed by a governor acting on the advice of the provincial executive council

75. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in December 1929 was presided by **Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic **'Purna Swaraj' (total independence) resolution at its Lahore session** and a public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 to celebrate as 'Independence Day'. **But it was during the Karachi session of INC in 1931** where the Congress for the first time mentioned what swaraj means for the masses.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The INC in Lahore Session decided to Boycott the Round Table conference. Hence during **first Round Table Conference between November 1930 and January 1931** the congress leaders refused to attend it.

76. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

The participation of women in the national struggle gave an immense force to the struggle. But, during the **Salt Satyagraha** the **Women had to fight for their right to participate in the movement** as initially **Mahatma Gandhi also opposed women's participation.** He refused on the ground that **Britishers would call Indian's cowards** for hiding behind the women. However later after the persuasion by Sarojini Naidu, he allowed women to join the movement and even urged women of each of the 24 villages where he stopped during the Dandi march to step out of their homes and make salt.

This women participation in national movements even gave them a place in the professions, in the governance of India, and it could pave the way for equality with men.

77. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Salt March also called Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha is a major nonviolent protest action in India led by Mahatma Gandhi in March–April 1930.

Statement 1 is correct. Salt is a commodity of millions of people in India that could easily be linked with the most concrete and universal grievance of the poor. Though salt holds fewer monetary benefits it has **physiologically important income** like Khadi that is related to the poor and all other classes through self-help. Hence it easily symbolizes the masses.

Statement 2 is correct. The Britisher exercised the **monopoly over salt trade and manufacturing** by **Britain's Salt Act of 1882** that prohibited Indians from collecting or selling salt, a staple in their diet. Indian citizens were forced to buy the vital mineral from their British rulers, who, in addition to exercising a monopoly over the manufacture and sale of salt, also charged a heavy salt tax.

Statement 3 is correct. The British levied high taxes on the salt. According to the salt law, people have to pay an 8.2% tax to the British government for the salt, which was badly affecting the lower-class Indians the most. The British officials **forced the people to buy it at expensive rates.** Hence both the high taxes and the high prices led the prices of salt reach heights making Gandhi realise the aggressive policies of Britishers against Indians and made it as a symbol of Satyagraha.

Statement 4 is correct. Salt is an essential item of our Indian food that is used by the rich or the poor person in the same quantity. Being an **inevitable item for Indian food, the large taxes** on it can starve millions of people, make them sick, and hurt them leaving them helpless in the most inhuman way. That is why Gandhi choose it as a symbol through which it can convey its message to millions.

78. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: After Gandhi's arrest at the end of the Non-cooperation movement in 1922 a debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the Non-Cooperation Movement. One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan, known as swarajists, wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils. While the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and

M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No changers', opposed council entry. **Due to this schism Motilal Nehru and C R Das left the congress and formed Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or simply Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The decision to form the congress socialist party was made in the jails during 1930-31 by a group of young congressmen who were disenchanted with Gandhian strategy and attracted by sociologist ideology. **Congress socialist party was founded by Jayaprakash Narayanan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani in Bombay in 1934.**

Statement 3 is correct: Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society of revolutionary nationalist **founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (V.D.Savarkar) and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.**

79. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Round Table Conferences were convened by the British government in London. The first meeting regarding the round table conference was held without the pre-eminent political leader in India in November 1930. On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. The Congress Working Committee authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions a Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government. Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on—

(a) immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence.

(b) Remission of all fines not yet collected

(c) Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties

(d) Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned

(e) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale). **Hence, Option a is incorrect**

(f) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing. **Hence, Option c is incorrect**

(g) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances. Hence, **Option d is incorrect**

Option b is correct. The Gandhi Irwin pact was criticized by radical nationalists because Gandhi was **not able to obtain a commitment from viceroy regarding political independence for Indians.**

80. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, **Mahatma Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government** and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows.

- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition.
- Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- **Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licenses.**
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
- Specific Bourgeois Demands
- **Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d**
- Introduce textile protection.
- Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
- Specific Peasant Demands
- **Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.**
- **Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.**

There was no positive response from the government on these demands and the Congress Working

Committee invested Gandhi with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice. By February-end, Gandhi had decided to make salt the central formula for the movement.

81. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: C. Rajagopalachari organized a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast of Tamil Nadu to break the salt law. The salt march event was followed by widespread picketing of foreign cloth shops. The anti liquor campaign gathered forceful support in interior regions of Coimbatore, Madura, Virdhanagar, etc. C. Rajagopalachari tried to keep the movement non-violent however violent eruptions of masses and the violent repressions of the police began.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A number of **Sibirams (military style camps)** were set up to serve as the **headquarters of the Salt Satyagraha in the Andhra region (and not in Punjab region).** District salt marches were also organized in east and west Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The merchants contributed to Congress funds, and the dominant caste Kamma and Raju cultivators defied repressive measures. But the mass support during the non-cooperation movement was missing during the civil disobedience movement.

Statement 3 is correct: On 16 April about 500 Satyagrahis left the Congress House and proceeded to Wadala. They processed salt for sale and violated the provision of Section 3 of Bombay Salt Act. This satyagraha was led by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, D.R. Charpure, S.K. Patil, C.K. Narayanswami, Gajendranath Sharma and Canpatishankar N. Desai.

82. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Dharasana Satyagraha was a protest against the **British salt tax in colonial India in May, 1930**. Following the conclusion of the Salt March to Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi chose a non-violent raid of the Dharasana Salt Works in Gujarat as the next protest against British rule. But before he could begin the salt march at dharasana, he was arrested. Later the **Dharasana Satyagraha** was organized by the **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal (Gandhi's son) and Abbas Tyabji (Jawaharlal Nehru was not a part of Dharasana Satyagraha).** The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathi charge which left 2 dead and 320 injured. This new form of salt satyagraha was eagerly adopted by people in Wadala (Bombay), Karnataka (Sani Katta Salt Works), Andhra, Midnapore, Bala sore, Puri and Cuttack.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement began on March 12 when Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6. The violation of the law was seen as a symbol of the Indian people's resolve not to live under British-made laws and therefore under British rule.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Merchants and Petty Traders were **very enthusiastic** during the civil disobedience movement. In Tamil Nadu and Punjab areas the traders' associations and commercial bodies **were active in implementing the boycott (and not inactive)** during the civil disobedience Movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: No major labour upsurges coincided with the civil disobedience movement. However, the massive participation of peasants and business groups compensated for decline of other features during the civil disobedience movement.

Statement 3 is incorrect: One of the features of the movement was that tribals also actively participated in the disobedience movements. Tribals were active participants in Central Provinces, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

84. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

As the recommendations of the Simon Commission report were clearly inadequate. The Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, and the Prime Minister of Britain, Ramsay MacDonald, agreed that a round table conference should be held.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Indian National Congress** nominated **Gandhi as its sole representative.** There were a large number of Indian participants, besides the Congress. **Tej Bahadur Sapru,** represented the **Liberals** at the conference.

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi was of the opinion that there was a need of a partnership between Britain and India on the basis of equality. **Gandhi put forward the demand for the immediate establishment of a responsible government at the center as well as in the provinces.** Gandhi discarded the idea of separate electorates for the minorities. He also reiterated that the Congress alone represented political India.

Statement 3 is correct: The session of second round table conference got deadlocked on the question of **separate electorates demanded by the Muslims, depressed classes,** Christians and Anglo-Indians. All these came together in a 'Minorities' Pact'. Gandhi fought desperately against this concerted move to make all constitutional progress conditional on the solving of this issue.

85. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Recently, **Ministry of Culture** organised a curtain raiser for two days International Conference on the **"Contributions of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray as a Chemist and Freedom Fighter"** at the **Department of Chemistry, Delhi.** Prafulla Chandra Ray (1861-1944) was a well-known Indian scientist and teacher and one of the first "modern" Indian chemical researchers. He is known as **"Father of Indian Chemistry".**

Statement 1 is correct: Prafulla Chandra Ray discovered the stable compound **Mercurous Nitrite** (Hg2(NO3)2.) **in 1895.** It is relevant to mention here that **stable mercury(I) complexes are sparse** in literature, even today, owing to the instability of mercury(I) towards disproportionation to mercury (II) and metallic mercury in solution. Moreover, the **nitrite ion is not very stable and can undergo facile decomposition.** The compound, Hg2(NO3)2 is thus a fascinating example of a stable substance composed of two relatively unstable ions.

Statement 2 is correct: Prafulla Chandra Ray contributed articles in Bengali to many monthly magazines, particularly on scientific topics. He published the first volume of his **autobiography *Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist* in 1932**, and dedicated it to the youth of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Jagadish Chandra Bose is considered the **father of Bengali science fiction, and also invented the crescograph, a device for measuring the growth of plants.** A crater on the moon has been named in his honour.

Statement 4 is correct: Prafulla Chandra Ray was the founder of **Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals**, India's first pharmaceutical company. It manufactures industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals like antibiotic injectables, tablets and capsules; and household products. It is **India's first government owned-pharmaceutical enterprise.**

86. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhiji hoped that by coupling non-cooperation with Khilafat, India's two major religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. Hence Gandhi **allowed the intermixing of religion with politics** to defeat the British.

Statement 2 is correct: While marching for Salt Satyagraha, in one village Wasna, Gandhiji **told the upper castes** that "if you are out for Swaraj, you must serve untouchables. You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables.

Statement 3 is correct: He was against both Polygamy and Child marriage. He was of the view that **chastity can't be protected by the surrounding wall of the purdah.** It must grow from **within**, why do we think always chastity in relation to women but not in connection with men. **He also emphasized on monogamy.** Women should not consider them as an object of man's lust. Women are a companion of man gifted with equal mental capabilities

87. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: By Spinning and weaving, Gandhi thought that **individuals and villages would become more self-sufficient.** He never intended the large-scale industrialisation of villages through spinning of Charkha.

Statement 2 is correct: According to Gandhi, the development of handicrafts through Charkha would add to the total resources of the individual and the village and thus enable both to be self-sufficient and self-regulating. For him **handicrafts** were an integral and vital part of his **programme to revive villages, to make them self-sufficient and to give back to individuals the dignity to regulate their lives and ultimately to fulfil his vision of Gram-Swaraj.**

Statement 3 is correct: He requested all nationalist leaders to spend some time each day working on the charkha. He told them that the act of spinning charkha together would help them to **break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system.**

88. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: A split among Swarajists occurred on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines. The government strategy of dividing the Swarajists—the more militant from the moderate, the Hindus from the Muslims—was successful. The death of C.R. Das in 1925 weakened it further.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Responsivists** among Swarajists advocated **cooperation with the government and holding office** wherever possible. Besides, they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests. So, the Responsivists were **not in favour of a non-constitutional protest against the British government** after the end of the Non-Cooperation movement and preferred holding the office. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

Statement 3 is correct: Some of the Responsivists among Swarajists were **Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar.**

Statement 4 is correct: While the **Non responsivist such as Motila Nehru** reiterated faith in mass civil disobedience and **withdrew from legislatures in March 1926,** the **Responsivists** went to the 1926 elections as a party in disarray, and did not fare well on the whole. **In 1930, they finally walked** out as a result of the Lahore Congress resolution on **purna swaraj** and the **beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

89. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The National schools and colleges were set up by the No changers which trained students in a non-colonial ideological framework. **However, the National education benefited the urban lower middle classes and the rich peasants only and not the poor peasants and masses in particular.**

Statement 2 is correct: The No-Changers devoted themselves to constructive work that connected them to the different sections of the masses. Ashrams sprang up where young men and women worked among **tribals and lower castes especially in Kheda and Bardoli areas of Gujarat and popularised the use of charkha and khadi.**

Statement 3 is correct: C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-Changers'. The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

90. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Assertion(A) is incorrect: Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

Reason(R) is incorrect: The revolutionaries during the first and second decade of the 20th century **did not find it practical to implement the options of creating a violent mass revolution** throughout the country. Instead, they opted to follow in the footsteps of Russian nihilists or the Irish nationalists. This methodology **involved individual heroic actions,** such as organising assassinations of unpopular officials and of traitors and informers among the revolutionaries themselves; conducting swadeshi dacoities to raise funds for revolutionary activities; and organising military conspiracies with expectation of help from the enemies of Britain.

The idea was to strike terror in the hearts of the rulers, arouse people and remove the fear of authority from their minds. The revolutionaries intended to inspire the people by appealing to their patriotism, especially the **idealistic youth who would finally drive the British out.**

91. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the **Kanpur Bolshevik case 1924,** the accused were charged that they as communists were seeking **"to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution".**

Statement 2 is correct: The **accused** in the cases included, among others, important communist organisers who worked in India, such as **S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta and Shaukat Usmani. All four were sentenced to four years of imprisonment.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kanpur Bolshevik case 1924 is not a first conspiracy case against communists members in India. Already in early 1920s, communists trying to enter India from the Soviet Union had been tried in a series of conspiracy cases at Peshawar and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. **The Peshawar Conspiracy Cases** were a set of five legal cases which took place between **1922 and 1927** in British India.

92. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Justice Party officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation founded by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti and C.N. Mudaliar on behalf of intermediate castes. It was started in **response against domination of brahmins** in government service, education and political field.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Those who decided to support the **Congress call of boycott of the Simon Commission** included the liberals of the **Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah.** Some others, such as the **Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Unsatisfied with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the March 1919 Rowlatt Act, Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement in 1919. **The Justice Party did not support the cause of the Non-Cooperation Movement.** In the 1920 elections the Justice party won 63 of the 98 seats.

Statement 3 is correct: Apart from the Congress, the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, **Justice Party,** Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League showed their solidarity with the INA prisoners.

The Indian National Army trials (also known as the **INA trials and the Red Fort trials)** was the British Indian trial by court-martial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between **1945 to 1946,** on various charges of treason, torture, etc during the Second World War. **Colonel Prem Sahgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan** were taken prisoners.

93. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The sudden suspension of NCM shattered the high hopes raised earlier. Many young people began to question the very basic strategy of the national leaders and its emphasis on nonviolence. But since younger nationalists were not attracted to the parliamentary work of the Swarajists or to the patient, undramatic, constructive work of the No-changers, they were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Thus, revolutionary activity was revived.

Statement 2 is correct: Prominent freedom leaders including Gandhiji were **arrested** during the NCM which left the young freedom fighters to look for alternatives.

Statement 3 is correct: With the **upsurge of the working class, trade unionism after the first world war,** the revolutionary nationalist could see the **revolutionary potential of the new class** and desire to harness it to the nationalist revolution.

94. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

4-3-1-2 is the correct chronological order of the given events.

Event 4: The Indian Statutory Commission also known as **Simon Commission,** is an all-white commission under the **chairmanship of Sir John Simon.** The commission arrived in **India in 1928.** to study constitutional reform in India. Its members included **Clement Attlee,** who became committed to **self-government for India.**

Event 3: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt had thrown two bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on **8 April 1929.** After they were arrested, **he and Singh initiated a historic hunger strike** protesting against the **abusive treatment of Indian political prisoners,** and eventually secured some rights for them.

Event 1: Chittagong armoury raid was an **attempt in April 1930 to raid the armoury of police** and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh) **by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen.**

Event 2: First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 – January 1931. The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–1932 were a series of peace conferences organised by the British Government and Indian political personalities to **discuss constitutional reforms in India. These** started in November 1930 and ended in December 1932.

95. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: He was **hanged by the British in 1924 while** the **Chittagong armoury raid started only in 1930.**

Statement 2 is correct: Assassination attempt on the notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart was made by Gopinath Saha in 1924. However, another man named Day got killed. The government, armed with a new ordinance, came down heavily on revolutionaries. **Gopinath Saha was hanged** despite massive popular protest.

96. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The first half of the statement is wrong as the Revolutionary movement's social base was mostly limited to urban middle class rather than from peasants and common masses. The **second half is correct**

as the active repression by the Government actually led to the decline of revolutionary movements due to their narrow social base.

Statement 2 is correct: The Extremist ideology and its functioning lacked consistency. Its advocates ranged from open members and secret sympathisers to those opposed to any kind of political violence. Its leaders—Aurobindo, Tilak, B.C. Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai—had different perceptions of their goal. For Tilak, swaraj meant some sort of self-government, while for Aurobindo it meant complete independence from foreign rule.

Statement 3 is correct: Certain aspects and **rituals such as taking oath before kali, dips in Ganges River followed by the conservative revolutionary leaders led to restricted participation by Muslims**. This does not mean that they were anti Muslim or wholly communal in fact most of them wanted Hindu Muslim unity and Bharat Mata was in a way linked with religion.

97. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: In Andhra Pradesh, the **defiance of forest laws** became popular way of protest against British during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Punjab, the Akali Movement for taking control of the gurudwaras from the corrupt mahants (priests) was a part of the general movement of Non-cooperation, and the Akalis **observed strict non-violence** in the face of tremendous repression.

Statement 3 is correct: **Jatindra Mohan Sengupta** (1885 – 1933) was an Indian revolutionary against British rule. A member of the Indian National Congress and participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Eventually, **he gave up his legal practice in favour of his political commitment** especially for the Non-cooperation movement. **He led a protest against the British in Assam Bengal area** when the fleeing tea plantation labourers were shot.

Statement 4 is correct: Peasants and tribals in some parts of the Rajasthan began movements for securing better conditions of life. In the Avadh area of U.P., where kisan sabhas and a kisan movement had been gathering strength since 1918 and with Non-cooperation propaganda it became difficult to distinguish between a Non-cooperation meeting and a kisan meeting.

98. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The movement followed a decentralised approach. The congress had granted the **permission to the Provincial congress committees (PCC) to sanction mass civil disobedience movement** wherever they thought the people were ready and in some areas such as Midnapur in Bengal people started a movement against Union Board taxes.

Statement 2 is correct: The Non-cooperation movement time and again stated that people participating in this movement should renounce all forms of violence. In fact, in February 1922, following a **violent episode in Chauri Chaura,** in the United Provinces where police station was set on fire, **Gandhiji called off the movement altogether.**

Statement 3 is correct: The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because, for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.

99. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1938, **Subhash Chandra Bose was appointed as the Chairperson of Congress' Haripura session** of Indian National Congress (INC). His chairmanship marks important events like establishing of National Planning Committee.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as the first Chairman of this Committee in 1938. Other important members were Sir M. Visveswaraya, Sir Puruhottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Megh Nad Saha etc.

Statement 2 is correct: The committee was represented by various industrialists- **Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, A.D. Shroff, Walchand Hirachand and Ambalal Sarabhai.** Trade union leader **N.M. Joshi** was also a member of this Committee.

100. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Krishak Praja Party (KPP) was a major political party with considerable influence during the late 1930s and early 1940s in Bengal province (modern West Bengal & Bangladesh). **KPP was founded in 1936** as a separate party by disassociating itself from **Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti (All Bengal Tenants' Association).**

Statement 1 is correct: The **Nikhil Banga Praja Samiti** was formed in 1929 with **Sir Abdur Rahim** as its president and **Ak Fazlul Huq as one of the vice presidents. Following** the rivalries between West Bengal group led by Khan Bahadur and East Bengal group led by Fazlul Huq in Nikhil Banga Praja party, **Fazlul Huq established the Krishak Praja Party (KPP) at Dhaka in 1936.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Krishak Praja Party (KPP) tried to defend the rights of landless peasants against landholders in Bengal province. Further the KPP programme included abolition of the zamindari system, making peasants the absolute proprietors of land, reduction of rent rate etc. Due to the non-communal approach of Fazlul Huq, he commanded support from the scheduled caste Hindu peasantry as well in Bengal province.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Krishak Praja Party election manifesto for Bengal legislative election in 1937 was Dal-Bhat (pulse and rice) for all. KPP emerged as the third biggest party after Congress and Muslim league. **The KPP formed a coalition ministry** with the support and participation of the **Muslim League (not Indian National Congress)** and some other smaller groups and independent members.

101. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian National Congress was founded at Bombay in December 1885. W.C. Bannerjee

Was the first President. In an effort to reach all regions, it was decided to rotate the Congress session among different parts of the country. The President belonged to a region other than where the Congress session was being held.

3- **The Belgaum Session** took place in **1924** and was presided by Mahatma Gandhi. It is the **only INC Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.**

4- **Faizpur Session** took place in **1936** and presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was the **first INC Session to be held in a village.**

1- **Haripura Session** took place in **1938** and was presided by Subhash Chandra Bose. Bose also talked of economic development of the country through planning and was instrumental in setting up a **National Planning Committee** later (set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru). The session adopted a resolution that the Congress would give **moral support** to those who were **agitating against the governance in the princely states.**

2- **Tripuri Session** took place in **1939** and was presided by Subhash Chandra Bose. In this Session, **Subash Chandra Bose** was re-elected but had to **resign**. Later, **Rajendra Prasad** was appointed in his place.

Important Tips

Tripuri Session

In January 1939, Subhash Bose decided to stand again for the president's post in the Congress. Gandhi was not happy with Bose's candidature. Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani favoured the candidate supported by Gandhi, namely, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Subhash Bose won the election.

In May 1939, Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc (at Makur, Unnao) as a new party within the Congress. But when he gave a call for an all-India protest on July 9 against an AICC resolution, the Congress Working Committee took disciplinary action against Bose. He was debarred from holding any elective office in the Congress for a period of three years.

102. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Dr. Ambedkar was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to work with the Simon Commission. In October 1928, Ambedkar went before the commission. He argued for **'Universal adult franchise' for both male and female** alike for provincial autonomy in the provinces and dyarchy at centre. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar **on the behalf of Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha**, submitted a **memorandum on the rights and safeguards** he felt were required for **depressed classes.**

Statement 2 is correct. Unionists in Punjab and Justice Party in the south **decided not to boycott the commission.**

103. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Second Round Table Conference (2nd RTC) was held in London from 7th September to 1st December, 1931. The conference was held in an effort to reach a compromise between the British and the Indian nationalists, and to find a way to provide a measure of self-government for India.

The 2nd RTC session ended with MacDonald's announcement of:

1) the setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee; **(Hence, statement 1 is correct.)**
2) two Muslim majority provinces—Sindh and North-West Frontier Province (NWFP); **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
3) setting up of three expert committees—finance, franchise, and states; (Hence, statement 4 is correct.)
4) the prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award if Indians failed to agree.

It was generally agreed during **1st RTC (not 2nd RTC)** that **India was to develop into a federation. (Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.)**

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Two resolutions were adopted - one on Fundamental Rights and the other on National Economic Programme, which made the session particularly memorable.

Statement 1, 3 and 4 are correct: The Resolution on National Economic Programme included: **substantial reduction in rent and revenue, exemption from rent in case of uneconomic holdings**, and relief of agricultural indebtedness and control of usury; better conditions for workers including a living wage, **limited hours of work** and protection of women workers; the right to organize and form unions to workers and peasants; and state ownership or control of key industries, mines and means of transport.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Equal pay for equal work **is not a part** of the Resolution on National Economic Programme.

105. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the provincial elections of 1937, Congress ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar and later in the NWFP and Assam also. In the 28 months of Congress rule in the provinces, there were some efforts made for people's welfare. They tried to ameliorate the civil liberties by bringing in several reforms.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Congress worked for lifting restrictions on the return to India of political exiles like Rash Behari Gosh, Prithvi Singh, Maulvi Abdullah Khan, Abani Mukerjee, etc. However, **it could not do much in this regard.**

Statement 2 is correct: In October 1937, the Labour Committee appointed by the Congress, gave a programme which was accepted by the AICC. **However, Bombay was the only province to undertake Labour Legislation. The Ministry introduced the Industrial Disputes Bill** with the aim to prevent strikes and lockouts as far as possible.

106. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

It was the **start of the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)** which commenced as **Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law on the coastal town of Dandi on** Gujarat's western coast. **Mahatma Gandhi's** march started in March 1930, where he along with his 78 other ashram members set off on foot **for Dandi. On April 6, 1930, they arrived in Dandi, where Gandhi violated and broke the Salt Law.**

Options a, c and d are correct: Gandhiji declared that:

1) 'Wherever possible, civil disobedience of salt laws should be started.
2) **Liquor and foreign cloth shops should be picketed. (Hence option a is correct)**
3) **People can refuse to pay taxes to the government. (Hence Option d is correct)**
4) **The lawyers can give up practice; the public can boycott the courts by refraining from litigation. (Hence option c is correct)**
5) Government servants can resign their posts.

He prescribed only one condition, viz., let the pledge for truth and nonviolence as the only means for the attainment of Swaraj be faithfully kept.'

Option b is incorrect: There were frequent hartals in towns, but to the relief of British officials the Congress did not include industrial or communication strikes in its programme.

107. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: In the United Provinces, the Muslim League wanted to form a joint government with the Congress. The Congress had won an absolute majority in the province, so it rejected the offer. Some scholars argue that this rejection convinced the League that if India remained united, then Muslims would find it difficult to gain political power because they would remain a minority. This led to widening rift between Hindus and Muslims.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Though popular in the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras, social support for the League was **still fairly weak in three of the provinces** from which Pakistan was to be carved out just ten years later – **Bengal, the NWFP and the Punjab.** Even in Sind it failed to form a government.

Statement 3 is correct: Congress failed to achieve any substantial gains in the **"Muslim mass contact" programme it launched.** In the end, the secular and radical rhetoric of the Congress merely alarmed conservative Muslims and the Muslim landed elite, **without winning over the Muslim masses.**

108. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Nationalists felt the demand for a separate electorate was a threat to national unity. **Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death** (September 1932) led to **Poona Pact which abandoned separate electorates for depressed classes. The Poona pact was signed by B.R. Ambedkar** on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932. The Poona Pact was **accepted by the government as an amendment to the Communal Award.**

Statement 1 is correct: The Poona Pact **abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes.** So, the election will be through a joint electorate to seats of assembly and central legislature.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the Poona pact the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 **in provincial legislatures** and to 18 percent of the total in the **Central Legislature.** So, it led to a general increase in seats for depressed classes.

Statement 3 is correct: Under the Poona pact it was agreed that **in every province out of the educational grant an adequate sum will be ear-marked for providing educational facilities to the members of Depressed Classes.**

109. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In February 1937, elections to the provincial assemblies were held. Elections were held in eleven provinces—Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh. In its earlier sessions at Lucknow in early 1936 and Faizpur in late 1937, the Congress decided to fight these elections.

Congress Manifesto had following key provisions:

Statement 1 is correct: On the social issues, the 1937 election manifesto of the congress has made several promises which include **removal of the untouchability,** providing equal status to women and finding a satisfactory solution to the communal problems.

Statement 2 is correct: The Manifesto made it clear that the purpose of sending Congressmen to the legislatures was **not to cooperate with the Government, but to combat the Act of 1935** and to end it. British imperialism was to be resisted in its "attempts to strengthen its hold on India".

Statement 3 is correct: The manifesto promised to encourage the Khadi and village industries, to ensure economic development in the rural areas.

Statement 4 is correct: In relation to the industrial workers the policy of Congress was to secure for them a decent standard of living and regular work hours. **It promised to realise this by allowing access to cheap credits and right to form trade unions.**

110. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Congress ministries implemented various social welfare reforms aimed at improving the lives of ordinary people. These included land reforms, labor laws, education and health reforms, and measures aimed at improving the status of women.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is not accurate to say that all political prisoners were released during the Congress rule. As even in the provinces where Congress did come to power, not all political prisoners were released.

Statement 2 is correct: In all the Congress ruled provinces efforts were made to introduce prohibition; encourage education and to give an impetus to village industries. As a results of congress significant progress in provinces. **Due to Congress education policy students as well as educational institutions increased.** For example, in Bombay the number of educational institutions was 14,609 in 1936-37 and increased to 18,729. Similarly, the number of pupils which was 1,335,889 in 1936-37 increased to 1,556,441 by 1939-40.

Statement 3 is correct: Measures for welfare of Harijans taken-temple entry, use of public facilities, scholarships, their numbers in government service and police, etc. an increase in their numbers in government service and police etc.

111. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

To discourage and stop students to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, J.R. Cunningham issued the Cunningham circular in 1930.

Statement 1 is correct: It forced parents, guardians and students to furnish assurances of good behaviour and asked them to sign an undertaking that they would have to quit their schools and colleges if they participated in anti-government demonstrations or movements.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It imposed a blanket ban on any anti-British and pro-swadeshi activity by students. The circular was not related to the strikes by labourers in tea plantations.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It was issued during the Civil Disobedience Movement and not during Quit India movement.

Statement 4 is incorrect: J. R. Cunningham was the Director of Public Information of Assam and not the Governor of Assam.

112. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Women have played a significant role in the civil disobedience movement in India. Women from all walks of life, including students, farmers, laborers, and political leaders, joined the march to protest the British Salt Tax.

Option 1 is correct: Matangini Hazra was an Indian revolutionary who was devoted to the cause of the country's freedom from British rule. **She participated in the civil disobedience movement and was arrested for her role in the Salt Satyagraha movement. Though** she was quickly released, she persisted with the demand that the Salt Tax be repealed.

Option 2 is correct: Kamla Nehru got involved to protest the British's monopoly on salt as a part of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement. Kamla Nehru was believed as one of the first leaders who sold contraband salts during salt Satyagraha.

Option 3 is correct: On May 21, 1930, **Sarojini Naidu,** Imam Sahib and Manilal (Gandhi's son) took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works. The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathicharge which left 2 dead and 320 injured.

113. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Rani Gaidinliu was a Naga spiritual and political leader who fought against British colonial rule in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Due to her activities during the Civil-Disobedience movement, she was arrested in 1932 by the British and sentenced to life imprisonment. She then served prison time from 1933 to 1947 in various jails. After India achieved independence, Rani Gaidinliu was released from prison. She was resolved to work for the development of the Zeliangrong people. Therefore, she was in jail during the time period of quit-India movement. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1927, at the age of 13, **Gaidinliu,** along with her cousin Haipou Jadonang, **joined the Heraka movement,** which aimed at the revival of the Naga tribal religion and establish self-rule of the Nagas (Naga Raj).

114. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In December 1927, at its Madras session, the Indian National Congress took two major decisions in response to the setting up the Simon Commission: first, it decided to not cooperate with the Commission; second, it set up an All-Parties Conference to draft a Constitution for India.

An All-Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a sub- committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. The All-Parties Conference included the All-India Liberal Federation, All India Muslim League, Sikh Central League and others.

Option 1, 2, and 3 are correct: Some of the notable members of this Committee were: Motilal Nehru (Chairman), Sir Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Subash Chandra Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan.

M.R. Jayakar and Annie Besant joined the Committee later. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed the secretary to the Committee.

115. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The Government of India Act was passed by the British Parliament in August 1935.

Statement 1 is correct: Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Legislature was bicameral, consisting of the Federal Assembly and Council of States. **The Federal Assembly was the lower house with a tenure of five years.** It was to be made of 375 members, out of which 250 were to be representatives of British India and not more than 125 members from the princely states. **As per the act, members of the Council of States were to be directly elected and members of Federal Assembly were to be indirectly elected.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Act of 1935 abolished dyarchy at the Provincial level and introduced it at the Centre. There were two categories of federal subjects: Reserved and Transferred. Religious affairs, defence, administration of tribal areas and external affairs were included in the reserved subjects. The Governor-General remained overall in charge of both the Reserved and Transferred subjects.

Statement 3 is correct: It further extended the principle of communal representation. Even the workers and women got separate representation although they had not asked for it. **Separate electorates for women** were beneficial to women's advancement in the decision-making process. Workers had their own representation as well, which aided in the progress of the working class.

116. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Gandhi was determined to undo the divisive intentions of the government's divide and rule policy; hence, he gave up all his other preoccupations and launched a whirlwind campaign against untouchability.

Statement 1 is correct: He set up the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in September 1932 and started the weekly Harijan in January 1933. Starting from Wardha, he conducted a Harijan tour of the country in the period from November 1933 to July 1934, covering 20,000 km, collecting money for his newly set up Harijan Sevak Sangh, and propagating removal of untouchability in all its forms.

Statement 2 is correct: He called for total eradication of untouchability by making pleas to the upper caste Hindus to allow temple entry for the untouchables. He also stressed the need for caste Hindus to do 'penance' for untold miseries inflicted on Harijans.

Statement 3 is incorrect: According to Gandhi untouchability was a sin, which needs to be eradicated. Where Gandhiji believed that untouchability could be eradicated by the change of heart of the upper castes, **however he didn't oppose to the varna system.** For Gandhi, the reinvigorated socio-religious whole would be structured by **an ideal notion of varṇa in which there would be no enmity among the interdependent units.** At the same time, Ambedkar believed that the roots of untouchability lie in the Varna system, so to end untouchability, the eradication of Varna system is necessary. As there is no scope for reform in Varna system, it is appropriate to eradicate it completely. Therefore, the upliftment of Dalits is oly possible when their rights are protected, grievance redressal system, and political powers are also conferred to them.

117. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation, and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.

One section led by **C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.** They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils. Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as **the 'Swarajists'**. The **other group with C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the **'No- changers'**. The 'No-Changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

118. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

There was a marked change in the Government attitude towards the Civil Disobedience Movement in its 2nd phase compared to 1st phase and it decided to suppress the movement strongly.

Statement 1 is incorrect: There was no such ban on the Congress in the first phase of CDM in 1930. Viceroy Irwin in fact had signed Gandhi Irwin pact (Delhi Pact) on an equal footing with the Congress and thus raised the prestige of Congress. But a marked change was noticed in the Government attitude after Gandhi returned from 2nd Round Table Conference. **On January 4, 1932, Gandhi was arrested, Congress organisations at all levels were declared to be illegal soon after.**

Statement 2 is correct: In October 1934, Gandhi announced his resignation from the Congress to serve it better in thought, word, and deed. He never joined Congress again even though he did accept the Congress's offer to lead the Quit India struggle after being urged by the Congress Working Committee. He continued to focus on constructive work after resigning in the 1930s. He also clarified that he didn't resign from the Congress in disgust and retained highest regard for the party.

119. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In February 1937, elections to the provincial assemblies were held. Elections were held in eleven provinces Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.

Statement 1 is correct: The Congress won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested (there were 1,585 seats in the legislative assemblies of the eleven provinces). Hence, the party had won more than half of the total seats it contested in the elections of all the 11 provinces.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The party got a majority in some provinces (Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces and Bombay Presidency), **except in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh and the NWFP.**

Statement 3 is correct: It emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam and the NWFP. Though Congress was the single largest party in these provinces **but it failed to form a government. In Punjab, Unionist Party formed the government.**

120. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the preparation of Nehru Report, there were differences between different groups regarding the proposals. Later large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These came to be known as the **'Delhi Proposals'**.

Statement 1 is correct. After the Delhi proposals, the Hindu Mahasabha was vehemently **opposed to the proposals of creating new Muslim majority provinces** whereas the Muslim League proposed joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserve seats for Muslims. This became the bone of contention between in the finalization of the Nehru Report.

Statement 2 is correct. The Hindu Mahasabha strongly **opposed the reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in Punjab and Bengal,** since according to the Hindu Mahasabha this would ensure Muslim control over legislatures in both the provinces.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Jinnah's Fourteen Points (and not Hindu Mahasabha) proposed that there should be no **constitutional amendment** by the centre **without the concurrence of the states** constituting the Indian federation.

121. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Gandhi's decision to suspend the civil disobedience movement as agreed under the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) was not a retreat**, as:

(i) **mass movements are necessarily short-lived**; **(Hence statement 2 is correct.)**

(ii) **capacity of the masses** to make sacrifices, unlike that of the activists, **is limited**; and **(Hence statement 1 is correct.)**

(iii) there were **signs of exhaustion** after September 1930, especially among shopkeepers and merchants, who had participated so enthusiastically. **(Hence statement 3 is correct.)**

122. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Third Round Table Conference**, held between November 17, 1932, and December 24, 1932, was not attended by the Indian National Congress and Gandhi. It was ignored by most other Indian leaders. **Only forty-six delegates attended** since most of the main political figures of India were not present. The Labour Party from Britain and the Indian National Congress refused to attend.

Option 1 is correct. British-Indian Representatives: Aga Khan III, B. R. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes separate Electorate), Ramakrishna Ranga Rao of Bobbili, Sir Hubert Carr (Europeans), Nanak Chand Pandit, A. H. Ghuznavi, Henry Gidney (Anglo-Indians), Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Muhammad Iqbal, M. R. Jayakar, Cowasji Jehangir, N. M. Joshi (Labour), **Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar, Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar, Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz (Women).**

Option 2, 3 and 4 are incorrect.

1. **Sarojini Naidu participated in the Second Round Table Conference and not in the Third Round Table Conference.** The Gandhi–Irwin Pact opened the way for Congress' participation in this conference. **Gandhi was invited from India and attended as the sole official Congress representative accompanied by Sarojini Naidu** and also Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla.
2. **Annie Besant did not attend any of the Round Table Conference.** Besant died on 20 September 1933, at age 85, in Adyar, Madras Presidency, British India.
3. **Vijay Laxmi Pandit** was the first Indian woman to **hold a cabinet post** in pre-independent India. In 1937, she was elected to the provincial legislature of the United Provinces and was designated minister of local self-government and public health. **She also did not participate in any of the Round Table Conference.**

123. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. The **Ramgarh session** of the Congress was held in March 1940 with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the president's chair. In Ramgarh session Congress **demanded complete independence.** All members agreed that a battle must be waged but there was disagreement over the form. **Jawaharlal Nehru reiterated that complete independence for India must be a precondition for Congress support to the British war effort.** The Congress finally declared at the session that the people of India would accept nothing short of **complete independence**. Indian freedom could not be in the form of dominion or any other status within the imperial structure.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Formation of **All India Youth Congress** was held at **Calcutta session** of congress in 1928 presided by Motilal Nehru. At Wardha, the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution which condemned Fascist aggression. It said that India could not be party to a war being fought, on the face of it, for democratic freedom, while that freedom was being denied to India.

Pair 3 is correct. Faizpur session was **held in a village for the first time in India.** The Fiftieth (50th) Session of the Indian National Congress was held on 27 and 28 December 1936 at Faizpur, a village on the outskirts of Yawal Taluka of Jalgaon District of Bombay Presidency (Maharashtra). A large number of peasants participated in the session. The Faizpur Session was important for the Congress which had been raising demands for the **welfare of the peasants** and struggled for them. The Faizpur Session was also important because it was **presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru** who was at his peak of influence in the Congress.

124. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Gandhi favored **a decentralized economy** while Bose was in favour of **an industrialized economy.** Gandhi's concept of Swaraj had its own brand of economic vision. He wanted a decentralized economy **without state control.** Gandhi dismissed both capitalism and Western socialism—the former for its exploitative excesses and the latter for its connection to industrialization. Bose considered economic freedom to be the essence of social and political freedom. He was all in **favour of modernisation** which was necessarily to be brought about by industrialization.

Statement 2 is correct. Gandhi wanted to make Indian villages self-sufficient units; he emphasized on **vocational education.** He wanted education to be in the vernacular. He advocated free and compulsory education for all boys and girls between 7 and 14 years. Subhash Bose was up for **higher education**, especially in the technical and scientific fields, as he wanted an industrial India. He said, "National Reconstruction will be possible only with the aid of science and our scientists'.

Important Tips

Other views -

Both Gandhi and Bose were religious men and **disliked communism.** Bose was non-communist when he supported empowerment of women, secularism and other liberal ideas. Gandhi was primarily a man of religion. He had a steadfast view on religion, and his religion was the **basis of all his other ideas.** Subhash Bose believed in **Upanishadic teachings.** He revered the Bhagavad Gita and was inspired by Vivekananda. He was also inspired by the India of the past as reinterpreted by thinkers.

125. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In response to the appointment of the Simon Commission, the congress held a session in Madras in December 1927.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Dr. M. A. Ansari was the president of the 1927 congress session. Whereas S. Srinivas Iyengar presided over the Gauhati session of the Indian National Congress in December 1926 and during his tenure of presidency, congress tried for a **rapprochement between the leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities,** and his efforts were crowned with success at the Madras Congress in December **1927** where the **resolution on Hindu Muslim unity was passed** with general all - round support.

Statement 2 is correct: In Madras Session, 1927, congress decided to boycott the Simon commission "at every stage and in every form". Because, appointment of an all-white Simon commission was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination, and as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of Indians.

126. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

B.R. Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer who campaigned against social discrimination towards the untouchables (Dalits) and worked towards the upliftment of their rights. He was the architect of the Indian Constitution and is widely regarded as the father of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jagjivan Ram (not Ambedkar) played a role in the founding (1935) of the All-India Depressed Classes League, an organization dedicated to attaining equality for Dalits. Dr B.R. Ambedkar established the All-India Depressed Classes Association to make sure that fair representation was given to the Scheduled Castes in the decision-making bodies of India. This association was established in 1930.

Statement 2 is correct: Ambedkar started a school for politics training. The training school was established in July 1956 in Mumbai and was named as the **'Training School for Entrance to Politics'.**

Statement 3 is correct: In August 1936, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar established **the Independent Labor Party.** The main objective of the party was the welfare of the laborers. So, it was deemed as a labour organization. In order to bring the depressed classes with the purview of the labour class, they proposed that they be referred to as the labour class instead of the Depressed Class.

Statement 4 is correct: With the objective of educating the people of the causes of their slavery, on 4 September 1927, Ambedkar established the Samaj Samta Sangh (Social Equality Association) and in 1929 launched a newspaper titled Samta. The members of the Samta Sangh included G.N. Sahastrabuddhe, R.D. Kavli, P.P. Tamhane, D.V. Naik, N.V. Khandke, G.R. Pradhan, B.V. Pradhan, R.N. Bhaindarkar, D.V. Pradhan and B.R Pradhan.

Statement 5 is correct: The Parvati Satyagraha was a peaceful protest organised in 1929 by Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar to allow access to lower castes to a Parvati temple in the southern part of Pune.

127. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1923, Sarojini Naidu proposed the formation of a Hindustani Seva Dal at a Congress convention.

Statement 1 is correct: On January 1, 1923 the Hindustani Seva Dal was established as the Hindustan Seva Mandal with **Jawaharlal Nehru as its first president.** It was expected to function on the principles of truth and non-violence.

Statement 2 is correct: According to the resolution at Kakinada, **the Hindustani Seva Dal was to work under the supervision of the Congress party's working committee.**

Statement 3 is correct: Idea behind the Hindustani Seva Dal was to establish an **organisation to train Congress workers, instil military discipline** in them and evoke in them the passion to fight. At the 1924 Belgaum Congress session, the Seva Dal was also assigned the task of managing sanitation and security for the first time.

128. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru was constituted in 1928 to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

Option1 is correct: The Nehru Report demanded Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.

Option 2 is correct: It demanded rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far. Instead, report demanded **for joint electorates** with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority

Option 3 is incorrect: In March 1929 Jinnah gave 14 points which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of the Muslim League. **Thus, Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces was one of the fourteen points proposed by Jinnah and not the recommendation of the Nehru Report.**

Whereas the Nehru report incorporated provision of "Political structure broadly unitary, where residual powers rested with the centre". This provision too incorporated after the demand of Hindu Mahasabha.

Option 4 is correct: The Nehru report also included nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and **universal adult suffrage.**

129. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were not satisfied with the Nehru Report. The younger section regarded the idea of dominion status mentioned in the report as a step backward.

Statement 1 is incorrect: As a result of the unsatisfaction with the Nehru Report, in 1928, **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose jointly set up** the Independence for India League.

Statement 2 is correct: The main aim of the Independence for India League was to fight for complete independence and **'a socialist transformation of the economic structure of society.'** Nehru believed that India needs to adopt a full 'socialist programme' if she was 'to end her poverty and inequality.'

130. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought it was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes.

Option a is correct: Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He thought separate electorates to Depressed class was harmful to both Hinduism and to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes. Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, he argued, the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity. He said that what was required was not protection of the so-called interests of the depressed classes but root and branch eradication of untouchability.

Option b is incorrect: Gandhi **did not oppose the separate electorate on the pretext of maintaining the varna system of Hinduism.**

Option c is incorrect: Gandhi wanted the depressed classes be elected through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats. Through Poona Pact seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature.

Option d is incorrect: Gandhi did not seek to maintain the hegemony of upper castes. Instead, he was in favour of removing untouchability and inequality from the society.

131. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed between the viceroy Irwin (representing the British Indian Government) and Gandhi (representing the Indian people) in Delhi on March 5, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhi agreed on to just suspend the civil disobedience movement (not on revoking the CDM).

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi agreed on to participate in the Second Round Table Conference on the constitutional question around the three linchpins of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India, and discharge of other obligations).

Statement 3 is incorrect: Viceroy Irwin allowed on behalf of the British Government to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.

132. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Jawaharlal Nehru, who had done more than anyone else to popularize the concept of Poorna Swaraj, was **nominated the president** for the Lahore session of the Congress (dec 1929) **mainly due to Gandhiji's backing** (15 out of 18 provincial Congress committees had opposed Nehru). Nehru was chosen:

-Because of the oppositeness of the occasion (Congress's acceptance of complete independence as its goal).

- To acknowledge the upsurge of youth which had made the anti-Simon campaign a huge success.

Statement 2 is correct. One of the major decision that was taken at the Lahore session of 1929 was to **boycott the proposed Round Table Conferences in London**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Another major decision that was taken was **complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) and not the Dominion status** as the aim of the Congress. January 26,1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day to be celebrated everywhere. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

133. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

There were certain basic constraints due to which the Congress ministries could not undertake a complete overhaul of the agrarian structure by completely abolishing zamindar These constraints were:

Statement 1 is correct: Except for U.P. and Assam, the Congress Government passed a series of stringent debtors' relief acts which provided for the regulation of the moneylenders' business. Provisions of the acts included measures such as the cancellation or drastic reduction of accumulated interests.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Most of the benefits due to Agri-reforms by congress ministries went to statutory and occupancy tenants while sub-tenants did not gain much. Agricultural labourers did not benefit as they had not been mobilized.

134. Solution: (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

In September 1939, two years after the Congress ministries assumed office, the Second World War broke out. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru had both been strongly critical of Hitler and the Nazis. Accordingly, they promised Congress support to the war effort if the British, in return, promised to grant India independence once hostilities ended. The offer was refused. In protest, the Congress ministries resigned in October 1939 in protest against the unilateral decision of the British government to draw India into the Second World War.

135. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The second Round Table Conference was held in **London from September 7, 1931, to December 1, 1931. The Indian National Congress nominated Gandhi as its sole representative.** A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Madan Mohan Malaviya were also there. There were many Indian participants, besides the Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: At the second Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi reiterated that the Congress alone represented interests of India. But because of the **participation of many groups**, the British government claimed that the Congress did not represent the interests of all of India. **So, this was one of the points of disagreement.**

Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi pointed that untouchables were Hindus, and thus not to be treated as a minority, he **discarded the idea of a separate electorate for them. But** government disagreed on this by using viewpoint of other representatives of untouchables like B. R. Ambedkar.

Statement 3 is correct: The session got deadlocked on the question of the minorities. Separate electorates were being demanded by the Muslims, depressed classes, Christians and Anglo-Indians. All these came together in a **'Minorities' Pact'**. Gandhi fought desperately against this concerted move to make all constitutional progress conditional on the solving of this issue. **He also said there was no need for separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities.** So, this also resulted in disagreement.

Important Tips

The **princes were also not too enthusiastic about a federation**, especially after the possibility of the formation of a Congress government at the Centre had receded after the suspension of civil disobedience movement.

136. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

After Non-cooperation Movement, one section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan wanted to expose the basic weaknesses of legislative councils and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. So those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the **'Swarajists'**.

Statement 1 is correct: The Government of India was forced to appoint a committee under Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, to enquire into the defects in the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest remedies. The committee including eminent Indians like T.B. Sapru, M.A. Jinnah, R.P. Paranjpaya, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Motilal Nehru.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the swarajists achievements was the election of Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian President of Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.

Statement 3 is correct: A noteworthy achievement of Swarajists was the **defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928**, which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and believed that a crucial role was being played by the British and other foreign activists being sent by the **Commintern**).

Important Tips

The Communist International (Comintern), also known as the Third International, was a Soviet-controlled international organization founded in 1919 that advocated world communism.

137. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the **new phase of the revolutionary movement in Bengal** there was a **large-scale participation of young women** (especially under Surya Sen). These women provided shelter, carried messages and fought with guns in hand. **Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal** during this phase included **Pritilata Waddedar,** who died conducting a raid. **Kalpana Dutt** who was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence. **Santi Ghosh** and **Suniti Chandheri,** schoolgirls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate in December 1931 and **Bina Das** who fired point blank at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation in February 1932. **Manikuntala Sen and Ashalata Sen** played a crucial role in the national movement and in organizing peasants and labour.

138. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Event 1: Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal. **In September 1928, Hindustan Republic Association was renamed/reorganized as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad. Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee were also involved in its formation.

Event 3: When the Simon Commission visited Lahore on 30 October, 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led a non-violent march in protest against it. The superintendent of police, James A. Scott, ordered the police to **lathi (baton) charge** the protesters and personally **assaulted Lajpat Rai.** He did not fully recover from his injuries and died on **17 November, 1928.**

Event 2: Surya Sen decided to organise an **armed rebellion** to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire. They had planned to **occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to** seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal. The raid was conducted in **April 1930** and involved 65 activists under the banner of **Indian Republican Army**—Chittagong Branch. The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government. Later, they dispersed into neighbouring villages and raided government targets.

Event 4: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were tried in the Lahore conspiracy case. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged **on March 23, 1931.**

139. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The central theme of the Non-Cooperation movement—the Khilafat question—dissipated soon. In November 1922, the people of **Turkey rose under Mustafa Kamal Pasha** and deprived the sultan of political power. Turkey was made a **secular state.** Thus, the **Khilafat** question **lost its relevance.** A **European style of legal system** was established in Turkey and extensive rights granted to women. **Education was nationalised** and modern agriculture and industries developed. In 1924, the caliphate was abolished. Thus, this became one of the major factors behind the decline of the non- cooperation movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gandhi Irwin Pact is **associated with civil disobedient movement and not the non-cooperation movement.** Gandhi Irwin Pact, also known as the Delhi Pact was signed on 5th March, **1931** which placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed to **suspend the civil disobedience movement.** Due to this move, youth were disappointed because they had participated enthusiastically and wanted the world to end with a bang and not with a whimper.

Statement 3 is correct: In Chauri-Chaura incident on February 5, 1922, where Twenty-two policemen were killed in the violence **prompted Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement.** Gandhi felt that people had **not learnt** or fully understood the **method of non-violence.** A violent movement could be **easily suppressed by the colonial regime** who would make the incidents of violence an excuse for using the armed might of the State against the protestors. Thus, this was one of the major reasons behind the decline of the non-cooperation movement.

140. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India from 1916-21. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in 1919. Other key events in his tenure were:

1) Lucknow session of the Congress (1916).
2) Lucknow pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
3) Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram (1916) after Gandhi's return; launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918).
4) Montagu's August Declaration (1917).
5) Government of India Act (1919).
6) Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre (1919).

Pair 2 is correct: Lord Irwin was The Viceroy of India during 1926-31. Key events during his tenure were:

1) Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians. The Simon Commission published a two-volume report **in May 1930.**

2) An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow (1928) for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution.
3) Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
4) Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore; bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of Delhi (1929); the Lahore Conspiracy Case and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929), and bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929).
5) Lahore session of the Congress (1929); Purna Swaraj Resolution.
6) Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
7) 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
8) Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), and suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India (1916-21) when Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak were formed in 1916.

Whereas, Lord reading was the viceroy between 1921-26. Key events during Lord Reading's tenure were:

a) Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
b) Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921).
c) Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
d) Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
e) Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

141. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Kanpur-Bolshevik conspiracy case was related to the control of the spread of communist ideas across India. The **communist groups** in cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras areas were **involved in organising** the workers and **educating** them with **communist ideology** and politics. Government captured the activists and they were charged "to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution."

So, Kanpur-Bolshevik conspiracy case was to smash the budding communist organisation in India.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1924, many communists S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case. A "Indian Communist Defense Committee" was formed, which organized fund collections and set up the defence lawyers.

142. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Swarajists were the members of the Indian National Congress who formed a new party called the Swaraj Party in 1923 and they opposed the boycott of the legislative Assembly by the Congress Party.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The elections to the newly constituted Central Legislative Assembly and to provincial assemblies were to be held in November 1923.The **Swarajist were allowed to contest elections by the congress** to avoid the split between congress. The swarajist released **manifesto in October 1923.** The Manifesto undertook strong anti-imperialist stand against the Britishers. The **Swarajist Manifesto did not demand the right to form trade unions and to strike.**

Statements 2 and 3 are correct: The Swarajists manifesto provided for

1) The Swarajists would present the nationalist demand of self-government in councils.
2) The guiding motive of the British in governing India lay in selfish interests of their own country.
3) The so-called reforms were only a blind to further the said interests under the pretence of granting a responsible government, the real objective being to continue exploitation of the unlimited resources of the country by keeping Indians permanently in a subservient position to Britain.
4) If nationalist demand was rejected, they would adopt a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent deadlocking within the councils to make governance through councils impossible.

143. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A procession was organized by all parties against Simon Commission and **Lala Lajpat Rai was requested to lead it.** The processionists were Brutally assaulted by the police led by the superintendent of Police of Lahore. **The assault and its shock resulted in Lalaji's death.**

Statement 1 is correct: In the **Lahore Conspiracy Case** all the charges including the **killings of Saunders and Chanan Singh**, the **Assembly Bomb Case** and the **setting up of bomb factories were put together.** On 17th December,1928, **Bhagat Sigh, Chandrashekhar Azad and Rajguru assassinated** J.P. **Saunders at Lahore.** Bhagat Singh escaped the police net and reached Calcutta. Here further **plans were laid to set up bomb factories at Agra, Lahore and Saharanpur.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The police was able to uncover the details of the Saunders assassination and **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, and several others were tried in the Lahore Conspiracy case.** The Special Tribunal found Bhagat Singh and Rajguru guilty of committing the murder of Saunders and Sukhdev as the brain behind the conspiracy.

Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Waddedar and Surya Sen were involved in chittagaong armoury raid case. Pritilata Waddedar died while conducting a raid on the Railway

Institute at Chittagong, while Kalpana datta was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence.

144. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Rash Behari Bose was born in Bardhawan, West Bengal. Although he was more interested in revolutionary activities, he earned a degree in medical science and engineering. Bose learned the tricks of making crude bombs even before he had passed matriculation. His sacrifices and organisational skills formed a big part in India's struggle for independence.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: He was one of the key organisers of Ghadar revolution that aimed to attack the British army from the inside. It helped in activating an uprising in India. He also played a crucial role in organising the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj). To activate the Indian independence struggle in abroad, he, along with A M Nair, persuaded the Japanese authorities to support and stand by the Indian nationalists. **He performed a key role in establishing the Indian Independence League.**

Statement 3 is correct: He attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb at his parade in Delhi on December 23, 1912. He escaped the arrest but several of his confidants were arrested and hanged for the famous **Lahore Conspiracy Case.** Rash Behari Bose escaped from India in 1915 and lived in Japan as an escapee. In 1943, he handed over the charge of Azad Hind Fauj to Subhas Chandra Bose. The Japanese government had honoured him with the 'Order of the Rising Sun'

145. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

Statement 2 is correct. In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the Communist Party of India.

146. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) leadership decided to let the people know about its changed objectives and the need for a revolution for the masses. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929.

Option a is incorrect: The revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru shot and killed John Saunders **in December 1928** to take revenge of Lala Lajpat Rai death during a lathi charge. **This event was happened before the throwing of bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929.**

Option b is correct: The objective was to get arrested and to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement and ideology.

Option c is incorrect: Option c is not related to the objective behind throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.

Option d is incorrect: The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making 'the deaf hear'.

147. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During 1919-22, the British were opposed through two mass movements—the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. The movement was led by Gandhiji and the Ali brothers who took a nationwide tour and spread the movement to major nooks and corners of the nation. This spirit of defiance and unrest of the movement gave rise to many local struggles and people movements.

Statement 1 is correct: Awadh Kisan Movement (Uttar Pradesh) came into existence in October 1920, when the differences between nationalist ranks came to the fore. The movement asked the kisans to refuse to till bedakhali land, not to offer hari and begar (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.

Statement 2 is correct: Towards the end of 1921, Eka movement rose because of discontentment among the peasants in some northern districts of the United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur over the issues of high rents, operation of thikadars and practice of share rents. Madari Pasis and other lower caste leaders gave grassroot leadership to the Eka movement.

Statement 3 is correct: The Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. They had earlier too resented against the oppression of the landlords. However, **during the Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement the two movements merged and leaders like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings and gave it a leadership.** Over the course of the movement, it got communal shades and hence this led to isolation of the movement from the Khilafat Non-Cooperation movement.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Kherwar movement of the Santhals took place in 1833, which was motivated by the desire to return to an idealised past of tribal independence. The word "Kherwar" is said to be an ancient name of Santhals and in their opinion, it is linked to the Golden age of their history.

Statement 5 is correct: The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement), 1921 was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement. It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary). Thus, it was a contemporary movement of Non-Cooperation Movement.

148. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement. It led to formation of two poles in the congress, Swarajists on one side and No-changers on the other.

Statement 1 is correct: The Swarajists advocated entry into legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. In other words, they wanted to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Swarajists were led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan among others. However, the No-Changers were led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari. Hence, at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or simply Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Gandhi was initially opposed to the Swarajist proposal of council entry. But after his release from prison on health grounds in February 1924, he gradually moved towards a reconciliation with the Swarajists. **Due to a government crackdown on revolutionary terrorists and the Swarajists towards the end of 1924, the agitated Gandhi had expressed his solidarity with the Swarajists by surrendering to their wishes.** Both sides came to an agreement in 1924 that **the Swarajists would work in the councils as an integral part of the Congress.**

149. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The revolutionary activity in north India was dominated by the Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA (later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA).

Statement 1 is incorrect: The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur **by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal,** with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise. **Bhagat Singh was not the founding members of HRA. He joined it later as member.**

Statement 2 is correct: HRA aimed to establish (through 'organised and armed revolution') a 'Federal Republic of the United States of India'. It called for a Constitution to be framed, and the resulting Constitutional republic would be based on principles that included: universal adult suffrage, nationalisation of major industries, right to recall elected representatives and group rights.

150. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Civil Disobedience Movement that began in 1931 was formally withdrawn in 1934, Indian National Congress participated In the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly held in November 1934, the Congress captured 45 out of 75 seats reserved for Indians.

Statement I is correct: Jawaharlal Nehru criticized the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement and re-entry into legislative councils, describing these actions as "a spiritual defeat," "a betrayal of ideals," and "a shift from a revolutionary mindset to a reformist approach."

Statement II is correct: Following the withdrawal of CDM, a debate emerged on the future strategy of the nationalists. Gandhi and his followers advocated the Struggle-Truce-Struggle approach, emphasizing alternating phases of mass movements and reprieve to prepare for future struggles. In contrast, **Nehru championed the Struggle-Victory strategy, arguing for continuous confrontation with imperialism after the Lahore Congress's call for Purna swaraj, until independence was achieved.**

Jawaharlal Nehru was critical of the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement and council entry as he felt it was against the strategy of **Struggle-Victory** which interrupted the momentum of the freedom struggle. **Hence option a is correct:** Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I

151. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1937, the 50th session of the Congress, held in Faizpur, Jalgaon district, addressed a wide range of issues concerning both international and domestic affairs.

Statement 1 is correct: The Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1936, was the first to take place in a rural setting. This choice was symbolic, highlighting the Congress's focus on rural and agrarian issues.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the Faizpur session. In his presidential speech, he insisted that the aim of the INC and the Indian people should be establishing socialism and defeating capitalism.

In 1924, **Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Belgaum session** of the Indian National Congress. The Belgaum session was the only session of the INC presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

152. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

During the struggle of India's freedom, the leaders had committed that India would after attainment of independence, launch a programme of planned development of the country. In pursuance of this objective, the Indian National Congress established the National Planning Committee in 1938.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The National Planning Committee was established in 1938 by the Indian National Congress during **the Haripura session, presided over by Subhas Chandra Bose (not the Tripuri session).**

Statement 2 is correct: Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as the chairman of the committee to draft a comprehensive plan for India's economic development. His ideas and the policies initiated for the planned development of India reflected the consensus arrived at in the deliberations of the National Planning Committee. It opted for mixed economy framework as the most suitable economic environment for India

153. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The elections held in 1937 under the provisions of the **Government of India Act 1935** took place in **11 provinces.** Following these elections, **Congress ministries** were formed in several provinces, including Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, Orissa, the United Provinces, and Bihar. Later, Congress ministries were also established in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Assam.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Congress ministries** took various **steps to ease restrictions on civil liberties.**

1. This included **lifting the ban on organizations** that had been previously declared illegal by the British government, **such as the Hindustan Seva Dal** and **various Youth Leagues,** which had been active in the freedom struggle.
2. The ministries also removed a ban on certain books and journals that had been declared illegal by the British.
3. Furthermore, laws that granted emergency powers to the government were repealed, and press censorship was relaxed, fostering a more open political environment.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Congress ministries **did not completely abolish the zamindari system,** due to various constraints. However, they did implement significant reforms aimed at reducing the power of landlords and benefiting tenant farmers. The reforms included the introduction of legislation to regulate land revenue and tenancy, ensuring more rights for tenants and curbing exploitation by zamindars.

Statement 3 is correct: The Congress **ministries implemented several measures aimed at the welfare of depressed classes.**

1. These included **allowing their entry into temples** that were previously restricted, granting them access to public facilities, and providing scholarships to promote their education.
2. Additionally, it worked to increase the representation of Harijans in government service and the police, thereby fostering greater social and economic inclusion for these marginalized communities.

154. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose had a deep respect for one another. Gandhi called Bose the "Prince among the Patriots". Bose called Gandhi "The Father of Our Nation".

Statement 1 is incorrect. Bose believed that at least in the beginning, a democratic system would not be adequate for the process of nation rebuilding and the eradication of poverty and social inequality. In 1944, in his address to students of Tokyo University, Bose is quoted as saying: "Therefore we must have a political system—a State—**of an authoritarian character".**

Gandhi was skeptical of the party system and sure that **representative democracy could not provide people with justice.** He **advocated a stateless society** in which life becomes perfect.

Gandhi believed in decentralisation of political as well as economic power. In his vision of swaraj, society would be composed of village republics. He lays stress on self-governance through individuals and community building.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Gandhi wanted a decentralised economy without state control. He **dismissed both capitalism and Western socialism.** He advocated for self-sustained village economies. **He was against largescale industrialisation.**

Bose was in favour of modernisation which was necessarily to be brought about by **industrialisation.** Bose believed that Industrialisation was necessary for improving the standard of living of the people at large. He felt that backward agriculture had to be modernised. Bose expressed that, for India to progress, **a comprehensive scheme of industrial development under state- ownership and state-control would be indispensable.** He also spoke about the need to set up a planning commission to advise the national government.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Gandhi favoured the eradication of untouchability, but **maintaining the varna distinctions of the caste system.** He supported the varna system and he believed that the laws of caste were eternal, and were the base for social harmony.

Bose wanted to bring an end to the traditional social hierarchy with its caste system. He called for an egalitarian, casteless and classless society. **Subhas Bose completely rejected social inequality and the caste system.**

Statement 4 is incorrect. Gandhi was **against the English and western system of education** and also against the use of English as a medium of instruction. **He wanted education to be in the vernacular.**

In Gandhi's view education should be an integrated approach to the full development of the personality. It should include physical training and high moral principles along with intellectual and cognitive development. He further emphasised on vocational education which increases the efficiency of students in undertaking tasks.

Subhash Bose supported higher education, especially in the technical and scientific fields, as he wanted an industrial India. He said, "National Reconstruction will be possible only with the aid of science and our scientists." He wanted Indian students to be sent abroad for higher studies.

155. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. The Gaya Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1922 at Gaya, Bihar. During this Congress session, two factions emerged, known as the Pro-Changers and the No-Changers. C R Das resigned and along with Motilal Nehru founded the Swaraj Party.

Option b is incorrect. The 39th session of the Indian National Congress was held at **Belgaum in 1924** It was the **only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.**

Option c is correct. The Congress at its Tripuri Session (1939) passed a resolution enunciating new tactics. It removed the earlier restraint on the Congress activities in the princely states. Thus, facilitating the integration of the political struggle in the princely states and the rest of India. Now there was greater identification between the Congress and the Praja Mandals in the princely states. In 1939, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the president of the All-India States' People's Conference, a step that marked the merger of the two streams of democratic movement in princely states and British India.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel, who had previously advocated in favour of a policy of non-intervention in princely states, changed their stance, and exhorted the Congress to endorse their political movements. Their advice was accepted at the Tripuri Session, which adopted a resolution stating that it was abandoning its previous policy of non-interference in the struggle in the princely states. The resolution asserted:

"The Congress desires to reiterate that its objective, Complete Independence, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, which are integral parts of India..."

Option d is incorrect. Faizpur Session of INC was held in 1937 in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. The President was Jawahar Lal Nehru and it was the **first Session to be held in a village.**

156. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Rowlatt Satyagraha was launched against the oppressive Rowlatt Act. Officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919. It was based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, Sir Sidney Rowlatt. Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act". Mahatma Gandhi referred to it as a "Black Act".

Statement 1 is correct. Rowlatt Satyagraha was **launched against the oppressive Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 also known as the Rowlatt Act.** The Act **allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial.** It allowed the arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. It enabled detention without trial for up to 2 years. No appeal was allowed against such administrative detention. Thus, it allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial or judicial review for two years.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established as a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

In the Nagpur session of Congress which was held in December 1920, a decision was taken to create the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund (in the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak) to raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhi founded the Rowlatt Satyagraha Sabha in February 1919, and on 6th April 1919, launched a nationwide non-violent protest against the Act.

Gandhi organised Satyagraha Sabha **and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues.**

The forms of protest chosen included observance of a nationwide hartal (strike) accompanied by fasting and prayer, and civil disobedience against specific laws, and courting arrest and imprisonment.

157. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct. The Non-cooperation movement was an anti-colonial movement launched in August 1920. The Non-Cooperation Movement aimed to attain self government or swaraj for India. Later, subsequent events led to Mahatma Gandhi **calling off the non-cooperation movement in February 1922.**

Statement II is correct but does not explain statement I. The immediate reason for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 was the Chauri Chaura incident. On February 5, 1922, a peaceful mob turned violent and clashed with the police, resulting in the deaths of several policemen. A group of peasants attacked and torched a police station in the hamlet of Chauri Chaura, in the United Provinces.

Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent and satyagrahis had not understood the true meaning of satyagraha. He appealed to the Indian public for all resistance to end, went on a fast, and **in February 1922, called off the non-cooperation movement.**

The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, **on 5 March 1931 in the middle of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It provided some concessions for Indian National Congress and Indians as demanded by Congress.** The Gandhi-Irwin pact of 1931 **made Congress discontinue the Salt Satyagraha and the civil disobedience movement of 1930.**

158. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: Swarajists advocated for entry into legislative councils. The Swarajist faction within the Indian National Congress believed that participating in the legislative councils could be a strategic move to advance the cause of Indian independence.

Statement II is incorrect: The Swarajists **did not believe in using the councils for bringing about a gradual**

transformation of colonial rule. Instead, they intended to use the councils as an arena of political struggle, where they could obstruct the colonial administration, expose its weaknesses, and further the cause of non-cooperation and self-governance. Their **aim was not to collaborate with the government but to challenge its legitimacy and policies.**

159. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: To co-operate with the Simon Commission the Central Government appointed a Committee for all British India, and every Legislative Council elected its Provincial Committee to work with the Simon Commission. **On the Bombay Provincial Committee, was selected Dr. Ambedkar along with other Members by the Bombay Legislative Council on August 3, 1928.**

- He **argued for the 'universal adult franchise' for both males and females alike;** for provincial autonomy in the provinces and for dyarchy at the Centre.
- On behalf of the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha, he **submitted a memorandum on the rights and safeguards** he felt were required for the depressed classes.
- He demanded for the political protection of the depressed classes and representation on the same basis as the Mohammedan minority. He **wanted reserved seats for the depressed classes if the universal adult franchise was granted.**

160. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)** was a significant political and religious movement in India, spearheaded by Muslim leaders to protest the British decision to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Khilafat Movement aimed to protest against the British government's perceived injustice towards the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I.** It sought to preserve the Caliphate, considered a symbol of unity for Muslims worldwide.

The objective of the movement was **not to include Muslim majority provinces in India under the Ottoman caliphate.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The committee was formed under the leadership of prominent Muslim leaders such as Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali (**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died in March 1898 much before the starting of Khilafat movement**).

Statement 3 is correct: The **movement declined after Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished the Ottoman Caliphate in 1924**, rendering the movement's primary objective irrelevant. The Khilafat Movement was closely tied to Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement. When Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, following the Chauri Chaura incident, the Khilafat Movement lost momentum.

161. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, the Indian National Congress was divided into two factions:

1. The **Swarajists**, led by **Motilal Nehru** and **C.R. Das** advocated entering the legislative councils to oppose colonial policies from within and demand reforms. **(Options 3 and 5 are incorrect.)**
2. The **No-Changers**, including leaders like **C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad**, Vallabhbhai Patel and **M.A. Ansari** opposed council entry and focused on constructive work (such as promoting khadi, rural development, and spreading education at the grassroots level) and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation. **(Options 1, 2 and 4 are correct).**

162. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: M.N. Roy, born as **Narendra Nath Bhattacharya**, was a prominent Indian revolutionary and Marxist thinker.

- The **Communist Party of India** (CPI) was formed in **1920** in **Tashkent** (modern-day Uzbekistan) by **M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji**, and others, following the Second Congress of the Comintern (Communist International), and was **officially established in 1925** after the **Indian Communist Conference in Kanpur.**
- The CPI became the **first communist party in India**, marking the beginning of organized communist efforts in the country. **M.N. Roy** was the **first Indian to be elected to the leadership of the Comintern,** a prestigious position in the international communist movement, and is also credited with founding the **Mexican Communist Party in 1917.**

Pair 2 is correct: Lala Lajpat Rai, known as the "Lion of Punjab," was one of the **founding leaders of the All-India Trade Union Congress** (AITUC) in **1920**, along with **Joseph Baptista, Diwan Chaman Lal (who served as its first general secretary)**, and **N.M. Joshi.**

- AITUC was the first national-level trade union organization in India, established to represent the working class during the colonial period.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** served as its **first president**, strongly advocated for workers' rights, and was the first to link capitalism with imperialism.

Pair 3 is correct: The **Unionist Party** was formed in 1923 in British Punjab by Sir Chhotu Ram of Rohtak district, with the support of **Sir Fazl-i-Husain.**

- The party's primary goal was to safeguard the **interests of the agrarian society** and to **address the growing communal tensions** in the region.
- Chhotu Ram believed that **Swarajya** could be more easily achieved by participating in assemblies and councils to gain official power.
- He strongly advocated for the proper representation of peasants in assemblies, boards, and local bodies and

emphasized fostering **Hindu-Muslim unity** to maintain communal harmony.

163. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Hindustan Republican Association** (HRA), later renamed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), was actually **founded by Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal in 1924 in Kanpur**. While Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh were prominent revolutionaries and important members of the HRA, they were not the founders of the HRA.

Statement 2 is correct: The HRA's main objective was indeed to **achieve India's independence through an armed struggle.** It sought to **overthrow British colonial rule** and establish a free Indian nation through direct action, including armed revolt.

Statement 3 is correct: The HRA envisioned a **Federal Republic of the United States of India,** which would be a democratic republic based on the **principles of adult franchise** and political representation for all citizens. This idea was reflected in their goal of a republic where every citizen would have the right to vote, advocating for inclusive participation in the governance process.

Important Tips

Additional Key Facts about the HRA/HSRA:

- **Kakori Train Robbery (1925):** One of the most significant acts carried out by the HRA was the **Kakori Train Robbery**, in which revolutionary members, including **Ram Prasad Bismil** and **Ashfaqullah Khan**, hijacked a train to seize government funds to support their activities. This marked the HRA's first major action against the British government.
- **Renaming to HSRA:** The HRA was renamed to **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** in **1928** under the leadership of **Chandra Shekhar Azad** and support of **Bhagat Singh** to reflect a more radical shift towards socialism and the aim for a **socialist India** after the failure of several earlier actions.

164. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM), there was a growing shift towards revolutionary activities in India as many became disillusioned with the limitations of non-violent resistance. This shift was driven by various factors.

Option 1 is correct: The **Russian Revolution of 1917 and the consequent rise of the Soviet Republic** had a **significant impact on revolutionary movements worldwide, including in India.** The success of the Bolshevik-led revolution, which overthrew the monarchy and established a socialist government, provided inspiration to Indian revolutionaries who believed that similar radical and violent methods could be used to overthrow British rule in India.

Option 2 is correct: Journals like Atmasakti, Sarathi, and **Bijoli played a crucial role in** inspiring and mobilizing **support for revolutionary activities in India after the Non-Cooperation Movement.** These journals published memoirs, articles, and narratives that extolled the self-sacrifice and valor of revolutionaries who were fighting for India's freedom.

Option 3 is correct: After World War I, there was a significant rise in trade unionism in India, with workers organizing themselves to fight for their rights and better working conditions. The war had strained the economy, and workers faced poor conditions, low wages, and high inflation. This movement was influenced by the global rise in labor activism and socialist ideas. The increased organization and activism among workers provided a fertile ground for revolutionary ideas to take root and spread.

165. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Chandrashekar participated in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1920-21 in Banaras and opposed the sale of foreign goods. He was arrested due to his participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement. With the suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement, Chandrashekhar Azad started engaging in a revolutionary freedom struggle.

Statement 2 is correct: The Kakori train robbery was a 1925 heist by revolutionaries from the Hindustan Republican Association to loot British government funds. **Chandra Shekhar Azad was involved in this incident.**

- Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri—were hanged. Azad went to Jhansi and stayed under the protection of Master Rudra Narayan Singh.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The book 'To Young Political Workers' was **written by Bhagat Singh (and not Chandra Shekhar Azad).** In this book, Bhagat Singh advised the youth to adopt Marxism as the ideology, work among the people, organize workers and peasants into a Party to form the Communist Party.

166. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was originally established at Lahore, with the **main aim of inculcating nationalist and revolutionary ideologies among the young students** and workers of Punjab. Dr. Satya Pal, a prominent freedom fighter from Amritsar had first given this idea to Bhagat Singh.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Naujawan Bharat Sabha was established in 1926 while the civil disobedience was withdrawn in April 1934.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Magazine Talvar was started by Madam Bhikaji Cama. She initially founded the magazine with the name Madan's Talwar, in memory of the executed revolutionary Madan Lal Dhingra.

167. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: A seven-member **Simon Commission,** officially known as the **Indian Statutory Commission,** was set up by the British government in November, 1927. It was chaired by Sir John Simon. The commission was **to recommend to the British government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms** and along what lines. It was an all-white commission and no Indian was a member of the commission.

Statement-II is correct and is the correct explanation of Statement-I: The **Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a Commission would be appointed** ten years from the date **to study the progress of the governance scheme** and suggest new steps. In alignment with this provision, the Simon Commission was appointed to study the working of the Indian Constitution as under the Act of 1919 and to recommend future reforms.

168. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In order to meet the challenge posed by the formation of Simon Commission for the review of Indian Constitutional framework, Indian leaders organised several all-India Conferences to settle the issues regarding the constitutional framework and to draw up a blueprint of an agreed constitution for India. **A large number of Muslim leaders met at Delhi in 1927 and came up with four basic demands which came to be known as Delhi Proposals.**

These Proposals were as follows: 1) Sind should be made a separate province; 2) The North-West Frontier Province should be treated constitutionally on the same footing as the other provinces; 3) **Muslims should get one-third representation in the Central Legislature; and 4) In Punjab and Bengal, Muslims should get representation in proportion of their population, thus guaranteeing a Muslim majority in the legislatures and in other provinces, where Muslims were in minority, the existing reservation of seats for Muslims should continue. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The recommendation for the establishment of a federal structure with provinces holding residual powers was not part of the Delhi Proposals put forward by the Muslim League. Instead, it was later included in Muhammad Ali Jinnah's **Fourteen Points,** formulated in response to the Nehru Report of 1928.

169. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the Civil Disobedience Movement, famously known as the Salt Satyagraha, to intensify and expand the freedom struggle. He led a 24-day march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the west coast, protesting the salt tax imposed by the British. Within days of its launch, the Civil Disobedience Movement gained momentum and spread rapidly across the country, from Madras to Maharashtra and from Bengal and Assam to Karachi. Salt Satyagrahas were organised in different regions of the country and salt law was broken.

Pair 1 is correct: Koyapalli Kelappan (1889-1971) was an Indian politician, independence activist, educationist, and journalist. He fiercely opposed untouchability and caste discrimination, launching the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924. **During the civil disobedience movement, he organized salt marches in Payyannur and Calicut in Malabar coast region in the state of Kerala.**

Pair 2 is incorrect: In April 1930, **C. Rajagopalachari led a historic march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam, located on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast,** as part of the campaign to defy the salt laws during the Indian independence movement.

Pair 3 is incorrect: During the civil disobedience movement, **Gopabandhu Choudhury (1895-1958) launched the salt satyagraha in the coastal regions of Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri districts.** As a follower of Gandhi, he promoted Gandhian programs like spinning and weaving with the Charkha in the Odisha region. **Sarojini Naidu was associated with Dharasana Salt Works.**

Pair 4 is incorrect: The Salt Satyagraha in Patna was observed from 16 April to 21 April 1930. Inspired by Gandhiji's Dandi March, the people of Bihar broke the nefarious Salt Laws to reclaim their right to manufacture salt. Some important centres of the Salt Satyagraha in the district were Amara, Bikram, Danapur, Khagaul, etc. The procession was led by different leaders in different parts of the city- Ram Briksha Benipuri, the editor of the 'Yuvak' magazine, led the gathering at Gulzarbagh, while **Prof Abdul Bari and Acharya Kripalani led the satyagrahis near Patna College.** The government resorted to violence and brutality. Benipuri was arrested on the way, and the group near Patna College was beaten and whipped by mounted police officers.

170. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In March 1931, a special session of the Indian National Congress was held at Karachi, marking a pivotal moment in the freedom struggle. This session was significant as it was the first to be convened after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and followed the tragic death of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1931, was presided over by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,** not Jawaharlal Nehru.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was an agreement signed on **March 5, 1931,** between **Mahatma Gandhi** and the Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, during the Civil Disobedience Movement as part of the agreement to end civil disobedience and discuss constitutional reforms. **It**

was approved by the Congress during the Karachi Session

Statement 3 is incorrect: Swaraj Bill was introduced in 1895 that articulated human rights or fundamental rights in modern legal language as part of its vision of a constitution for India.

In the Karachi session of the Congress which was chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the 'Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Changes' was declared.

171. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)**, led by Mahatma Gandhi, various grassroots strategies were employed to mobilize different sections of society.

- **Prabhat Pheris**: These were early morning processions, often led by the young men, women and children to spread awareness about the movement and encourage non-cooperation with the British.
- **Vanar Senas (monkey armies) and Manjari Senas (cat armies)**: These were groups of children and young people who were encouraged to participate in the movement through symbolic acts of defiance, such as distributing literature or gathering in public places to promote the cause.

These initiatives were aimed at involving all sections of society, particularly the youth, in the struggle against British rule. This was a hallmark of the Civil Disobedience Movement, emphasizing mass participation and non-violent protest.

172. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **1937 elections**, held in **February**, were the first provincial elections conducted under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, which granted provincial autonomy in British India. These elections took place in **11 provinces: Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh.** The Congress contested 1,161 seats and won 716 of them. The total number of seats across the legislative assemblies of these 11 provinces was 1,585.

Statement 1 is correct: The Congress emerged as the single largest party in 9 out of the 11 provinces, including Bombay, Bengal, Assam, and the NWFP. **In Punjab and Sindh, the Congress failed to perform well,** and it was **not the largest party.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: While the Congress secured a majority in United Provinces, Bihar, Madras, Central Provinces and Orissa, it **did not achieve a majority in Bombay, Bengal, Assam, Sindh, Punjab, and the NWFP.**

In Bombay, Bengal, Assam, and the NWFP, the Congress emerged as the largest party but did not secure enough seats to form a majority government and in Punjab and Sindh Congress was not even a largest party.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Congress did not form ministries in all the provinces.** It initially formed ministries in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, and Bihar. Later, ministries were also formed in NWFP and Assam. However, the Congress did not form ministries in Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh due to its lack of a majority or lack of alliances.

173. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The first Round Table Conference (RTC) was held in London from November 1930 to January 1931.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The First Round Table Conference was opened officially by King George V on November 12, 1930 and **chaired by Ramsay MacDonald,** the British Prime Minister at the time.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian National Congress did not participate in the First Round Table Conference because the British government refused to consider its demand for **Poorna Swaraj**. However, the **Muslim League participated by sending prominent leaders** such as Aga Khan III (leader of the British Indian delegation), Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Muhammad Shafi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and other key figures.

174. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Sachin Sanyal who was a co-founder of the Hindustan Republican Army wrote **Bandi Jiwan** in 1922. It largely deals with the revolutionary activities of Sachindra Nath over the course of his political career, as well as spells in prison.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Pather Dabi (The Right of Way) is a Bengali novel written by Saratchandra Chattopadhyay in 1926, not Bhagwaticharan Vohra. Set in Burma, which was still a part of the British empire at the time, the book narrates the story of Pather Dabi, an underground society whose objective is to free India from the hands of British rulers.

Pair 3 is incorrect: The Philosophy of the Bomb was written **by Bhagwaticharan Vohra (not by Ram Prasad Bismil)** as a response to Gandhi's criticism about revolutionary activities. In this work, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) defended their use of violence, arguing that such methods were as crucial as Gandhi's non-violent approach. The manifesto also called on the youth to join their struggle for India's freedom.

175. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the freedom struggle, various organizations, with their distinct ideologies and approaches, played a vital role in mobilizing people and shaping the course of the independence movement.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1918 caused a divide within the Indian National Congress. While moderates welcomed the reforms, extremists opposed them for offering limited self-governance. This division led to the formation of the **National Liberal Federation (Liberal Party) in 1919 by Surendranath Banerjee, along with leaders like Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Srinivasa Sastri, and M. R. Jayakar.**

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Congress Socialist Party was founded by Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Acharya Narendra Deva in 1934. Its founders were against the methods and ideology of Gandhi. They also rejected the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Independent Labour Party was formed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1936 to safeguard the interest of the depressed classes. It participated in the provincial elections of Bombay and won 13 seats out of 15 seats reserved for scheduled castes. The Independent Labour Party was transformed by Ambedkar as the All India Scheduled Castes Federation in 1942.

176. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option b is correct: During the Salt March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 against the British salt monopoly and the unjust tax levied on the salt by the British government in India, he gave many speeches in various villages en route. In these speeches, he called upon local officials to renounce government employment and join the freedom struggle. In one village, Wasna, **Mahatma Gandhi told the upper castes** that "if you are out for Swaraj you must serve untouchables. **You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj, you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables.** For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. These are the steps towards Swaraj."

177. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After 1919, the struggle against British rule gradually became a mass movement. It now increasingly involved peasants, tribals, students and women in large numbers and occasionally factory workers as well. Certain business groups too began to actively support the Congress in the 1920s.

Option 1 is correct. The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The **government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits.** People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries **caused by high taxation and were ready to participate** in any aggressive movement of protest.

Statement 2 is correct. Mahatma Gandhi returned from Africa to India and led some popular struggles like Champaran struggle, Ahmedabad mill strike etc. With his earlier experiments of colonial struggle in Africa and successful early experiments in India, his belief in the capacity of masses strengthened. **So, with Mahatma Gandhi on the political scene of India, the orientation of the freedom movement was shifted to the masses permanently.**

Statement 3 is correct. In 1917, there was a revolution in Russia. News about peasants' and workers' struggles and ideas of socialism circulated widely, **inspiring Indian nationalists.**

Important Tips

The war also led the British to expand their army. Villages were pressurised to supply soldiers for an alien cause. A large number of soldiers were sent to serve abroad. Many **returned after the war with an understanding of the ways in which imperialist powers were exploiting** the peoples of Asia and Africa. This **arose a desire to oppose colonial rule in India.**

178. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, Congress leaders were divided over the next course of action. One group, known as the **Swarajists,** supported entering legislative councils to expose and oppose British rule from within.

Option 1 is correct: A leading figure in the Swarajist movement, C.R. Das believed that entering the legislative councils would allow nationalists to challenge British rule from within. He became the first president of the **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party** (Swarajist Party) formed in 1923.

Option 2 is correct: A close associate of C.R. Das, **Motilal Nehru served as the secretary of the Swarajist Party.** He fully supported the idea of legislative entry to obstruct British policies and expose the limitations of the colonial legislative system.

Option 3 is incorrect: Rajagopalachari was part of the **No-Changer** group. He opposed council entry, favoring Gandhian constructive work, promotion of khadi, and grassroots village upliftment as the path to independence.

Option 4 is incorrect: M. A. Ansari aligned himself with the No-Changers. He believed legislative work would distract from real grassroots mobilization and dilute the revolutionary spirit of the movement.

Option 5 is incorrect: Rajendra Prasad opposed the Swarajist line. He believed in staying out of colonial institutions and focusing on rebuilding society through constructive Gandhian programs.

179. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: The **Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha** was **established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918** with the objective of promoting Hindi in the southern states of India. The first pracharak was his son, Devadoss Gandhi. In 1927, it became an independent organization, with Gandhi continuing as its President until his death. To intensify the movement, provincial branches were set up in 1936, and in the same year, the Sabha was shifted to a newly developed town.

Option 2 is correct: In **1932**, following his **hunger strike against untouchability, Mahatma Gandhi founded the All-India Anti-Untouchability League** to spearhead a nationwide movement for **social reform**. The organisation quickly gained momentum, with active participation across the country, including in Patna. On November 6, 1932, an Anti-Untouchability Conference was held in Patna, where the need to eradicate untouchability through social and educational opportunities was strongly emphasized by the President and other speakers.

Option 3 is correct: Kochrab Ashram (also known as Kocharab Ashram) was the first ashram established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1915, shortly after his return to India from South Africa. This campus was called Satyagraha Ashram based on his ideas of achieving India's independence from British rule through peaceful methods where he had practiced law and developed his philosophy of peaceful resistance against discrimination.

Option 4 is incorrect: Although Mahatma Gandhi strongly advocated Khadi as a symbol of self-reliance and rural empowerment during the freedom movement, **KVIC was not founded by Gandhi.** It was established post-independence by the Government of India by the **Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956.** It is entrusted with the responsibility of planning, promoting, organizing, and implementing programs for the development of Khadi and other village industries in rural areas, often in collaboration with other rural development agencies.

180. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct answer.

The **Rowlatt Act of 1919**, officially known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, was a piece of legislation passed by the British government in India that stirred deep resentment among Indians. Introduced just before the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were to be implemented, it sought to extend the harsh measures of the wartime Defence of India Act (1915) into peacetime. It was widely condemned across the country and sparked a wave of political unrest that laid the foundation for mass civil disobedience. The Act was based on the recommendations of the Sedition Committee headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.

Statement I is correct: The provisions of the Rowlatt Act were vehemently opposed by Mahatma Gandhi, who also referred to it as a "Black Law". Gandhi founded the Rowlatt Satyagraha Sabha in February 1919, and on 6th April 1919, launched a nationwide non-violent protest against the Act, which was later called the Anti- Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement.

Statement II is correct: The Rowlatt Act authorized the British government to detain individuals suspected of sedition or revolutionary activities **without any formal trial.** The Act **allowed the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism or anti-British activities without trial for up to two years.**

Statement II explains Statement I: The act essentially sought to criminalize dissent, empowered the government to suppress political activities, **and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial or judicial review for two years. It was because it was rferred by Gandhji as black law.**

Statement III is correct: The Government in India prepared two draft bills to enable the government to check anti-state activities and to empower the government with discretionary power to deal with political crime. In March 1919, the government of India abandoned the initial bill, only to replace it with another bill that proved to be even more concerning. This new legislation was known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, commonly referred to as the Rowlatt Act. **In spite of the unanimous opposition by Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council the government pushed through the legislation.**

Statement III doesnot explain Statement I: It was not how it was passed, but the provisions of the act because of which Gandhiji referred it as the black law.

181. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM), launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, was the first mass-based political movement under his leadership aimed at resisting British rule through non-violent means. It was a direct response to events like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Rowlatt Act, and it marked a major shift in the Indian freedom struggle by encouraging people from various strata to reject colonial institutions and promote self-rule.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Non-cooperation movement was formally launched on 1 August 1920.** A special session of the Congress was held in Calcutta in September 1920 to finally deliberate and decide the issue of non-cooperation. It gave its assent to non-cooperation. The Viceroy at the time of formal launch of non-cooperation movement was **Lord Chelmsford**, who served from 1916 to 1921.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Business class did participate in the movement. Many Indian industrialists supported **swadeshi** and the **boycott of foreign goods**, seeing economic opportunity in promoting indigenous products.

Statement 3 is correct: In tribal areas, especially in parts of **Andhra Pradesh and Central India**, resistance took the form of **defying colonial forest laws**, which had restricted tribal access to forests and resources.

Statement 4 is correct: The **boycott of government schools, courts, foreign cloth, and British titles** was a hallmark of the Non-Cooperation Movement. It encouraged Indians to withdraw from all institutions representing British rule.

182. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The revolutionaries of U.P. and Punjab established an organisation called the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) in 1924. The Constitution of the HRA declared its objective "to establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India by an organised and armed revolution."

Option 1 is correct. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji was one of the principal founders of HRA. The primary objective of the HRA was to wage an armed struggle against British imperialism and establish an independent, socialist republic in India.

Options 2 and 3 are correct. Ram Prasad Bismil was associated with the HRA. He undertook the Kakori train robbery, along with **Ashfaqullah Khan**, Chandrashekhar Azad, Manmathnath Gupta, Rajen Lahiri. They stopped a train at Kakori near Lucknow and walked away with the government cash from the guard's coach. No innocent passenger was harmed. Four of them including Bismil and Ashfaqullah were hanged while others were sentenced for different jail terms.

Option 4 is incorrect. Khudiram Bose, an Indian revolutionary leader was born in 1889, and was executed on August 11, 1908, at the age of 18, for his involvement in the Muzaffarpur conspiracy. He was not associated with the HRA.

183. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Row 1 is correctly matched: The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress was held in **December 1929, and Jawahar Lal Nehru was elected as the President**. This session was of great historical significance as it passed **the resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence).** The Congress declared that India would no longer accept dominion status and would fight for complete independence from British rule. During the session, Article 1 of the Congress constitution **interpreted the term 'Swaraj' as representing nothing less than absolute independence.**

Row 2 is correctly matched: The **Karachi Session of March 1931 was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.** At the end of the session, **a Resolution was passed on 'Fundamental Rights and Economic and Social Change', commonly referred to as the 'Karachi Resolution'.** It emphasized Fundamental Rights such as equality before law, freedom of speech, and the right to form associations, and also laid down a National Economic Programme, focusing on labor welfare, equitable wealth distribution, and protection of peasants.

Row 3 is incorrectly matched: The Faizpur session of 1936-37, **presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, was the first session to be held in a rural setting.** Nandalal Bose was a prominent artist who designed the decorations for the Faizpur session, but he wasn't the president.

184. Solution: (c)

Exp) option c is the correct answer.

The **Second Round Table Conference** was held in **London from September to December 1931**. It aimed to discuss the future constitutional structure of India. This conference followed the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, under which Gandhiji agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the conference.

Statement 1 is correct. By the time the Second Round Table Conference was convened, Lord Willingdon had taken over as the Viceroy of India, replacing Lord Irwin. Willingdon was known for his **more repressive approach** towards the Congress following the failure of the conference.

Statement 2 is correct. The Indian National Congress nominated only Mahatma Gandhiji as its official delegate to the Second Round Table Conference. Although other Indian leaders attended, they were either from other political groups or nominated individually.

185. Solution: (b)

Exp) option b is the correct answer.

In August 1932, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award, which extended **separate electorates to various minority communities** including the **Depressed Classes** (later referred to as Scheduled Castes). This move allowed these groups to elect their representatives separately rather than through the general electorate.

Mahatma Gandhiji welcomed safeguards for the Depressed Classes but **vehemently opposed the idea of separate electorates for them**. According to Gandhiji, granting separate electorates to the Depressed Classes would:

1. **Permanently divide the Hindu society on caste lines.**
2. **Isolate the Depressed Classes politically** and prevent their integration into mainstream Hindu society.
3. Encourage a colonial policy of "divide and rule," undermining national unity.

To protest against this provision, **Gandhiji undertook a fast unto death on 20th September 1932** while imprisoned at **Yerawada Central Jail in Poona**. His hunger strike was not merely a political protest, but a moral and spiritual appeal to the conscience of the nation.

The strike led to **widespread national concern** and a surge in efforts to find a compromise between Gandhiji and representatives of the Depressed Classes.

After intense negotiations, particularly between **Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,** the **Poona Pact was signed on 24th September 1932**. Its key provisions were:

1. **The Depressed Classes would not have separate electorates.**
2. Instead, they would have **reserved seats within the general electorate.**
3. This arrangement ensured political representation **without isolating them from the Hindu community.**

This agreement was accepted by the British government, and Gandhiji ended his fast.

186. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: Young Congress leaders led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose opposed the Nehru Report. Their primary objection was that the report **demanded Dominion Status (autonomy within the British Empire)**, while **they were firm advocates of complete**

independence (Purna Swaraj). They represented the radical, younger wing of the Congress that wanted nothing short of full sovereignty.

Statement-II is correct: The Nehru Report, chaired by Motilal Nehru, was the first major Indian attempt to draft a constitutional framework. **It recommended dominion status, which meant India would remain a part of the British Commonwealth** but enjoy full internal autonomy. This was seen as too moderate by leaders like Nehru and Bose who were moving toward a more radical stance.

Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I: The reason Nehru and Bose opposed the report was primarily because it stopped short of demanding complete independence.

187. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Deepavali Declaration** also known as **Irwin's Declaration of 1929** was a significant announcement made by the British Government to address growing Indian demands for self-rule. Coming before the Simon Commission report, it aimed to assure Indians that constitutional reforms were genuinely intended to lead to greater autonomy.

Option 1 is correct: The Irwin Declaration (Deepavali Declaration) of 1929 stated that the intention of the British government was to facilitate India attaining dominion status in the future.

It attempted to clarify to its British and Indian audiences that the intention of the British government was to facilitate dominion status in the future. However, there was no mention of any timeline.

Option 2 is incorrect: The government agreed to release all political prisoners not convicted of violence **was a provision of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed later in March 1931**. The pact led to the release of many Congress leaders and activists.

Option 3 is incorrect: The right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption was recognized was also part of the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact,** not the 1929 Declaration. The right to make salt was a concession given to Gandhi as a result of the Salt Satyagraha.

188. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen on 18 April 1930 to raid the Chittagong armoury of police and auxiliary forces in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now Bangladesh). Bhagat Singh was in Lahore Jail, facing trial for the Lahore Conspiracy case when this incident took place.

Option 2 is incorrect: Kanpur Conspiracy Case was against the communist movement in India. Some of the prominent leaders who were arrested in this case consisted of M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahamed, S A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain were caught by the Government and were trailed for conspiring against the Government. The Charge on them was "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution."

This case brought the communists into the limelight. The newspapers covered the matter exhaustively and this was for the first time the people of India could know the communist doctrine in details.

In this case, M N Roy was charged in absentia, so he was not arrested. Ghulam Hussain turned a British informer and was pardoned. Rest all the people charged in the case were arrested and sent to jail for 4 years.

Bhagat Singh was not involved in this conspiracy and hence was not tried in the case.

Option 3 is correct: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a non-lethal bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929. They aimed to use this drill for propaganda against repressive bills like Public Safety Bill,1928. Bhagat Singh surrendered and was arrested by the police. **The trial for this case began on 7 May 1929 and ended on 12 June 1929.**

Option 4 is correct: Bhagat Singh was tried for the killing of J.P. Saunders popularly known as Lahore Conspiracy in 1928. This was in retaliation for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai during a lathi charge, which was ordered by Saunders in 1928 in a protest against Simon Commission in 1928.

Following his arrest in the Central Assembly Bomb case, the trial of Bhagat Singh in Lahore Conspiracy began on 10th July 1929. Later the case was transferred to a tribunal on 1st May 1930.

On 7 October 1930, Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar were sentenced to death.

Option 5 is incorrect: The Meerut Conspiracy case started with the issuing of arrest warrants against 31 Communists and other persons on 15th March 1929. **The charges were that these persons conspired to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods.** By 20th of March almost all were arrested. The arrested included almost all the known communists including Muzafr Ahamed, S.A.Dange, S.V.Ghate, Dr.G.Adhikari, P.C.Joshi, S.S.Mirajkar, Shaukat Usmani, Philip Stratt and others. Bhagat Singh was not associated with this case.

189. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was **founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay,** with 72 delegates in attendance. It held annual sessions to promote **nation-building,** establish an **all-India political platform, raise political consciousness,** and **advocate for political liberal democracy, democratic culture,** and **anti-colonial ideology.**

Option a is incorrect- The **Delhi Session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1923** under the presidency of **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**. Mahatma Gandhi was present at this session but did not preside over it.

Option b is correct- Mahatma Gandhi presided over the **Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress in 1924.** This was the **only session over which he presided.**

Option c is incorrect- The **Cawnpore session of the Indian National Congress** was held in **1925** under the presidency of **Sarojini Naidu.**

Option d is incorrect- The **Guwahati Session** of the Indian National Congress was held in **1926** under the presidency of **Srinivasa Iyengar.**

Important Tips

Significance of Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress: To end the infighting within the Congress, regarding the entry of Swarajits in provincial councils, a pact was signed between Gandhiji on one hand and Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das on the other whereby the Congress accepted that the Swarajists were in the Councils on the Congress's behalf. In return, the Swarajists agreed that only those who spun Khadi could be members of the Congress.

190. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Simon Commission, also known as the **Indian Statutory Commission**, was a group of seven members of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's largest and most important colony i.e. India.

Statement 1 is correct: The primary reason behind the formation of the Simon Commission was to **review and assess the effects and implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919**, also known as the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**, and to suggest further constitutional reforms for India's future governance.

Statement 2 is correct: The absence of Indian representation in the Simon Commission was a key **reason for its opposition by the Indian National Congress and other Indian political groups**. The commission was strongly opposed by the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, and prominent Indian leaders including Nehru, Gandhi, and Jinnah, because it contained only British members and no Indians.

191. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Salt Satyagraha, also known as the Salt March, was a significant nonviolent civil disobedience campaign led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress against British colonial rule in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The Salt Satyagraha brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press.

Statement 2 is correct: In many towns, factory workers went on strike while lawyers boycotted British courts and **students refused to attend government-run educational institutions.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **establishment of major parallel governments in various districts of the country did not occur during the Salt Satyagraha**. The formation of parallel governments was seen during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Statement 4 is correct: Salt Satyagraha was the **first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers**. The socialist activist **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws.

192. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Communal Award was announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932. Through the Communal Award; Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo- Indians, depressed classes, women, and even the Marathas were to get separate electorates. Such an arrangement for the depressed classes was to be made for a period of 20 years. The depressed classes were to be declared/ accorded the status of minority.

193. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Hindu Mahasabha perceived the idea of swadeshi, to 'protect' India's culture and religion, as protection of "Hindu culture and religion". Members of the Mahasabha had strongly opposed the Lucknow Pact, in particular the allocation of seats to Muslims in UP as this threatened not only their social standing but also their political strength in the state.

Statement 2 is correct. M. C. Rajah, the second representative of untouchables at the Round Table Conference, had supported B. R Ambedkar during the conference in his demand for seperate electorate. But soon after, M.C Rajah signed a pact with B. S Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha at that time, popularly known as **the Rajah-Moonje Pact**—that advocated joint electorate based on reserved seats for untouchables.

194. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The First Round Table Conference (RTC), held in London from November 1930 to January 1931, was convened as part of the British government's efforts to address constitutional reforms in India. **The purpose of the conference was to discuss and negotiate a new Constitution for India that would accommodate the aspirations and interests of various communities within the diverse subcontinent**. The First Round Table Conference specifically aimed to **bring together representatives from different communities and political groups** to engage in dialogue and find common ground on issues related to the constitutional structure of India.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Muslim League sent its representatives to the First RTC. Some of them were **Aga Khan III (leader of British Indian delegation)**, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Muhammad Shafi, **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, and A.H. Ghuznavi.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The Memorandum representing the views of a number of Indian Women's Organizations was presented by **Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz and Radhabai Subbarayan.**

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Important representatives of the Government of British India were **Narendra Nath Law**, Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, and M. Ramachandra Rao. Narendra Nath's role was crucial in **articulating the official position of the British colonial administration regarding constitutional reforms** in India.

195. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The 1920s saw momentum in the emergence of Marxist, socialist and communist ideas in the freedom struggle. Many communists were jailed during this period by the British Colonial Government, including during the Meerut Conspiracy case of 1929.

Statement 1 is correct: In Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929, the British colonial authorities accused **Indian trade unionists and communist leaders** of plotting an armed revolt against their rule. The **accused faced charges related to sedition and conspiracy** against the state. This suspicion had resulted in the arrest and trial of 31 leading communists, trade unionists, and left-wing leaders.

Statement 2 is incorrect: While the Meerut Conspiracy Case did involve an alleged conspiracy against the British government, **it did not result in the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose as he was not directly linked to this specific case. The** prominent leaders arrested in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy Case included leftist figures like S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, and others.

196. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Independence for India League (IIL) was set up in response to the Nehru Report of 1928, which could not satisfy the younger leaders of the Congress.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Nehru Report supported a **dominion status** for India, which meant to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.

This idea was not supported by the younger leaders of Congress like Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrinivas Aiyengar and Subash Chandra Bose. These leaders regarded the idea of dominion status in the Nehru Report as a step backward. Instead, **they advocated for full independence from the British sovereignty. For this purpose, they established the** Independence for India League in 1928. Shrinivas Aiyengar was the First President of Independence for India League.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Independence for India League was **established jointly by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose (and not by Tej Bahadur Sapru).** This became a platform to advocate complete severance of British connection with India. Hence, the statement given is incorrect.

197. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The term **"sibirams"** was used during the **Salt Satyagraha** to refer to **military-style camps in** the **Andhra region of India** that were established to serve as the **headquarters** for the movement. These camps were typically **located near the sea,** and they provided a base for **volunteers** to **organize and carry out their activities.** The camps also played an important role in **educating and training the volunteers,** and they served as a symbol of the **movement's strength and determination.**

198. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **first May Day or Labour Day** celebration in India was held in **Madras (now Chennai)** in **1923.** The celebrations were organized by the **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan,** led by **Malayapuram Singaravelu Chettiar.** He raised the red flag, which became a symbol of the labour movement in India. Two large meetings were held in Madras, one at the **beach opposite to the Madras High Court and the other at Triplicane Beach.** The meetings were attended by **workers and peasants,** and speeches were made in the **vernacular** so that everyone could understand. The meetings were largely attended, and they marked the beginning of the May Day tradition in India.

199. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Dr. M.A. Ansari was the President of the 'All Parties' Conference held in February 1928. The conference was significant in Indian political history as it brought together various political parties, including the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and others, to discuss and deliberate on important constitutional matters, leading to the adoption of the Nehru Report.

NOTE: All authentic sources mention that it was M.A. Ansari who presided over the All-Party Conference held in Feb 1928. But the website on Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav mentions Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as its President. (https://cmsadmin.amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopsitory-detail.htm?13847#:~:text=All%20Party%20Conference%201928&text=The%20All%2DParty%20Conference%20in,during%20the%20Indian%20freedom%20struggle). But as per different sources, it was M.A. Ansari who was the President of All Parties Conference held in February 1928.

200. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Delhi Proposals of 1927** were a set of proposals presented by the All-India Muslim League during a meeting in Delhi. These proposals aimed to address the political concerns and demands of the Muslim community in India.

Statement 1 is correct: 'Delhi Proposal of Muslim League' proposed joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims. The relinquishment of the right to separate electorate was an unprecedented concession by the Muslims and it was a major achievement of Jinnah to have convinced his colleagues to concede this.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 'Delhi Proposals' proposed that Muslims **should be given 1/3rd** representation in the Central Legislature, not one-half representation.

Statement 3 is correct: The proposals made by Muslim league were accepted by **Madras session of the Indian National Congress (in December 1927).**

Important Tips

Four Proposals evolved under Delhi Proposals of 1927:

1) Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
2) One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
3) Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
4) Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces—Sindh, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Province.

201. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: Ambedkar's preference for a parliamentary system stemmed from his belief in constitutionalism and the need for checks and balances to prevent the concentration of power. **He saw parliamentary democracy as a system that could protect the rights of minorities and marginalized groups, including the oppressed castes. Gandhi's skepticism of parliamentary democracy arose from his concern about its potential to lead to tyranny of the majority.** He envisioned a **decentralized system of village republics, where power was distributed at the local level** and decisions were made through consensus-building mechanisms.

202. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi founded the **Harijan Sevak Sangh** in **1932** as a part of his constructive program for the **eradication of untouchability.** The organization emerged from the **All-India Anti Untouchability League**, which Gandhi had earlier established on **30 September 1932**, and was subsequently renamed the **Harijan Sevak Sangh.** The Harijan Sevak Sangh continues to exist as a **non-governmental organization** dedicated to the upliftment of the Depressed Classes in India.

203. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Dr Ambedkar was appointed by the **Bombay Legislative Council** to work with the Simon Commission. In October 1928, Ambedkar went before the commission. He presented a detailed memorandum on behalf of the Depressed Classes' Institute of Bombay, which contained statistical data and arguments to support his demands. He was one of the few Indian leaders who **cooperated with the Simon Commission** and tried to influence its recommendations. He made the following demands:

Option 1 is correct: He **demanded political protection for the depressed classes**, such as separate electorates, reserved seats, and weightage in representation.

Option 2 is incorrect: Dr. Ambedkar **demanded universal adult franchise (not selective)** for both men and women alike, regardless of caste, religion, or property qualifications. (Significantly, universal adult franchise was at that time yet to be guaranteed in most of European countries.)

Option 3 is correct: He demanded **provincial autonomy in the provinces and dyarchy at the centre**, with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs, and finance reserved for the British and the rest transferred to the Indian ministers.

Option 4 is correct: He demanded **social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes**, such as provision of education and employment opportunities.

204. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: The **Ramgarh session of INC held in 1940 was presided over by Maulana Azad**. In this session, the INC passed a resolution stating that the elected ministries of Congress had resigned to ensure India's disassociation from the war. Further Azad, in his Presidential Address, stated that the freedom movement's success relied on unity, discipline, and Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

Option b is correct: The **Haripura Session,1938**, was notable for **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's presidency,** during which he focused on discussions about India's freedom struggle. The Haripura session adopted a resolution that the **Congress would give moral support** to those who were agitating against the governance in the **princely states.**

Option c is incorrect: The Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in **1936** was presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru.** The Faizpur (in modern day Maharasthra) session was the first session held by Congress in a backward rural setting i.e. the **first rural session of INC.**

Option d is incorrect: The **Lucknow session of INC held in 1936 was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru**. In this session, the Congress passed a **resolution rejecting the Government of India Act of 1935** and stated that the Constitution that had been imposed on India was against the declared will of the people. Although, the Congress condemned the Government of India Act, it decided to participate in the elections to the provincial legislatures which were to take place in 1937.

205. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Gandhi conceived Nai Talim or basic education for all in 1937. **Nai Talim aimed to impart education that would lead to freedom from ignorance, illiteracy, superstition, psyche of servitude, and many more taboos that inhibited free thinking of a free India.** This scheme of education emphasised on holistic training of mind and body, so along with academics, there was to be purposeful manual labour. Handicrafts, art and drawing were the most fundamental teaching tools in Nai Talim. As Gandhi wanted to make Indian villages self-sufficient units, he emphasised on vocational education which increases the efficiency of students in undertaking tasks in those villages and make the village a self-sufficient unit. **Vedic literature was not part of the curriculum of New Talim system of education. It did not emphasize on any particular religious text as part of curriculum. If it could be called religious, it was universal religion from which all sectional religions were derived.**

206. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **1937 provincial elections** in British India were a **watershed moment** in the Indian independence movement. They were the **first elections held under the Government of India Act 1935**, which introduced a **new system of provincial governance** in India. The elections were held in **11 provinces**, and the **Indian National Congress (INC)** emerged as the **largest party, winning a majority in eight provinces.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **1937 provincial elections** marked a historic milestone as an **unprecedented number of Indians were eligible to participate.** Approximately **30.1 million individuals,** comprising **4.25 million women** (constituting around 12 to 13 **percent of the total population**), were granted the right to vote. Of these, **15.5 million individuals,** including **917,000 women,** actively exercised their franchise, as reported.

Statement 2 is correct- The Congress election manifesto reaffirmed total rejection of the 1935 Act, and promised release of prisoners, removal of disabilities on the basis of gender and caste, radical transformation of the agrarian system etc.

Statement 3 is correct- Following the 1937 provincial elections, Congress ministries were established in **Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar, and subsequently in the NWFP and Assam** as well.

1) In Assam's 1937 elections, the Congress, with 33 seats out of 108, emerged as the **largest party** but lacked a majority. Despite this, Governor **Sir Michael Hutton invited Congress to form a ministry due to its substantial non-Muslim support and willingness to collaborate for stability.**
2) In the **NWFP,** Congress secured 22 seats out of 50 in the 1937 elections, surpassing the Muslim League's 19 seats. Despite this, Governor **Sir George Cunningham initially hesitated to invite Congress to form a ministry,** given concerns about governing **a province with a significant Muslim population.** Following negotiations between Congress and the Muslim League, a coalition government was formed.

207. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945) was an **Indian nationalist, anti-colonial military leader, and author.** Born in a **middle-class Bengali family,** Bose went to school in **Calcutta.** He was a brilliant student and was awarded a prestigious scholarship to study at **Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University.** However, he left **Cambridge in 1921,** inspired by the Indian independence movement. **23rd January is celebrated as Prakram Diwas in the memory of Subhas Bose.**

Statement 1 is incorrect- Subhash Chandra Bose completely rejected the Nehru Report because he was not in favour of Dominion status for India. He unequivocally supported the idea of **Poorna Swaraj or the Complete Independence.** He **supported the Lahore resolution of 1929** presided by **Jawaharlal Nehru** where the resolution of Poorna Swaraj (total independence) was passed.

Statement 2 is correct- Subhas Chandra Bose was a strong critic of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which was signed in **1931.** He believed that the pact was a compromise that did not adequately address India's demands for independence. He was particularly upset that the **British government refused to negotiate the death sentence of Bhagat Singh, a young revolutionary who had been executed for his role in an anti-colonial attack.**

Statement 3 is correct- Subhas Chandra Bose played a key role in establishing the **National Planning Committee in 1938.** The committee was tasked with developing a **comprehensive economic plan for India.** Bose believed that economic planning was essential for achieving **true independence from British rule.**

208. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Pirpur Committee of 1938 was an inquiry committee to report on the atrocities supposedly committed by the Congress Ministries on the minorities. The chairman of the committee was **Raja Sayed Mohammed Mehdi of Pirpur.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1938, The Pirpur Committee **was established by the All-India Muslim League.** It was tasked **to prepare a detailed report on the alleged atrocities committed by the Congress ministries.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Committee had **accused the Congress Ministries of interference in religious rites, suppression of Urdu in favor of Hindi, denial of proper representation, and the oppression of Muslims in the economic sphere in the provinces ruled by it.** Jinnah utilized the Pirpur Reports to emphasize the distinctions between Hindus and Muslims, portraying Congress governments as targeting the minority community out of revenge. Hence, the given statement is correct.

209. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Congress Ministry formed after the **1937 provincial elections** undertook **lots of socio-political reforms** which were both **Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary**. The Congress government through these reforms asserted that **Indian self-government** was essential for a **profound social transformation.**

Statement 1 is correct- The agrarian reforms by the congress government addressed critical issues like **tenancy rights, security of tenure, and rural indebtedness.**

1) In **October 1939**, Congress government of **United province enacted a tenancy act**, granting **statutory tenants in Agra and Oudh full hereditary rights** while **limiting landlords' privileges. Rent changes for hereditary tenants occurred every ten years**, with **restrictions on subsequent increases by landlords**. The legislation **prohibited the arrest or imprisonment of tenants for non-payment of rent** and **abolished illegal practices like nazrana and begar.**
2) **Bihar implemented similar legislation in 1937 and 1938,** surpassing Uttar Pradesh in speed and generally adopting more radical measures in tenancy regulation.

Statement 2 is correct: The Congress ministries played a significant role in relaxing restrictions on civil liberties by undertaking various measures:

1) Repealing laws that granted emergency powers to provincial governments.
2) Lifting bans on illegal organizations like the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, along with the prohibition on specific books and journals.
3) Removing press restrictions and delisting newspapers from blacklists.
4) Restoring confiscated arms and arms licenses.
5) Curtailing police powers and discontinuing the shadowing of politicians by the CID.
6) Releasing political prisoners and revolutionaries, along with revoking deportation and internment orders.
7) **Restoring lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bombay. (statement 2 is correct)**
8) Reinstating pensions for officials associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

210. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Meerut Conspiracy Case originated from the activities of leftist political groups and trade unions in British India during the late 1920s. In 1929, the British colonial authorities arrested a group of **trade unionists and communist leaders** in Meerut, a city in Uttar Pradesh, India. **The arrests were made under the pretext of a conspiracy to overthrow British rule.** On trial, the prisoners were **charged under Section 121A of the Indian Penal Code of 1860** on the grounds of sedition. Popular working-class leaders who were among the convicted were **Shripad Amrit Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, and Shaukat Usmani.** Even non-Indians were convicted under this case, which included **Philip Spratt, and Ben Bradley.** Hence, option c is the correct answer.

211. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the second round table conference, the British Government refused to concede the basic Indian demand for freedom. Gandhi came back at the end of December 1931 to a changed political situation.

The British policy was now dominated by **three major considerations.**

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhiji must not be permitted to build up the tempo for a massive and protracted mass movement, as he had done in 1919, 1920-21 and 1930. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: According to the British, the **goodwill of the Congress was not required for them,** but the confidence of those who supported the British against the Congress like the government functionaries, loyalists, etc. was more essential for the British. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Being an internal matter of working of Congress, it was not under consideration for British.

Statement 4 is correct: The British firmly believed that **the nationalist movement must not be permitted to gather force and consolidate itself in rural areas. Hence, statement 4 is correct.**

4.2. From 1939 to 1947 CE

212. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Cabinet Mission of 1946 was a crucial initiative sent by the British government to India to discuss and propose plans for India's constitutional future. The primary objective of the Cabinet Mission was to engage with Indian political leaders and stakeholders to create a plan for India's governance that accommodated the demands of various communities.

Option a is incorrect: In 1946, the British government dispatched the Cabinet Mission to propose the country's constitutional arrangements as it moved towards independence. The mission was composed of **three members: Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, and A.V. Alexander.** It is important to note here that **Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the then Secretary of State for India was the chairman of this mission.**

Option b is incorrect: Rajagopalachari played a significant role in the Indian independence movement and later became the first Indian Governor-General of India after independence. However, he did **not represent Congress** in the mission's negotiations; rather the negotiations were conducted on behalf of the Congress by **Abul Kalam Azad who was assisted by Nehru and Patel.**

Option c is correct: Cabinet mission had proposed the Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections. They were -

Section-A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu-majority provinces)

Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces)

Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majority provinces).

213. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: Of the 389 members of the Indian Constituent Assembly, 15 were women. **Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman member in the Constituent Assembly.** In 1937 she won her first election from the non-reserved seat and became a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council. She also significantly contributed to popularising Women's Hockey.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1934 the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by **M.N. Roy.**

Statement 3 is *incorrect*: Constituent Assembly was to be a **partly elected and partly nominated** body. Moreover, the members were to be **indirectly elected** by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a **limited franchise.**

Important Tips

The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place on December 9, 1946 at New Delhi [illegible] Dr Sachidanand being elected as the interim President of the Assembly. However, on December 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President and H.C. Mukherjee as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

214. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Captain Mohan Singh, along with Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan during the **Malayan campaign** and in Singapore in **1942**, established the **Indian National Army (INA).** This military unit was created to collaborate with Japan and liberate India from British rule.

Option b is incorrect: Subhas Chandra Bose, an important figure in the Indian Independence movement, revived the Indian National Army (INA) in 1943. The army was declared to be the **Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind (Free India Provisional Government) Army.** The INA attracted ex-prisoners and thousands of civilian volunteers from the Indians living in Malaya (now Malaysia) and Burma under Bose's leadership.

Option c is incorrect: Lakshmi Swaminathan, later known as Lakshmi Sahgal, was a captain in the INA and played a significant role in the freedom movement. She was appointed as the **Minister for Women's Affairs in the Azad Hind Sarkar, Provisional Government** for Free India formed by Bose at Singapore in **1943.**

Option d is correct: Rash Behari Bose, a prominent leader of the Indian freedom movement, **founded the Indian Club at Tokyo** to seek international support against British rule in India. This initiative was part of his efforts to gather resources and support for India's independence struggle during World War II.

215. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1946, elections to the Constituent Assembly were held following the proposals of the British Cabinet Mission. In this election, the Congress obtained a majority in the Assembly, and the Muslim League consolidated its support among the Muslim electorate. Viceroy Wavell subsequently called upon Indian representatives to join the interim government.

Statement 1 is correct: A federal scheme had been visualised under the Government of India Act of 1935, but this component was never implemented due to the opposition from India's princely states. **As a result, the interim government functioned according to the older Government of India Act of 1919.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: On September 2, 1946, the Interim Government was created entirely of Congress members (without Muslim League members). **The Muslim League first elected to stay out of politics. However, the Muslim League finally joined after Lord Wavell** allowed it to join despite its rejection of the Cabinet Mission's long-term and short-term plans.

Statement 3 is correct: Viscount Wavell was the President of the Executive Council of the Interim Government of India from October 15, 1946 to February 20, 1947.

216. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: In June 1947, Sir Cyril John Radcliffe, a British lawyer, was made the Chairman of two boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal and given the task to draw up the new borders of India and Pakistan.

Statement 2 is correct: The boundary commissions of Punjab and Bengal included **two nominees each of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League respectively.** The Punjab commission had Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan, Justice Teja Singh, Justice Din Mohammad and Justice Muhammad Munir as members. The Bengal commission comprised Justice CC Biswas, Justice BK Mukherjee, Justice Abu Saleh Akram and Justice SA Rehman.

Statement 3 is incorrect: On August 17, 1947, the award of the Boundary Commissions for the partition of Punjab and Bengal was announced. It means the award was announced after the Independence.

217. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The constitutional proposals of the Sapru committee were commonly referred to as Sapru Committee Report which was published in 1945.

Statement 1 is correct. The Report rejected the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan as it was not convinced that a separate state would be beneficial to any community and division of India will endanger the peace and growth of the country.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Committee consisted of 30 members who are experts of public affairs and did not operate under the mandate of any political party.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Committee rejected the separate electorate for Muslims for Union legislature and proposed joint elections with reservation of seats.

218. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In July 1945, Labour Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee took over as the new Prime Minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India. In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.

Performance of the Congress:

(a) It got 91 per cent of non-Muslim votes. It captured 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly.

(b) In the provincial elections, it got a majority in most provinces except in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab.

(c) The Congress majority provinces included the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Assam which were being claimed for Pakistan. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Performance of the Muslim League

1) **It got 86.6 per cent of the Muslim votes.**
2) It captured the 30 reserved seats in the Central Assembly. In the provincial elections, it got a majority in Bengal and Sindh.
3) Unlike in 1937, now the League clearly established itself as the dominant party among Muslims. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
4) In Punjab, a Unionist-Congress-Akali coalition under Khizr Hayat Khan assumed power. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

219. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Royal Indian Navy revolt is not limited to armed forces alone. Students had boycotted classes, strikes and processions were organised to express sympathy with the students and the ratings and to condemn official repression.

Statement 2 is correct: Racial discrimination and unpalatable food were among the grievances that contributed to the dissatisfaction among the Royal Indian Navy (RIN), which led to the revolt. Other issues were abuse by superior officers, arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar, INA trials, and use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal.

Statement 3 is incorrect: While the **congress** lauded the spirit of the people it **did not officially support these struggles** as it felt their tactics and timing were wrong. It was evident for congress that the Government would be able to repress.

Statement 4 is correct: Royal Indian Navy agitation was led majorly by the communists, socialist and forward block members. The **congress role was** majorly **diffusing the revolutionary situation** prompted by the fear that the situation would go out of its control or by the concern that disciplined armed forces were vital in free India that the party would soon rule.

220. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Desai-Liaqat Pact was an effort by **Bhulabhai Desai,** leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative and **Liaqat Ali Khan,** deputy leader of the Muslim League in that Assembly to resolve the deadlock between the Congress and the Muslim League regarding the formation of interim government.

Statement 1 is correct: The primary objective of the pact was the formation of an interim government which will be acceptable to both the Congress and the Muslim League. The draft proposal provides for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of— 20% reserved seats for minorities

An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.

However, the proposals were not accepted by the Congress and the League, continuing the persisting deadlock between the two groups.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The plan provided for **reservation of 20%** (and not 1/3rd) of seats in the Central Legislative Assembly for the minorities.

221. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Wavell Plan** was initially introduced in 1945 at the Shimla Conference. The Shimla Conference was held in order to reach an agreement on the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government. However, the plan failed to take effect because of a disagreement between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress to reach an agreement.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Wavell plan intended to reconstruct the governor-general's executive council till the establishment of a new constitution. The plan provided for an **executive council in which all members except the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, were to be Indians.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the Government of India 1935 Act and not Government of India 1919 Act.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that the Wavell plan provided for **equal representation of caste Hindus and Muslims in the Governor General's executive council.** Further other minorities represented in the Council include depressed classes, Sikhs, Christians.

222. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Indian National Army** (INA) was formed in 1942 by Indian nationalists in Southeast Asia during World War II to secure Indian independence from British rule. The INA was led by Subhas Chandra Bose, who was a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement. The INA fought alongside the Japanese army against the British Indian Army in Burma and Northeast India. After the war, the British Indian authorities arrested several INA officers and put them on trial for treason, torture, murder, and abetment to murder. These trials were known as the INA trials or the Red Fort trials.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian National Congress formed the INA Defence Committee in 1945** to defend the officers of the Indian National Army who were to be charged during the INA trials. The committee was later renamed as the INA Defence and Relief Committee. The committee's responsibilities included defending the INA officers, coordinating information on INA troops held captive, and arranging relief for troops after the war. The committee **was headed by Lt. Col Horilal Varma**. The committee included famous lawyers of the time, including Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Jawaharlal Nehru etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha, and the Sikh League all supported INA cause/agitation.

223. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Anti-Compromise Conference was convened in 1940. Its objective **was to encourage people to not to help the ongoing Imperialist war** (i.e. World War-II) with any resources such as men, material or money. It called for resistance to be offered to all forms of exploitation of Indian resources for the imperial cause.

Statement 2 is correct: The Anti-Compromise Conference was **convened by Subhash Chandra Bose at Ramgarh in 1940**. It was a **joint effort of the Forward Block and the Kisan Sabha.** Hence, the given statement is correct.

224. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The British, post World-War II, feared a mass action by the Congress. So, they decided to **establish a Congress-dominated interim government** (between September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947). **Members of Muslim League were also assigned important portfolios** in the government. However, the Viceroy continued to possess the veto powers.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Dr. John Mathai was **given the responsibility of Industries and Supplies.** Post-Independence, he served as India's first Railway Minister. He also served as the Finance Minister but after independence. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of Finance in the interim government.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: In the interim government, **Jagjivan Ram was assigned the portfolio of 'Labor'.** Since 1946, he remained a member of Union Cabiner for nearly 31 years. Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as 'babuji', was a freedom fighter, crusader of social justice and a champion of depressed classes. He was instrumental in establishing the All India Depressed Classes League.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Jogendranath Mandal was a **representative from the Muslim League. He became the Minister of Law**. Hence, the given pair is correctly matched.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Baldev Singh held the **Ministry of Defence**. Along with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he was responsible for managing security and relief efforts during partition.

Important Tips

Other important ministers of the interim government:

Minister	Portfolio
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations
Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information and Broadcasting
C. Rajagopalachari	Education
Asaf Ali	Railway
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Commerce
Abdur Rab Nishtar	Communications

225. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: On **October 21, 1943, Subhash Bose formed the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore** with H.C. Chatterjee (Finance portfolio), M.A. Aiyar (Broadcasting), Lakshmi Swaminathan (Women Department), etc. The famous slogan "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" was given in Malaya. This provisional government declared war on Britain and the United States and was recognised by the Axis powers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bose had a very progressive approach for women. In 1943, he called on women to serve in INA. He formed a women's regiment and named it as Rani of Jhansi Regiment. It was commanded by Captain Lakshmi Sehgal. Bose insisted that there should be a separate Planning Commission for women when he set up the Planning Commission in 1938. This commission was chaired by Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajawade and was to deal with the role of women in planned economy in future India.

Statement 3 is correct: One **INA battalion commanded by**

Shah Nawaz was allowed to **accompany the Japanese** Army to the Indo-Burma front **and participate in the Imphal campaign.** However, the **Indians received discriminatory treatment** from the Japanese, which included being denied rations and arms and being made to do menial work for the Japanese units, and this disgusted and demoralised the INA units.

226. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true: The **'Pakistan Resolution'** was adopted during the **Lahore session of the Muslim League, 1940. It** proposed the **"grouping of all geographically contiguous Muslim-majority areas (primarily in north-western and eastern India) into independent states,** where the **constituent units would be autonomous and sovereign. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**- The Indian National Congress, the main political party advocating for Indian independence, was seen by many Muslims as dominated by Hindus and their interests. Jinnah feared that in an **independent India controlled by the Congress, Muslims would be marginalized, and their religious rights threatened**. So, the Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940 at Lahore.

227. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is false- The **British sovereignty did not** continue to exist in free India. India became a **dominion** on **August 15, 1947** and it officially became a **Sovereign, Democratic, and Republic** nation upon the adoption of its Constitution on **January 26, 1950.**

Reason (R) is true- The British sovereign appointed the **Governor-General of free India, Lord Mountbatten.** However, this does not mean that the British sovereignty continued to exist in free India. The Governor-General was a representative of the British monarch, but he was not the ruler of India.

228. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: The August Offer of 1940, made by the British Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, was not accepted by either the Indian National Congress or the Muslim League. It proposed Dominion status for India after the war, granting significant autonomy but not full independence. The Muslim League rejected the offer as it did not explicitly accept the demand for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan.

Option 2 is incorrect: The Cripps Mission, sent to India in 1942 by the British government, did not explicitly accept the concept of a separate nation of Pakistan. The key proposal of the Cripps Mission was that after the war, India would be granted dominion status. But Muslim league rejected it due to the idea of a single Indian Union.

Option 3 is incorrect: Cabinet mission in 1946 rejected of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.

Option 4 is correct: Mountbatten Plan on June 3, 1947, proposed freedom-with-partition formula, that is it propounded two independent dominion India and Pakistan. Thus, it accepted the creation of separate nation Pakistan.

229. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian National Army trials also known as the INA trials and the Red Fort trials was the British Indian trial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between 1945 and 1946, on various **charges of treason, torture, murder and abetment to murder.** The INA prisoners were the ones who fought with Japanese troops during World War II in Burma.

Statement 1 is correct: At the first post-War Congress session in September 1945 at **Bombay,** a strong resolution was adopted declaring **Congress support for the INA cause.** Those who supported the INA cause in varying degrees, apart from the Congress, included the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League.

Statement 2 is correct: British held the first trial at the Red Fort in Delhi in November 1945 and putting on dock together a Hindu, Prem Kumar Sehgal, a Muslim, Shah Nawaz Khan, and a Sikh, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. These three prisoners were the **first to face the trials.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British never sentenced any prisoners to death. The actual punishment for Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon and Prem Sahgal were to be **dismissed from service and handed transportation for life.** However, this punishment too was remitted later.

230. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Royal Indian Navy revolt is not limited to armed forces alone. Students had boycotted classes, strikes and processions were organised to express sympathy with the students and the ratings and to condemn official repression.

Statement 2 is correct: The demands of RIN revolt included the release of INA (Indian National Army) personnel and other political prisoners; **withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia;** and the acceptance of Indian officers only as superiors.

Statement 3 is incorrect: While the **congress** lauded the spirit of the people it **did not officially support these struggles** as it felt their tactics and timing were wrong. It was evident for congress that the Government would be able to repress.

Statement 4 is correct: Royal Indian Navy agitation was led majorly by the communists, socialist and forward blocists. The **congress role was** majorly **diffusing the revolutionary situation** prompted by the fear that the situation would go out of its control or by the concern that disciplined armed forces were vital in free India that the party would soon rule.

231. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

During Indian national Movement (INM), Various efforts were made to solve the constitutional crisis. In fact, some individuals also tried to come up with constitutional proposals. For example, C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. The main points of the CR Plan and the objections raised against it included as follows:

Statement 1 is correct. CR plan asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to endorse Congress demand for independence and also asked Indian Muslim League (IML) to cooperate with Congress in forming a **provisional government at centre.**

Statement 2 is correct. CR Plan tacitly accepted the League's demand for Pakistan. It mentioned that after the end of the war, the **entire population** of Muslim majority areas in the **North-West** and **North-East India** to decide by a **plebiscite,** whether or not to form a separate sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.

Statement 3 is correct. Jinnah opposed the plan. First, he wanted the Indian National Congress (INC) to accept the **two-nation theory**. Secondly, he wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population. Thirdly, he also opposed the idea of a common centre.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Mahatma Gandhi supported the C. Rajagopalachari formula. However, some sections of nationalist leaders opposed it. For example, **Vir Savarkar**, a Hindu leader condemned the CR Plan.

232. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In March 1946, the British Cabinet sent a three-member Cabinet Mission to India. Its members were Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. Its aim was to negotiate the setting up of a national government and set into motion a machinery for transfer of power.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Cabinet Mission suggested that **India should remain united (and not supported 2 nations)** and constitute itself as a loose **three-tier** confederation with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications with the existing provincial assemblies

Statement 2 is correct: Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers. **Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government.** They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British Government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Cabinet mission of three-member committee had recommended the **three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels.**

233. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Subhas Chandra Bose considered the Indian National Army movement to be never opposed to but rather **complementary to the Quit India Movement.** He described the **Quit India Movement as "India's epic struggle"** and kept the outside world informed about all events in India and tried to secure sympathy and help for India's struggle for freedom.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Imphal Campaign was a failure. One INA battalion commanded by Shah Nawaz was allowed to accompany the Japanese army to the Indo-Burma front and participate in the Imphal campaign. But the **discriminatory treatment meted out to Indians** which included being denied rations, arms and being made to do menial work for the Japanese army, completely **demoralised the members.** The failure of the Imphal campaign and the following arrest of INA members by the British culminated in the famous **INA trial in India.**

234. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Wavell presented his plan to the Cabinet Mission in May 1946. It was considered a balanced approach between "repression" and "scuttle".

Option a is incorrect: Except governor- general and commander-in-chief, all members of executive council to be kept Indians **provision was given under Wavell plan.** It was aimed at reconstructing the governor-general's executive council. It provided that with exception of governor-general and commander-in-chief, all members were to be Indians. Governor-general was also given veto to be exercised with advice of his ministers.

Option b is incorrect: The plan Balkan was introduced in 1947. It was aimed at transferring the power to separate provinces or to a confederation, if formed before the transfer. Punjab and Bengal were given the option to vote for partition of their provinces. The various units thus formed along with the princely states would have the option of joining India or Pakistan or remaining separate. The plan was quickly abandoned.

Option c is incorrect: The Mountbatten Plan provided this provision. Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies to meet in two groups of Hindus and Muslims for voting their partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.

Option d is correct: Breakdown plan proposed the **withdrawal of the British Army and officials to the Muslim provinces of North-West and North-East India.** The rest of the country would be hand over to the Congress. Wavell's plan was evidence of:

- British recognition of the impossibility of suppressing any future Congress-led rebellion.
- desire in some high official circles to make a "Northern Ireland" of Pakistan.

235. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made a proposal called the **August Offer** which expanded the Executive Council to include more Indians. The National Defence Council was set up with purely advisory functions.

The National Defence Council's main purpose was to bring the war effort in the Provinces and States, as well as in the ranks of commerce, industry and labour, into more effective touch with the Central Government.

236. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

On, September 1946 interim government was constituted as pure congress government. Wavell later brought the Muslim League into the Interim Government on October 26, 1946.

Statement 1 is correct: Muslim league decided to join the interim government without surrendering 'direct action'. Earlier, the interim government consisted only congress members. On October 26, 1946 the League was allowed to join:

- without giving up the 'direct action'
- despite its rejection of the long-term and short-term plans put forward by cabinet mission.
- And despite its insistence on compulsory grouping and decisions being taken by a majority vote given by section of population for the whole region.

Statement 2 is correct: It functioned under the **provision of government of India act 1919**. A federal scheme provided under the Government of India Act of 1935, was not implemented due to the opposition from India's princely states. As a result, the interim government functioned according to the older Government of India Act of 1919.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council. But, Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.

237. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Jinnah gave call for 'direct action' from August 16, 1946. It was aimed at achieving Pakistan. Jinnah declared, "Today we have said goodbye to constitutions and constitutional methods."

Option a is incorrect: Although demand for full-fledged Pakistan was rejected under cabinet mission plan. (Though this could be one of the reasons leading to direct action day but not the immediate reason). Also, the long-term provision of cabinet mission was accepted by both Muslim league as well as congress. The long-term provision includes:

- After the first general elections, a province would be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province would be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
- Meanwhile, an interim government would be formed from the constituent assembly.

Option b is correct: Jinnah called for direct action after the Nehru's statement. On July 10, 1946 Nehru gave statement in AICC meeting "We are not bound by a single thing except that we have decided to go into the Constituent Assembly". This implied that the Constituent Assembly to be formed would be sovereign and decide its rules of procedure. Hence, there would be no compulsory grouping (as demanded by Muslim league). As a result on July 29, 1946 the League withdrew its acceptance of the long-term plan in response to Nehru's statement and gave call for direct action.

Option c is incorrect: The Interim Government was formed on 2nd September 1946 while the **day decided for direct action was 16 august 1946**. Also, interim government was formed with Congress members alone with Nehru as de facto head. Wavell later on brought the Muslim League into the Interim Government on October 26, 1946.

Option d is incorrect: On February 20, 1947 Attlee's Statement consists of the provision of transfer of power to more than one centre. It was accepted by Congress but the league encouraged with this, decided to launch **a civil disobedience movement. It was aimed at overthrowing the coalition government in Punjab. It was not related to Direct Action Day.**

238. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on March 24, 1946. It was constituted to provide solution on the issues:

(i) interim government.

(ii) principles and procedures for framing a new constitution giving freedom to India

Statement 1 is incorrect: Both parties Muslim league as well as congress interpreted cabinet mission differently. To the Congress, the Cabinet Mission Plan was interpreted as:

- The grouping of existing provincial assemblies' intro three section was optional. Hence, rejecting the plan of Pakistan.
- one constituent assembly was envisaged; and the League no longer had a veto

Statement 2 is incorrect: Congress as well as Muslim league accepted the long-term plan put forward by the Cabinet mission. The long-term plan includes:

- After the first general elections, a province would be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province would be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
- Meanwhile, an interim government would be formed from the constituent assembly

Statement 3 is correct. Congress objected to the plan that provinces need to wait till first general elections to come out of a group. They proposed that provinces should have the option of not joining a group in the first place.

239. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

On 2nd September 1946, the Interim Government of India was formed to oversee the transition of the country from a British colony to an independent republic.

Statement 1 is correct: The Interim Government was formed from the Constituent Assembly which was elected in August 1946.The election to the Constituent Assembly was not direct and representatives were elected by the provincial assemblies.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was not part of the interim government formed in 1946. **Jogendra Nath Mandal of Muslim League headed the portfolio of Law in interim government.**

Statement 3 is correct: In November 1946, India ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation. In the same month, **a committee was appointed to advise the government on nationalizing the armed forces.**

Important Tips

The Interim Government was formed as a provisional government between an imperial structure and a democratic structure.

- It lasted till 15th August 1947 when India became independent and was partitioned into India and Pakistan.
- In these elections, the Indian National Congress (INC) won around 69% of the seats and had a majority. The Congress Party won 208 seats and the Muslim League won 73 seats.
- In the Interim Government, the Viceroy's Executive Council was equivalent to the position of the Council of Ministers acted as the executive.
- Even though the Muslim League refused to be a part of the Interim Government, insisting on their demand for a separate nation, it eventually became a part of it. In Muhammad Ali Jinnah's words, the League was "going into the Interim Government to get a foothold to fight for… the cherished goal of Pakistan.

240. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The 1940 resolution of Muslim league also called as Lahore resolution never mentioned a word Pakistan. On 23 March 1940, the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This ambiguous resolution never mentioned partition or Pakistan.

Statement 2 is correct: Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier and leader of the Unionist Party drafted the Lahore resolution in 1940. He declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that **he was opposed to a Pakistan** that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere. He reiterated his plea for a loose (united)confederation with considerable autonomy for the confederating units.

241. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: Subhash Bose was elected as president of Tripuri Congress session in 1939 after defeating the Gandhiji's candidate Pattabi Sitharamaya. Following the worsening relationship between Subhash Chandra Bose and moderates in Congress, he and his followers formed the **Forward Bloc in 1939 as a new party within the Congress.** The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1930 he was elected Mayor of Calcutta, the same year he was elected President of All India Trade Union Congress (not All India Kisan Sabha). In fact, Subhash Chandra Bose had **never been a president of All India Kisan Sabha.**

Statement 3 is correct: He resigned from a prestigious post in the Indian Civil Service in response to the launching of the Non-Cooperation movement in 1922. In the late 1920s, he was amongst the first Congress leaders to call for complete independence from Britain (Purna Swaraj), rather than the previous Congress objective of India becoming a British dominion.

242. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In July 1945, Labour Party formed the government in Britain. Clement Attlee took over as the new Prime Minister and Pethick Lawrence as the new secretary of state for India. In August 1945, elections to central and provincial assemblies were announced.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The election campaign of the Congress was anti-British in its thrust. Congress slogans were "Release the misguided patriots" of the Indian National Army and "punish the guilty" officials who committed excesses in 1942. **It was not anti-League in its tenor despite the elections being fought by the League on the issue of Pakistan.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The franchise was very limited as for the provinces, less than 10 per cent of the population could vote and for the Central Assembly, less than 1 per cent of the population was eligible.

243. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhi did not condemn the Indian National Army's action of seeking help from Nazi Germany. His conversation with American Journalist Louis Fischer shows **Gandhi's contempt for British rule in India.** Gandhiji observed **"There are powerful elements of Fascism in British rule". So according to him there was nothing wrong in taking the help of Nazi Germany in Fight against the British rule.**

Statement 2 and 3 are correct: Gandhi has a difference of opinion with the violent way of working of Indian National Army. **Despite this he praised the INA for its secular nature and bringing together the Indian soldiers without discriminating on the basis of religion or caste. He also admired the selfless sacrifice of INA soldiers and**

supported the cause of their freedom from British during Redfort Trials.

244. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The underground movement grew very strong in Bihar and proved to be a major law and order problem for the British during 1942-44. Despite severe repression, several organizations and dacoit gangs were formed in different parts of Bihar by 1943. Many of these groups had links with the Congress Socialist Party. **The Socialist groups called 'Azad Dastas' carried out activities in the name of Congress. Jayprakash Narayan organized and trained an "Azad Dasta" (Freedom Brigade) in Nepal to paralyse the machinery of the British Government and for fighting the tyranny of British rule.**

Statemen 2 is incorrect: After examining its past campaigns, the Congress realized during the Quit India Movement that the communication with the public was central to its success. Thus, the idea of an underground radio station was conceived, and Usha Mehta became its voice. **Though it was known by many names - the Freedom Radio, the Ghost Radio, the Congress Radio - it was, very simply, the secret anti-imperialist voice of the Indian National Congress and almost no one, apart from those involved, knew anything certain about its inner workings. In fact,** The Congress Radio, which began operations in August 1942, was set up **to counter the British-controlled All India Radio (AIR), often tagged as 'anti-India Radio'.**

Statement 3 is correct: The main personalities taking up the underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, **Biju Patnaik, Chhotu Bhai Puranik,** Achyut Patwardhan, **Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka.**

245. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Defense of India Act, 1939 was an Act passed by the Central Legislature in 1939 which effectively declared martial law in India. Although it was enacted on 29 September 1939 it was deemed to come into force on 3 September 1939, the day when the Second World War began.

Option a is correct: Even before the declaration of the War, emergency powers had been acquired by the Centre in respect of provincial subjects by amending the 1935 Act. Defense of India Act had been enforced the day the War was declared, thus **restricting civil liberties of the common people.**

Option b is correct: The act empowered the Viceroy to make rules for the public **safety and the defense of British India.** It also provided for punishments in case of any contraventions which included death or transportation for life. The grounds for the punishment were the intent to assist any State at war with His Majesty or that of waging war against His Majesty.

Option c is correct: The act also provided for **acquisition of land for defense purposes** and **provided compensation for the land acquired.** It expired six months after the termination of the war and was repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, of 1947

246. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In reaction to the August Offer, Gandhiji called for a limited 'Individual Satyagraha'. It was a protest against the British government and its inability to accommodate the demands of Indians. Also, Indians wanted to demonstrate that though they are taking part in the war, the participation was not voluntary.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Individual Satyagraha was the **result of the August offer's failure** in providing a sound solution for India's future political status. The main aims for launching the satyagraha were:

1) To show that nationalist patience towards the political situation of the India at that time was not due to weakness of Indians;
2) To express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
3) To give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.

The issue of rising prices of commodities because or war was not the reason behind the Individual Satyagraha. Hence the statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: The Individual Satyagraha was to **affirm the right of speech against the war efforts.**

Statement 3 is correct: The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but **Gandhiji** insisted on individual satyagraha, as he **thought that mass movement might turn aggressive.**

247. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

After the British failed to respond to the Indian demands during WW-2. Individual Satyagraha arose directly because of the August Offer. The British made the August offer during a critical period of the war in 1940. The August Offer was rejected by both Congress and the Muslim League. MK Gandhi focused on Individual Satyagraha as the time was not suitale for a mass movement.

Statement 1 is correct: The demand of the satyagraha would be the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration. If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus **precipitating a movement that came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha was non-violence which could only be achieved by selecting the Satyagrahis. Selected Satyagrahi were chosen having non-violent background like Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Brahma Dutt. This **movement never became violent.**

Statement 3 is correct: Nonviolence is set as the centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis. **The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave,** who was sent to jail when he spoke against the war. The second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. The third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of Gandhi's Ashram.

Important Tips

The very reason for confining the movement to individual participation was that neither Gandhiji nor the Congress wished to hamper the War effort, and this could not have been the case in a mass movement. As a result, even the aim of the Satyagraha was a limited one i.e., to disapprove the British claim that India supported the War effort wholeheartedly.

The aims of launching individual satyagraha were:

- to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness
- to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
- to give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully

248. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Parallel governments were established at Ballia, Tamluk in Midnapore and Satara in Maharashtra.

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Vidyut Vahinis were organised in the city of Tamluk in the Midnapore District of West Bengal. Parallel Government also **known as Jatiya Sarkar,** was established in Tamluk from December 1942 to September 1944. The Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor.

Statemen 2 is correct: The volunteer corps (seba dals) and the village units (tufan dals) were formed under the Parallel Government in Satara. The Seba dals and tufan dals organized the people's court and also set up village libraries. **The Parallel Government in satara was formed from mid-1943 to 1945. The parallel Government was known as "Prati Sarkar".** It was organised under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. The Prati Sarkar undertook prohibition campaigns and Gandhi marriages. prohibition campaigns and Gandhi marriages.

Statement 3 is correct: The Parallel Government in satara was dominated by the kunbi peasants and supported by the Dalits. The Satara Prati Sarkar functioned till the elections of 1946, despite government repression.

249. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement, 1942 was less ambiguous in its declared objectives. It was launched to ensure the complete withdrawal of British power from India. The projected struggle had four main features:

Statement 1 is correct: The movement was to be marked by total defiance of government authority.

Statement 2 is correct: It was accommodative of violence directed against the state.

Statement 3 is correct: It aimed at destroying British rule in India. Unlike earlier movements when Gandhi had asked trained satyagrahis to join the movements, anybody who believed in the complete independence of the country could join it now.

- Students were urged to play a prominent part and to lead the movement.

250. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Jayaprakash Narayan was arrested for speaking against Indian participation in the Second World War in February 1940 and sent to Deoli detention camp in Rajasthan. Jayaprakash was appalled at the conditions in Deoli. He organized a hunger strike to protest the conditions in 1941. The Government immediately released him. The **jail at Deoli,** was **set up to house hardened political prisoners.** The prisoners were largely communists, Congress socialists, revolutionaries from Bhagat Singh's Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, Royists, Labour Party comrades, members of the Forward Bloc, the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Statement 1 is correct. In 1941, Jayaprakash saw Deoli as a great opportunity for mobilizing support for the armed struggle. **Under Deoli plan, the disruption of war machinery of British was conceptualized in 1941.**

Statement 2 is correct. The plan of action came to be known as the Deoli Plan of Jayaprakash Narayan. According to Jayaprakash Narayan, the nationalist unity could be revived if Gandhi were to plan a radical course of action rather than a Satyagraha.

251. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland - the action that led to the Second World War. On September 3, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India **declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.**

Statement 1 is correct: Though the **Congress** did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it **decided to support the war effort conditionally.** The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:

After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.

Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

The offer was rejected by the viceroy `Linlithgow. The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war.

Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology. He **advocated an unconditional support to**

the Allied powers. He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of Western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists. He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan, had no sympathy for either side in the war. In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists. In fact, they thought it was the **ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement,** to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was **not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists.** He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism. He, therefore, **advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.** However, at the same time, **no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty** by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.

252. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The martial law was not applied anywhere, but the repression was severe. Agitating crowds were lathi-charged, tear-gassed and fired upon.

Statemen 2 is Incorrect: On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. The next day, **Gandhi, Nehru and many other leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested by the British Government.** Upon his release in 1944, Gandhi continued his resistance and went on a 21-day fast.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: The government resorted to violence in order to stop the agitation. **Rebellious villages were fined heavily,** and in many villages mass flogging was done. The military took over many cities.

253. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement has rightly been described as the most massive anti-imperialist struggle on the eve of Partition and Independence

Option a is Incorrect: Linlithgow announced the August Offer in 1940, which proposed for the dominion status as the objective for India; however, this was not the immediate reason for launch of Quit India movement.

Option b is correct: The main reason for the launch of Quit India mission was the failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock. It exposed the Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance and made it clear that any more silence would be tantamount to accepting the British right to decide the fate of Indians without consulting them.

Option c is Incorrect: Towards the end of 1940, Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality. The aims of launching individual satyagraha were to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness. However, this was not the immediate reason for launch of Quit India movement.

Option d is Incorrect: Wavell plan was introduced to have a 'balanced representation' of all Indians in council including 'caste-Hindus', Muslims, Depressed Classes, Sikhs, etc. **The conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla in June 1945.** The Wavell plan failed, as it gave virtual veto to the Muslim League and failed to negotiate with the congress. Moreover, the Quit India Movement was launched much earlier in 1942, Hence this option is incorrect.

254. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Jayaprakash Narayan, one of the founder members of Congress Socialist Party, escaped from the prison in Nepal in November in 1942, and **with the assistance of another socialist leader, Rammanohar Lohia, formed a parallel government on the Nepal border which lasted till 1944.**

Statemen 2 is incorrect: In In the neighbouring regions of Eastern UP, namely **the Ballia district** (August 1942 for a week), police stations were captured and a **'national government' was declared under the leadership of Chittu Pandey.** He got many Congress leaders released. In Tamluk (Midnapore, from December 1942 to September 1944): Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised Vidyut Vahinis, etc.

255. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Muslim League's Resolution of March 1940 is also known as Pakistan Resolution or Lahore Resolution. It was basically a demand for separate state for Muslims. The Muslim League passed this resolution with the following demands:

Statement 1 is correct: It called for grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority (North-West, East) into independent states in which constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The resolution also demanded adequate safeguards to Muslims where they are in minority. The resolution did not have provision relating to autonomy provided to Muslim minority areas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Division of British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan was not the demand of the Muslim League Resolution of March 1940. Instead of the Muslim League's resolution, the Viceroy Linlithgow announced in the August Offer (August 1940) that dominion status was the objective for India along with the expansion of viceroy's executive council. It also declared that no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

256. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Subhash Chandra Bose had been a unanimous choice as the President of the Congress in 1938 at its Haripura session. In 1939, he decided to stand again for the Tripuri session of the Congress, this time as the spokesperson of militant politics and radical groups.

Statement 1 is correct: With the blessings of Gandhiji, other leaders put up Pattabhi Sitaramayya as a candidate for the post. But Subhas Bose was elected on 29 January by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Statement 2 is correct: Bose at the Tripuri session prophesized that an imperialist war was about to take place in Europe. **He was in favour of giving a six-month ultimatum to Britain to grant the national demand of independence and wanted to launch a mass civil disobedience movement in case Britain refuses to grant it.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhas Bose believed that the Congress was strong enough to launch an immediate struggle and that the masses were ready for such struggle. However, Gandhiji was convinced that corruption and indiscipline had vitiated Congress' capacity to fight and we should wait for the right moment to initiate a mass movement. **Bose could see no other way out but to resign from the presidentship. This led to the election of Rajendra Prasad in his place.** Subsequently, in May, Subhas Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc as a new party within the Congress.

257. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi planned an all-out campaign (Quit India Movement in 1942) to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps Mission to reach a compromise. At the historic August meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Gandhi proclaimed his mantra—'do or die'.

Gandhiji's speech also contained specific instructions for different sections of the people.

1. Government **servants would not yet be asked to resign, but they should openly declare their allegiance to the Congress. (Hence Statement 1 is correct)**
2. Soldiers were also not to leave their posts, but **they were to 'refuse to fire on our own people. (Hence Statement 2 is correct)**
3. The Princes were asked to 'accept the sovereignty of your own people, instead of paying homage to a foreign power.' **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**
4. The people of the Princely States were asked to declare that they were part of the Indian nation and that they would accept the leadership of the princes, if the latter cast their lot with the People, but not otherwise.'
5. Students were to give up studies if they were sure they could continue to remain firm independence was achieved.
6. Peasants 'who have the courage, and are prepared to risk their all' should refuse to pay the land revenue.
7. Tenants were told that 'the Congress holds that the land belongs to those who work on it and to no one else.'
8. If a zamindar does not exploit the ryots to help the Britishers, his portion of the revenue, which may be settled by mutual agreement, should be given to him. But if a zamindar wants to side with the Government, no tax should be paid to him.' (Hence Statement 4 is incorrect)

These instructions were not actually issued because of the preventive arrests, but they do make Gandhiji's intentions clear.

258. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland—the action that led to the Second World War. On September 3, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion. This culminated into the events given below. The chronology of these historical events are as follows:

Statements 3. The **Congress Ministries resigned** office in **November 1939** on the ground that the Viceroy on its own had made India a participant in the imperialist war without consulting the Congress.

Statement 2. August Offer (1940): The August Offer was a proposal made by the British government on **August 8, 1940,** during World War II, to give India greater self-governance, including the right to draft its own constitution, in exchange for Indian support for the war effort.

Statement 4. Individual Satyagraha: Towards the end of 1940, the Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command. Gandhiji decided to **initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality.** The movement **started on 17th October 1940.** The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was sent to jail when he spoke against the war.

Statement 1: In 1942, Japan invaded Rangoon (Burma) and nominally declared the colony independent as the State of Burma on 17 May 1942.

259. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war. Stafford Cripps was a left-wing Labourite, the leader of the House of Commons, and a member of the British War Cabinet who had actively supported the Indian national movement.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Cripps Mission proposed that Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be **free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth** and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies. Hence, Free India could withdraw from the Commonwealth. Therefore, it was not the reason for the failure of Cripps Mission.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Congress objected to the proposal of **representation of the princely states by nominees** and not by elected representatives.

Statement 3 is correct: There was a **provision regarding the right of provinces to secede went against the principle of national unity,** which was an important demand of the Indian National Congress. Therefore, this can also be considered a reason for the failure of the Cripps proposal.

Statement 4 is correct: The **immediate transfer of power into Indian hands was not explicitly mentioned in the Cripps proposal.** However, it was implied that the transfer of power would be gradual, which was not acceptable to the Indian National Congress.

Important Tips

The main proposals of the Crips mission were as follows:

1. An **Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up;** it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
2. After the end of the war, a **constituent assembly** would be convened to frame a new constitution. **Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.**
3. The British government **would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:**
   a) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and
   b) the new constitution-making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to affect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
4. In the meantime, **defence of India would remain in British hands** and the governor general's powers would remain intact.

260. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option 2 and 4 are correct: The Congress leaders, released in December 1941, in the midst of Japan's aggressive actions, were anxious to defend Indian territory and go to the aid of the Allies. The **Congress Working Committee passed a resolution** offering to cooperate with the government in the defence of India, if:

a) full independence was given after the war, and

b) substance of power was transferred immediately.

Option 1 and 3 are incorrect: Establishment of the rule of people in the princely states and no bifurcation of Indian Union in any scenario **were not explicitly mentioned as one of the conditions by the Indian National Congress during World War II.**

261. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The August Offer was a proposal made by the British government in August 1940, during World War II, as a response to the growing demands for Indian independence. The offer was made by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, in a speech broadcasted to the Indian people.

Statement 1 is correct: The **August Offer proposed to expand the Viceroy's Executive Council and to include more Indians in the council,** with a majority of Indians. This was seen as a significant step towards Indian participation in the governance of the country.

Statement 2 is correct: The August Offer proposed a constitution to be framed mainly by Indians. Also, it proposed that no future **constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.** The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League, and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution to the deadlock.

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian National Congress **rejected the August Offer as it did not offer complete independence to India.** The Congress demanded that India be granted complete independence immediately and that there should be no delay in the transfer of power from the British to the Indian people.

262. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Forward Bloc was a political party formed within the Indian National Congress in 1939 by Subhas Chandra Bose, who was then the President of the Congress. Bose formed the Forward Bloc in protest against the policies of the Congress leadership, particularly their opposition to direct action to achieve Indian independence.

Statement 1 is correct: The Forward Bloc was **established within the framework of the Indian National Congress in 1939 by Subhas Chandra Bose.** Bose formed the Forward Bloc in protest against the policies of the Congress leadership, particularly their opposition to direct action to achieve Indian independence.

Statement 2 is correct: H. V. Kamath, a prominent journalist and politician, was one of the founding members of the Forward Bloc and became its first general secretary. Bose was elected as its first president.

Statement 3 is correct: Bose, after resigning from the post of Congress president in April 1939, had decided to form **a bloc within the party to consolidate Left and socialist-minded leaders** under one platform. The ideology of the Forward Bloc was based on **socialism and anti-imperialism.** The party aimed to achieve complete independence for India through revolutionary means, including mass mobilization and civil disobedience. The party also advocated for the rights of workers, peasants, and other marginalized sections of society.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Forward Bloc was not dismantled after the passage of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Although the party faced many challenges, including the arrest and imprisonment of many of its leaders, it continued to exist as a separate political entity even after India's independence in 1947. The party was later renamed as **All India Forward Bloc (AIFB)** — a socialist, political organisation. Over the years, the **AIFB became a constituent of the CPI(M)**-led Left Front, losing its independent identity. Currently, the AIFB has just a handful of panchayat members in some of the pockets of West Bengal.

263. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The British Government in **1942** sent a **mission headed by Stafford Cripps** (known as Cripps Mission) to India with constitutional proposals **to seek Indian support for the war**. Stafford Cripps was a left-wing Labourite, the leader of the House of Commons and a member of the British War Cabinet who had actively supported the Indian national movement.

Option a is incorrect: Even before the Cripps Mission, 1942, the **August Declaration of 1917** for the **first time** explicitly stated that the goal of the British is to establish a **responsible government in India.** The declaration was announced by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu in **August 1917. The declaration stated that an** increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions for progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

Option b is incorrect: The Cripps Mission did not recognise Pakistan as a separate nation. The Muslim League rejected the Cripps Mission 1942 because the mission did not recognize Pakistan and presented the idea of a single Indian Union. However, the mission provided an **option to Provinces to have a separate constitution which was considered a blueprint for India's partition**

Option c is correct: It is true that the Cripps Mission promised Indians the sole right to make their own constitution. Although the British acknowledged India's demand for a Constituent Assembly in 1940 (August offer) itself, it was the Cripps mission which granted Indians the sole right to frame their own constitution by **promising party elected and partly nominated (by Princely states) Constitutional Assembly for India**. Hence it is correct to say that the Cripps Mission granted Indians the sole right to frame their own constitution.

Option d is incorrect: The Cripps Mission **did not promise complete Independence** for India after World War II, rather it **promised dominion status to India**. The **Congress rejected Cripps Mission** because of the offer of dominion status by the British Government, instead of a provision for complete independence.

264. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, the advances of the Japanese in South-East Asia and the general frustration with the British in India, Gandhiji decided to utilise this opportunity to launch a national movement which called for a voluntary British withdrawal from India. The movement is known famously as Quit India movement.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Quit India resolution was **proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel** and was ratified at the **Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 8, 1942.**

Yusuf Meherally, a socialist and trade unionist and Mayor of Mumbai, coined the **slogan Quit India.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Quit India resolution accepted **Gandhi as the leader of the struggle**, thus the resolution proposed the Quit India movement as leaderless movement is not correct. On **9 August 1942, Gandhi**, members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress leaders were **arrested by the British Government under the Defence of India Rules.** People took their movement in their own hands and devised a freedom struggle in their own ways.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that the Quit India resolution proposed to form a **Provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.** Further the resolution declared a commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of fascism and imperialism.

265. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

During the course of the Quit India Movement many parallel governments were launched by Indian nationalist to administer their own affairs. In following places, the parallel governments had been set up, Satara in Maharashtra, Midnapore in Bengal, Bhagalpur in Bihar, Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Basudevpur in Odisha.

Statement 1 is correct: Satara parallel government was established in the name of **Prati Sarkar** and was active from **1943 to 1945**. Some of the prominent **leaders** associated with the Satara Parallel Government are **Nana Patil, and Y.B. Chavan.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Satara Government conducted Gandhi marriages which was a frugal style of marriage, and to which so called untouchables were invited. Nana Patil, the important leader of Satara Parallel Government, was influenced by Mahatma Phule's Satyashodhak ideology. He worked towards social reform through various means like establishing the frugal style of marriage ceremonies in Satara.

266. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Subhash Chandra Bose was an Indian nationalist leader who fought against British colonial rule in India during the 1930s and the 1940s. He was born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Odisha, India. He was also known as Netaji ("Respected Leader") and was one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement.

Statement 1 is correct: Subhash Chandra Bose had left India "to supplement from outside the struggle going on at home". He was reported to have approached Russia for help in the Indian struggle for freedom from Britain. But, in June 1941, Russia joined the Allies in the war, which disappointed Bose. He then went to Germany. Bose met Hitler under the pseudo name, Orlando Mazzotta. **With the help of Hitler, the 'Freedom Army' (Mukti Sena) was formed.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Freedom Army consisted **of all the prisoners of war of Indian origin captured by Germany and Italy. Dresden, Germany was made the office of the Freedom Army.** Bose came to be called 'Netaji' by the people of Germany. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the famous slogan, 'Jai Hind' from the Free India Centre, Germany. SC Bose began regular broadcasts from Berlin radio in January 1942, which enthused Indians.

267. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission of three British cabinet members (**Pethick Lawrence**, Secretary of State for India; **Stafford Cripps**, and **A.V. Alexander**) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. **Pethick Lawrence was the chairman** of the mission. The important recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan were as follows:

Statement 1 is correct: The Cabinet Mission **recommended a common centre to control defence, communication and external affairs.** A federal structure was envisaged for India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Cabinet mission had rejected the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan, because

1) the Pakistan so formed would include a large non-Muslim population of 38 per cent in the North-West and 48 per cent in the North-East.
2) deep-seated regional ties would be disturbed if Bengal and Punjab were partitioned.
3) partition would entail economic and administrative problems, for instance, the problem of communication between the western and eastern parts of Pakistan.

The division of the armed forces would be dangerous.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It proposed a constituent assembly to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (voting in three groups—General, Muslims, Sikhs). This **constituent assembly would be a 389-member body** with provincial assemblies sending 292, chief commissioner's provinces sending 4, and Princely states sending 93 members through nomination.

Statement 4 is correct: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, **the residuary powers were to be enjoyed by Provincial Governments.**

Important Tips

Other Provisions of Cabinet Mission Plan are as follows:

Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections:

a) Section-A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu-majority provinces)
b) Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces)
c) Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majorityprovinces).

1) In the constituent assembly, members from groups A, B and C were to sit separately to decide the constitution for provinces and if possible, for the groups also. Then, the whole constituent assembly (all three sections A, B and C combined) would sit together to formulate the union constitution
2) Three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels.
3) Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
4) Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British government.
5) After the first general elections, a province was to be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province was to be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
6) Meanwhile, an interim government was to be formed from the constituent assembly.

268. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The idea of creating an army out of the Indian prisoners of war (POWs) was originally that of Mohan Singh, an Indian army officer who had decided not to join the retreating British army in Malaya. He decided to turn to the Japanese for help. The Japanese had till then encouraged Indian civilians to form anti-British organisations. Mohan Singh asked for Indian prisoners of war.

Statement 1 is correct: After being founded, and before being commanded by Bose, the **INA was placed under an organisation called the Indian Independence League, founded by Rash Behari Bose,** an Indian revolutionary living in exile in Japan. He was also working towards recruiting Indian PoW soldiers for fighting for Indian independence.

Statement 2 is incorrect: On **October 21, 1943, Subhash Bose formed the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore** with H.C. Chatterjee (Finance portfolio), M.A. Aiyar (Broadcasting), Lakshmi Swaminathan (Women Department), etc. The famous slogan "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" was given in Malaya. This provisional government declared war on Britain and the United States and was recognised by the Axis powers.

Statement 3 is correct: One **INA battalion commanded by Shah Nawaz** was allowed to **accompany the Japanese** Army to the Indo-Burma front **and participate in the Imphal campaign**. However, the **Indians received discriminatory treatment** from the Japanese, which included being denied rations and arms and being made to do menial work for the Japanese units, and this disgusted and demoralised the INA units.

269. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Rashbehari Bose founded the Indian Club of Tokyo and gave lectures on the **evils of Western imperialism.** He had also founded **Indian Independence League** in Tokyo in 1942 of which he was an elected President.

Rashbehari Bose was a revolutionary activist. Rashbehari Bose (and Sachin Sanyal) staged a **bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge** in 1912 while he was making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk. However, he evaded the arrest. Rashbehari Bose was also involved in the **Ghadr Revolution**. As the plan for revolution did not succeed, Rashbehari Bose **escaped to Japan in 1915 and was living in Japan since then as a fugitive.** He made a lot of effort in getting the Japanese interested in the Indian independence movement.

270. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indian National Army (INA), **also known as Azad Hind Fauj**, was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists. It had patronage of Imperial Japanese Army. Its more important objective was to secure India's independence. **The army was declared as the army of Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind which is the provisional government of free India.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: INA was originally formed in 1942 by Captain Mohan Singh in Singapore in September 1942 with Japan's Indian Prisoners of War (POWs). Rashbehari Bose also supported the formation of INA. But disagreements between Mohan Singh and Japanese army command regarding the autonomy of the Indian National Army led to the disbandment of the first INA in December 1942. **Mohan Singh recommended Subhas Chandra Bose as the leader of the INA. Hence, in 1943 INA was revived by Subhash Chandra Bose.**

Statement 2 is correct: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had named **brigades/ regiments after Gandhi, Nehru, Maulana Azad, and himself.** There was also an all-women regiment named after **Rani of Jhansi, Lakshmibai.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bose had a very progressive approach for women. In 1943, he called on women to serve in INA. He formed a women's regiment and named it as Rani of Jhansi Regiment. It was commanded by Captain Lakshmi Sehgal. Bose insisted that there should be a separate Planning Commission for women when he set up the Planning Commission in 1938. This commission was chaired by Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajawade and was to deal with the role of women in planned economy in future India.

Statement 4 is correct: Operation U-Go (1944) was launched by Japan against the British India. INA, under the leadership of Bose, had supported and participated the Japanese campaign (Operation U-Go) against the British forces in the Indian regions.

271. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Clement Attlee, the British prime minister, sensing the trouble all around, made an announcement on February 20, 1947. The British House of Commons declared the British intention of leaving the Indian subcontinent.

Statement 1 is correct: A deadline of June 30, 1948, was fixed for transfer of power even if the Indian politicians had not agreed by that time on the constitution.

Statement 2 is incorrect: British powers and obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power, but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India. Hence, princely states won't be under any obligations of the British government after the transfer of power.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British would relinquish power either to some form of central government or in some areas to the existing provincial governments if the constituent assembly was not fully representative, i.e., if the Muslim majority provinces did not join. This statement contained **clear hints of partition and even Balkanisation of the country into numerous states** and was, in essence, a reversion of the Cripps Offer. Hence, Attlee's statement didn't infer an idea of a Single Indian Union, rather hinted at a balkanised state.

272. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Countries with Dominion status were autonomous communities within the British Empire which were "equal in status" but had an "allegiance to the Crown". **What it meant was that King George VI continued to reign as the Emperor of India and Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of the country.** The Congress was willing to accept dominion status in 1947 despite its being against the Lahore Congress (1929) spirit because of many circumstances.

Statement 1 is correct: When India was leading up to Independence, the Congress did agree for dominion status. The reason for the reversal in their stance is that **it bought them time to establish the legal and infrastructural basis for the Indian republic.** It also bought them time to integrate the over 500 princely territories into the national framework.

Statement 2 is correct: According to the congress, constitution-making process would take longer than anticipated. **Dominion status could be granted by Act of Parliament and did not require a complicated process of constitution-writing.** The grant of Dominion status was speedy and able to accommodate a variety of transnational arrangements.

Statement 3 is correct: The Congress also agreed for dominion status because:

1) it would ensure a peaceful and quick transfer of power;
2) it was more important for the Congress to assume authority to check the explosive situation; and
3) it would allow for some **much-needed continuity in the bureaucracy and the army.**

273. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Individual Satyagraha (1940) was the resultant of August offer. It was started by Mahatma Gandhi. He decided to initiate a **limited satyagraha on an individual basis** by a few selected individuals in every locality.

Option a is correct: One of the aims for launching the **Individual Satyagraha** was to show that **nationalist patience was not due to weakness.** It also wanted to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India.

Option b is incorrect: Towards the end of 1940, the Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command. Gandhi now began taking steps which **would lead to a mass struggle** within his broad strategic perspective. Individual Satyagraha was one such step. It did not want to start a mass struggle immediately.

Option c is correct: Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give another **opportunity to the government** to accept Congress' demands peacefully.

Option d is correct: The **demand of satyagrahi** would be the **freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration**. If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

274. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The INA fought alongside the Japanese during the Burma campaign and were able to capture some parts of India's north-eastern region. However, the INA's advance was ultimately halted, and they were forced to retreat. Many of the INA soldiers were captured and held as prisoners of war by the British.

During this time, the British government accused the INA soldiers of treason and mutiny. The INA Defence Committee, later the INA Defence and Relief Committee, was a committee established by the Indian National Congress in 1945 to defend those officers of the Indian National Army who were to be charged during the INA trials. The committee declared the formation of the Congress' defence team for the INA and included famous lawyers of the time like **Bhulabhai Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, and Asaf Ali.** The Congress organised an INA Relief and Enquiry Committee, which provided small sums of money and food to the men on their release, and attempted, though with marginal success, to secure employment for these men. The trials garnered widespread attention in India and became a turning point in India's struggle for independence.

275. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The hallmark of the second phase of Quit India Movement was the widespread underground terrorist activities carried out by different groups of revolutionaries all over India. Such activities involved attempts to sabotage War efforts by dislocating communication, disseminating messages inspiring 'subversive' acts through slogans, pamphlets, leaflets, handbills and other 'incendiary' underground publications. Acts of sabotage were carried out not just by students and revolutionaries, ordinary peasants too participated willingly. **Practiced and popularized in Karnataka, where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming by day and sabotage activities by night, this tactic came to be known as the 'Karnataka method'.**

276. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The nationalist sentiment which reached a crescendo around the INA trials developed into violent confrontations with authority in the winter of 1945-46. There were three major upsurges-

1. November 21, 1945-in Calcutta over the INA trails
2. February 11, 1946-in Calcutta against the seven-year sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali.
3. February 18, 1946-in Bombay, strike by the Royal Indian Navy ratings.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Congress did not officially support these upsurges because of their tactics and timing. However, some individual Congress leaders, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, did express sympathy with the demands of the striking sailors during the RIN mutiny.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The government did not announce that only those INA members who conspired with Axis powers would be brought to trial. **On December 1, 1946, the government announce that only those INA members accused of murder or brutal treatment of fellow prisoners would be brought to trial.** In fact, the British government wanted to bring all INA members to trial, which led to widespread protests and demands for their release.

Statement 3 is correct: Indian soldiers were withdrawn from Indochina and Indonesia after the end of World War II in February 1947, which was one of the demands raised by the Naval ratings of RIN during their strike.

277. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Library Movement aimed at instilling national spirit among the masses. Through the Library Movement, people were able to spread the message of nationalism and arouse feelings against wrongdoings of the government with the help of the newspapers, books and periodical magazines.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The influence of the press extended far beyond its literate subscribers. Also, it was **not confined to cities and large towns only**. A newspaper **would reach remote villages** and would then be read by a reader to tens of others. Gradually **library movements sprung up all over the country (and was not confined to the urban pockets of Bengal and Maharashtra only)**. So, statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: Balshastri Jambhekar founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the Native Improvement Society of which an offshoot was the

Students Literary and Scientific Library. (He was also the **first professor of Hindi at the Elphinstone College**, besides being a **director of the Colaba Observatory).**

Statement 3 is correct: Under the library movement a **local library would be organized around a single newspaper**. A table, a bench or two or a charpoy would constitute the capital equipment. **Every piece of news or editorial comment would be read or heard and thoroughly discussed**. The newspaper not only became a **political educator** reading or discussing it became a **form of political participation**. In this way, these libraries served the purpose of not only **political education but also of political participation.** In these newspapers, **government Acts and policies were put to critical scrutiny**. They acted as an institution of opposition to the government.

278. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In February 1946, 1100 Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar went on strike to protest against racial discrimination, unpalatable food, abuse by superior officers, arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar, INA trials, and use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal. The rebellious ratings hoisted the tricolor, crescent, and the hammer and sickle flags on the mast of the rebel fleet. They went around Bombay in lorries holding Congress flags threatening Europeans and policemen, and crowds brought them food and offered them help.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny began on February 18, 1946, in Bombay. It quickly spread to other naval bases in India, including Karachi, Madras, and Calcutta.

Statement 2 is correct: The ratings of the Royal Indian Navy demanded the release of all political prisoners, including those who were held for their involvement in the Indian independence movement, as well as the release of the INA prisoners who were being held by the British authorities.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Gandhi, criticised the strikers for mutinying without the call of a 'prepared revolutionary party' and without the 'guidance and intervention' of 'political leaders of their choice'. Newly formed Naval Central Strike Committee (NCSC), Bombay Students' Union and the CPI had called for a general strike in support of the mutiny and the NCSC had asked people to make it a success. **In contrast, Gandhi was clearly unsupportive of the unplanned uprising and Sardar Patel even asked people to 'go about their work as usual'**. For once, the people rejected the great leaders. The strike was 'total' and processions rolled across the city.

279. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian National Army (INA) agitation was a significant movement during the Indian independence struggle against British colonial rule.

Statement 1 is correct: The central theme of the INA agitation was questioning the Britain's right to decide a matter concerning Indians.

statement 2 is correct: During the campaign for the release of INA prisoners, women participated actively in protests and demonstrations. They organized rallies and satyagraha's, and many of them were arrested and jailed. Women's organizations such as **the All-India Women's Conference and the Women's Indian Association supported the INA cause and demanded the release of INA prisoners.**

Statement 3 is correct: There was a near unanimous support to the INA cause. Apart from the congress, parties which extended support for INA include **the Muslim League, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League.**

280. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In March 1940, **Subhash Chandra Bose** convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh. It was a joint effort of the **Forward Bloc** and **the Kisan Sabha**. At the conference, it was resolved that a world-wide struggle should be launched on April 6, the first day of the National Week. It was proposed that people of India should be called **not to help the Imperialist War with any type of resource** viz. men, money or materials. Subhash Chandra Bose called the people to offer resistance to all forms of exploitation of the Indian resources that are used for the imperial cause. There was enthusiastic participation by the people in the struggle launched on April 6.

281. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The emergence of what became known as parallel governments in some parts of the country was a significant feature of the Quit India Movement.

Statement 1 is correct: During the Quit India movement, parallel governments were formed in different parts of the country, challenging the authority of the British Raj. One such government took shape in the Satara district of Maharashtra in 1942-43, known as Prati Sarkar. The Prati Sarkar was formed under the leadership of Krantisinha Nana Patel. The Sarkar held control over 600 villages, and functioned as a government in every possible way, having its own system of markets, law and order, and food distribution. They penalized money lenders and landlord collaborators of the Raj. Violence against women was severely punished by the Sarkar. **The Sarkar had its own armed wing known as Toofan Sena (typhoon army) to carry out guerrilla attacks against the Raj.** The Sena raided the imperial establishments to gather funds for their functioning. On 7th June 1943, they conducted an attack on a goods train carrying the salaries of British officials from Pune to Miraj and looted the money. In the same year, they raided a police station at Bhavani Nagar in the Sangli district to procure the guns needed for their fight.

Statement 2 is correct: The parallel government in Balia, led by Chittu Pandey made arrangements for carrying out the civil administration. Separate panchayats were set up

for different localities. Congress workers were appointed for the defence of the city. This government came to control seven out of the ten police station areas. However, this government did not last long.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Nyayadan Mandals or people's courts were organized by Satara based Prati Sarkar and not by Jatiya Sarkar in Bengal region.

282. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Options 4 and 5 are correct: Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were official Congress negotiators for the Cripps Mission. On 11 March 1942, Churchill announced that the British government had prepared a plan to overcome India's political deadlock and Sir Stafford Crips would be sent to India. Sir Cripps was also a member of the British Cabinet and actively supported the Indian National Movement. The **Cripps Mission** provided for a separate constitution for other provinces of India, whose hidden goal was to divide India into pieces. This proposal was against the principle of national unity of India.

283. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Option a is correct: The Famine Inquiry Commission was appointed under Ordinance No. XXVIII of 1944, with the following terms of reference: —

To investigate and report to the Central Government upon the causes of the food shortage and subsequent epidemics in India, and in particular in Bengal, in the year 1943, and to make recommendations as to the prevention of their -recurrence, with special reference to —

(a) " the possibility of improving the diet of the people and the quality and yield of food crops, and

(b) the possibility of improving the system of administration in respect of the supply and distribution of food, the provision of emergent medical rehab and the emergent arrangements for the control of epidemics m famine conditions in those areas and in those aspects in which the present system may be found to have been unsatisfactory.

284. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Mountbatten Plan was announced on June 3, 1947. It was formulated by Viceroy Lord Louis Mountbatten, to address the growing communal tensions and the urgent demand for independence. The plan aimed to provide a swift and peaceful transfer of power.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Jawaharlal Nehru was **invited by Lord Wavell to form the interim Government in India in 1946.** The interim government was formed on 2nd September 1946 under the recommendations of Cabinet Mission.

Statement 2 is correct. The Plan provided that **referendums will be held in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sylhet to decide whether to join India or Pakistan.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Mountbatten Plan **proposed the partition of British India into two independent dominions of India and Pakistan.** Both new dominions were to be granted full autonomy, allowing them to draft their own constitutions. Thus, the League's demand was conceded to the extent that Pakistan would be created.

Important Tips

Other points of the Mountbatten Plan:

1. Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
2. Sindh would take its own decision regarding whether to join India or Pakistan..
3. A boundary commission to be set up to fix the boundaries between the two dominions.
4. The princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan.

285. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In September 1946, an Interim Government was sworn in. Jawaharlal Nehru became the Vice President of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The interim government functioned until the end of British rule.

Statement 1 is correct. A federal scheme had been visualised under the Government of India Act of 1935, but this component was never implemented due to the opposition from India's princely states. **As a result, the interim government functioned according to the Government of India Act of 1919.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The decisions of the Interim Government were not binding on the Viceroy. For instance, Lord Wavell overruled the ministers on the issue of the release of INA prisoners in its very last cabinet meeting in March 1947.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The **Muslim League joined the Interim Government on 26 October 1946.** It however followed an obstructionist approach. The League refused to attend informal meetings of the cabinet to take decisions. The League questioned the decisions and appointments made by the Congress members. Liaqat Ali Khan of Muslim League as the finance minister restricted and encumbered the efficient functioning of other ministries.

286. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was sent by the British government to discuss **India's future and propose a framework for independence.** The mission arrived in India on March 24, 1946, and consisted of three British cabinet ministers:

Members of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

1. **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** – Secretary of State for India (Leader of the Mission). **Option 3 is correct.**

2. **Sir Stafford Cripps** – President of the Board of Trade (Had previously led the Cripps Mission in 1942). **Option 1 is correct.**
3. **A.V. Alexander** – First Lord of the Admiralty. **Option 4 is correct.**

Their primary objective was to discuss and finalize the transfer of power from the British to Indian leadership while maintaining India's unity.

Option 2 is incorrect. William Hare (5th Earl of Listowel) was **not part of the cabinet mission.** He was a British politician and Secretary of State for India in 1947 till independence of India.

287. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Rashbehari Bose was a prominent Indian revolutionary leader who played a key role in the **Ghadar Mutiny (1915) and later became a major figure in the Indian independence movement in Japan.** He worked towards organizing Indian revolutionaries and mobilizing international support against British rule.

Statement 1 is correct. Indian Club of Tokyo was founded by Rashbehari Bose in Japan as a social and political platform for Indian expatriates.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian National Army (INA) was originally formed in 1942 **by Mohan Singh** with the help of Indian prisoners of war (POWs) in Japanese custody. Later, Rashbehari Bose played a key role in revitalizing the INA and convincing Subhas Chandra Bose to take its leadership.

Statement 3 is correct. Rashbehari Bose created the Indian Independence League in 1942 in Tokyo. INA was placed under the Indian Independence League whose chairman was Rashbehari Bose.

288. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Subhash Chandra Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India also known as Azad Hind Sarkar in Singapore on October 21, 1943.

Option 1 is correct: M.A. Aiyar was responsible for broadcasting and was part of the Provisional Government.

Option 2 is correct: Lakshmi Swaminathan was the leader of the Women's Department and became the first woman to head a regiment in the INA (Rani Jhansi Regiment).

Option 3 is incorrect: Mehtaji Durgaram was not associated with the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore. He was a social reformer and the founder of Paramahansa Mandali in 1849.

Option 4 is correct: H.C. Chatterjee had a Finance portfolio in the Provisional Government of Free India at Singapore.

289. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were senior officers of the **Indian National Army (INA)** and were involved in the **Red Fort trials (INA trials)** after World War II, where they were prosecuted by the British for waging war against the British Crown. Their trial played a crucial role in uniting Indian public opinion against British rule.

290. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Cripps Mission, led by Sir Stafford Cripps, was sent to India by the British government in March **1942** with the objective of **securing Indian cooperation during World War II** and proposing **constitutional reforms** for India.

Option 1 is incorrect. The Cripps Mission did not promise complete independence. Instead, it proposed dominion status (self-government like Canada or Australia) after the war. It would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.

Option 2 is correct. The Cripps Mission proposed the formation of a **Constituent Assembly** that would frame a new constitution for India. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

Option 3 is correct. The Cripps Mission included a clause that allowed **provinces to opt out of the Indian Union and form their own constitutions** if they wished. This provision was primarily seen as a way to address Muslim League demands for the creation of Pakistan but was not well received by the Indian National Congress, which rejected the idea.

291. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on July 5, 1947. The act was based on the Mountbatten Plan. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Indian Independence Act provides that: **till a new constitution was adopted by each dominion, the governments of the two dominions were to be carried on in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Act **provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan** with effect from August 15, 1947. It did not provide for the creation of republics.

In 1950, **the Constitution of India** came into effect and India **transformed from an independent dominion to an independent constitutional republic.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The princely states were free to decide whether they belong to Pakistan or India or can remain independent. The Act granted **freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent.**

Important Tips

Other provisions of the Act:

1. Each dominion was to have a governor-general to be responsible for the effective operation of the Act. The Governor – General shall be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.
2. The constituent assembly of each new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion. The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved.
3. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 declared the Constituent Assembly of India to be a fully sovereign body.
4. The Act repealed the use of 'Emperor of India' as a title for the British Crown and ended all existing treaties with the princely states.

292. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1: The Punjab Hindu Sabha was founded in 1909 by U.N. Mukherjee and Lal Chand. It opposed the Congress for trying to unite Indians of all colours into a single nation. They argued that Hindus should side with the colonial government in their fight against Muslims.

Option 3: The All-India Hindu Mahasabha held its first session in 1915, with the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar as president. It was established in 1915 and served as a pressure group advocating Hindu interests during the British Raj.

Option 4: The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was established in 1925. It was founded by Dr Keshav Baliram Hedgewar at Nagpur. It was founded with an intention to organise Hindu society.

Option 2: The 'Pakistan Resolution' was passed on March 24, 1940. It was passed at the Lahore session of the Muslim League calling for grouping of all geographically contiguous Muslim majority areas into independent states.

293. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option 2: In **September 1934, Mahatma Gandhi publicly announced his resignation from the Indian National Congress,** expressing his intention to focus on the development of village industries, the welfare of Harijans, and educational initiatives. His resignation was formally ratified during the Bombay Session of the Congress later that year.

Option 1: At the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress in 1939 there were major differences of opinion within the Indian National Congress. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was elected the President of the Party proposed launching a Civil Disobedience Movement, but faced opposition from senior Congress leaders. Following this disagreement, he resigned as Congress President and **founded the All-India Forward Bloc in 1939,** with branches established across the country, to unite radical elements and strengthen the independence movement.

Option 3: The idea of creating an army out of the Indian prisoners of war (POWs) was originally that of **Mohan Singh**. He approached the Japanese for help during World War II. The Japanese handed over the Indian prisoners of war to Mohan Singh and he recruited them into the Indian National Army. **The INA got a boost with the outbreak of the Quit India Movement in India. In September 1942, the first division of the INA was formed with 16,300 men.**

Hence correct chronological order of the events is 2-1-3: Resignation of Gandhi from INC (1934)-Formation of Forward Bloc (1939)- Formation of first INA (1942)

294. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Shimla Conference of 1945**, held from **June to July**, was convened by **Lord Wavell**, the Viceroy of India, to **address the political and constitutional future of India after World War II**. The conference's main goal was to resolve the political deadlock between the British government and Indian political leaders, particularly regarding India's self-rule and the representation of different communities in the governance system.

One of the key proposals discussed at the conference was the **Wavell Plan**, which aimed to address the political concerns of both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. The plan proposed the **reconstruction of the Governor-General's Executive Council with the following provisions:**

1. The **executive council would consist of all Indian members, excluding** the **Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief.**
2. **Equal representation** for the caste **Hindus and Muslims.**
3. The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government under the provisions of the 1935 Act.

295. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During the course of the Second World War, the British government in India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion. Though the Congress did not like the unilateral action of the British, it decided to support the war effort conditionally. **Subsequently, in the Ramgarh session of the Congress (March 1940), The Congress finally declared that the people of India would accept nothing less than a complete independence. Indian freedom could not be in the form of dominion or any other status** within the imperial structure.

In the circumstance of worsening war situation, the British government was forced to concede some of the demands made by the Indians. On 8 August, the Viceroy Linlithgow issued a statement that has come to be referred as the **"August Offer" that proposed dominion status as the ultimate goal for India,** along with the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council where the majority of the members would be Indians and also proposed that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution.

However, the Indian National Congress rejected the offer because it acknowledged dominion status rather than granting full independence and at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Wardha in 1942, Gandhi revealed his plan to launch Individual Civil Disobedience.

Jawaharlal Nehru criticized the offer, stating, "The concept of dominion status is dead as a doornail." Mahatma Gandhi, dissatisfied with the offer, decided to initiate the Individual Satyagraha as a form of protest.

296. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) was sent by the British government to India to discuss and finalize the **framework for India's independence while ensuring a peaceful transfer of power.** It consisted of three British cabinet members (**Pethick Lawrence**, Secretary of State for India; **Stafford Cripps,** President of the Board of Trade; and **A.V. Alexander**, First Lord of Admiralty).

Statement 1 is correct. The Cabinet Mission Plan suggested a **three-tier federal government structure:**

1. **Union of India:** Responsible for defense, foreign affairs, and communications.
2. **Provincial Groups:** Provinces were to be grouped into three categories—
    a. Group A (Hindu-majority provinces)
    b. Group B (Muslim-majority provinces of the Northwest)
    c. Group C (Muslim-majority Bengal and Assam).
3. **Individual Provinces:** Each province retained autonomy over all subjects except those assigned to the Union.

Statement 2 is correct. The Indian National Congress accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan but later **opposed the idea of grouping of provinces,** as it saw this as a step toward Pakistan. This led to conflicts between the Congress and Muslim League over the interpretation of the plan.

The Muslim League initially accepted the plan on June 6, 1946, since it provided significant autonomy to Muslim-majority provinces. However, when the Congress opposed the compulsory grouping of provinces, the **League withdrew its acceptance on July 29, 1946.** In response, Muhammad Ali Jinnah called for **"Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946,** leading to mass communal violence, particularly in Calcutta **(Great Calcutta Killings).**

Statement 3 is correct: Cabinet mission proposed for an interim government of India. An interim government of India was formed on 2nd September 1946 accordingly.

297. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

"Plan Balkan" was proposed by **Lord Mountbatten** between **March and May of 1947,** as an **alternative to the Cabinet Mission Plan.** The plan **suggested transferring power to separate provinces,** or to a confederation, if formed before the transfer. It gave Punjab and Bengal the option to vote for partition of their provinces.

1. Under the plan, various units, including the princely states (which would become independent after the lapse of paramountcy), would have the choice to join either India, Pakistan, or remain separate.
2. The plan was quickly abandoned following Nehru's strong opposition, as it posed a threat to India's unity.

298. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Germany attacked Poland on 1st of September 1939, and that led to the Second World War. On 3rd of September 1939, Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gandhi was in favour of supporting Britain in this war **because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology.** He **advocated unconditional support to the Allied powers.** He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists. He said that **he was not willing to embarrass the British government** during the war. So, he did not advocate to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement to free India from British rule.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Jawaharlal Nehru believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France and Poland, but he also believed that **Britain and France were imperialist powers.** He said that "the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I". He, therefore, **advocated no Indian participation in British war efforts till India itself was set free.** However, at the same time, no advantage was to be taken of Britain's difficulty by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.

Statement 3 is correct. Subhas Chandra Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan, **had no sympathy for either side in the war.** In his opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise. He said that **neither side should be supported by the nationalists.** In fact, he said that **it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement, to take advantage of the situation and get freedom from Britain.**

299. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

On 8 August 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed the historic Quit India Resolution to formally launch the movement. One notable feature of the movement was the establishment of parallel governments in various parts of the country, showcasing the people's defiance against British rule.

Pair 1 is incorrect: In the Satara district of Maharashtra, the **"Prati Sarkar" (Parallel Government)** was established under the leadership of prominent figures like **Nana Patil** and **Y. B. Chavan.** This initiative included the establishment of village libraries, Nyayadan Mandals (people's courts), etc.

Pair 2 is incorrect: In **Tamluk**, West Bengal, the **Jatiya Sarkar (Parallel Government)**functioned from December 1942 to September 1944 during the Quit India Movement. The main leaders of the **Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar were Satish Chandra Samanta, Sushil Kumar Dhara, Ajoy Mukherjee and Matangini Hazra**. It undertook significant initiatives such as cyclone relief work, providing grants to schools, redistributing paddy from the wealthy to the poor, and organizing Vidyut Vahinis (lightning brigades) to sustain the resistance effort.

Pair 3 is correct: In the Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh, a **parallel government** was established under the leadership of **Chittu Pandey**. This government successfully compelled the Collector to surrender authority and secured the release of all arrested Congress leaders. However, within a week, British soldiers intervened, forcing the leaders to flee and temporarily ending the movement in the area.

300. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

During the Quit India Movement, many nationalists went underground and engaged in subversive activities. The participants in these efforts included members of the Socialists, Forward Bloc, Gandhi Ashramites, revolutionary nationalists, and various local organizations. Key figures involved in underground activities were Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, **Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta,** Biju Patnaik, and Chhotubhai Puranik, among others.

Aruna Asaf Ali, an educator, political activist, and publisher, played a prominent role in the independence movement. **She is remembered for hoisting the Indian National Flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay in 1942, symbolizing the launch of the Quit India Movement.** After 1942, her property was seized and sold. **She went underground, and edited the Congress's monthly magazine Inquilab with Ram Manohar Lohia.**

Usha Mehta, a 22-year-old student from Wilson College, **set up an underground radio station to counter the British propaganda spread through All India Radio,** the official mouthpiece of the British government. Her radio broadcasts played a crucial role in keeping the spirit of resistance alive during the movement.

301. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement (1942-1944) was formally launched when the Indian National Congress passed a resolution at the All India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay on 8 August 1942. On the same day, Mahatma Gandhi gave his famous call of 'Do or Die'. The movement saw widespread participation from various sections of society, including youth, women, workers, peasants, and government officials. However, certain groups chose to stay away from the movement.

Option 1 is incorrect: The **Hindu Mahasabha boycotted** the **Quit India Movement**, with its prominent member, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, openly opposing it. He issued a statement urging Hindus not to support the movement, asserting that any Congress-led initiative would harm Hindu interests and weaken India's integrity and strength as a nation.

Option 2 is incorrect: The **Muslim League** opposed the **Quit India Movement**, fearing that if the British withdrew from India at that time, minorities would face oppression from the Hindu majority.

Option 3 is incorrect: The Communists initially stayed away from the Quit India Movement due to the attack on Russia by Nazi Germany, where the communists held power. As a result, they shifted their position and began supporting the British war effort against Germany.

302. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **Wavell Plan of 1945**, proposed by Viceroy Lord Wavell, aimed to resolve political deadlock in India by reconstituting the governor general's executive council with increased Indian representation. It sought cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League but failed to secure consensus, ultimately strengthening the League's political position.

Option 1 is incorrect: The Wavell Plan proposed that all members of the Governor general's executive council were to be Indians, **except for the governor-general and the commander-in-chief.**

Option 2 is correct: The governor **general retained the power of veto**, but the plan specified that it would be exercised on ministerial advice.

Option 3 is incorrect: The Wavell Plan **did not propose the repeal of the Government of India Act**, 1935. The Wavell Plan suggested that the interim government would function within the framework of the Government of India Act, 1935.

303. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi started a fast on 10th February, 1943 and it lasted for a period of 21 days. This fast was undertaken as a **protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Congress leaders, including himself, following the launch of the Quit India Movement. This fast was directed against the violence of the state.** During the Quit India movement, the British government arrested the prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress, including Gandhi, who was placed under house arrest in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. Gandhi began his fast on 10th February, 1943. The fast was a self-imposed penance, reflecting his deep commitment to the cause of independence and his belief in non-violent resistance. His **fast was primarily a response to his own imprisonment and the suppression of the movement by the British authorities.**

304. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Subhas Chandra Bose was a pivotal figure in the Indian independence movement, known for his radical approach to securing freedom from British rule. A prominent leader within the Indian National Congress, Bose later took a more assertive path, breaking away from the Gandhi-led faction.

Statement 1 is correct: In March 1940, **Subhas Chandra Bose convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh;** it was a joint effort of the Forward Bloc and the Kisan Sabha. It was resolved at the conference that a worldwide struggle should be launched on April 6, the first day of the National Week, with a call to the people not to help the Imperialist War with any resource—men, money, or materials.

Statement 2 is correct: Subhas Chandra Bose met Hitler under the pseudo name, Orlando Mazzotta. **With the help of Hitler, the 'Freedom Army' (Mukti Sena) was formed,** which consisted of all the prisoners of war of Indian origin captured by Germany and Italy.

Statement 3 is correct: Azad Hind Radio was a radio service that was started in Germany in 1942 under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose, in a bid to encourage Indians to fight for freedom.

305. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939 mainly because **Britain declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.**

Germany attacked Poland on 1st of September 1939, and that led to the Second World War. On 3rd of September 1939, **Britain declared war against Germany and the British Government of India declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.** The Congress did not like this unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians. The Congress resolution said that India could not be a party to the war if freedom was being denied to India. The **Congress Ministries thus decided to resign.** On 23rd of October 1939, the Congress Working Committee meeting decided not to support the war; and called upon the Congress ministries to resign in the provinces.

306. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: The **Kurnool circular was a circular on the Quit India movement issued by the Congress Committee** of Kurnool district in present-day Andhra Pradesh. The circular was meant **to provide detailed guidelines to the Taluk Congress Committees and other local organizations for the ensuing movement.**

a) The **Kurnool circular was issued on 30th July 1942.** It stated that Mahatma Gandhi would launch the Quit India movement at any moment, and the people should be prepared for it.

b) However, immediately after the launch of the movement, Gandhi and other important leaders were arrested. In such a situation of lack of leadership, the **circular guided the activists of the Kurnool district in the movement.**

c) The circular contained a six-stage non-violent program. The first stage involved the infringement of all prohibitory orders, and the second stage was complete abstinence from government institutions. The third stage consisted of initiating a strike of railway and factory workers. In the fourth stage, the activists picketed foreign goods and toddy shops. The fifth and sixth stages consisted of ten kinds of activities, which involved cutting telegraph lines, non-payment of taxes, and hoisting Congress flags on government buildings.

307. Solution: (d)

Exp) option d is the correct answer.

The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942, was one of the final mass movements against British rule. It was initiated **following the failure of the Cripps Mission** and **growing public dissatisfaction with British war-time policies.** Ultimately, the Quit India Movement was a mass led movement due to the arrest of various political leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.

Statement 1 is correct. The Cripps Mission (March 1942), sent by the British to gain Indian support for WWII, offered Dominion Status after the war, but no immediate self-government. It was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League. **The failure of this mission was indeed a key trigger for launching the Quit India Movement in August 1942.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Congress Working Committee first drafted the resolution in **Wardha (July 14, 1942). On 8 August 1942 the Quit India Resolution, modified by Nehru, was finally adopted.** This session was held at **Gowalia Tank Maidan,** Bombay which became the launchpad for the movement.

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhi after the adoption of resolution gave a speech which said:

'Here is a mantra, short one, that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is: 'Do or Die'. We shall either free India or die in the attempt."

Thus the mantra of do or die is associated with Quit India Movement.

308. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian National Army (INA), also known as the Azad Hind Fauj, was a military force formed during World War II with the aim of securing Indian independence from British rule through armed struggle.

'Subh Sukh Chain' composed by Captain Ram Singh of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh **was the anthem of INA.**

Important Tips

Additional Information:

1. The **INA** had a dedicated **women's regiment,** known as the **Rani Jhansi Regiment,** led by **Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan (Sahgal),** which was one of the first of its kind in modern military history.

2. The INA's war cry was **"Chalo Dilli"**, and its famous slogans included **"Jai Hind"** and **"Give me blood, I will give you freedom."**
3. The INA managed to hoist the Indian national flag in **Moirang, Manipur** in **April 1944**, which was the first time Indian soil was held, even briefly, by an armed Indian force fighting for independence.
4. The **INA headquarters was later shifted to Rangoon**, and the army advanced into Indian territory during the **Imphal Campaign**, though ultimately the movement was curtailed due to Japanese setbacks in World War II.

309. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Indian National Army (INA)**, led by **Subhash Chandra Bose**, surrendered on **August 15, 1945**, primarily due to the **surrender of Japan** in World War II. The INA was heavily dependent on Japan for **logistics, arms, and military coordination**, especially during its campaigns in **Burma and northeastern India.**

Following setbacks in the **Imphal and Kohima campaigns**, the **Japanese military began retreating**, and INA forces, already facing **shortages and discriminatory treatment**, were forced to withdraw as well. With the **complete surrender of Japan**, the INA lost all external support and could no longer sustain its operations. After the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945, leading to the INA's surrender as well.

310. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Tiger Legion**, also known as the **Free India Legion**, was established by **Subhas Chandra Bose** in 1941 during his stay in Germany. This military unit comprised approximately 3,000 soldiers, primarily drawn from Indian prisoners of war captured in North Africa and Indian expatriates residing in Europe. The legion's emblem featured a springing tiger, symbolizing strength and courage, which was later adopted by the Indian National Army (INA).

Notably, members of the Tiger Legion were the first to address Bose as **'Netaji'**, a title that has since become synonymous with his legacy. Additionally, the legion popularized the slogan **'Jai Hind'**, which was coined by Bose's secretary, Abid Hasan Safrani, as a battle cry for the legion.

311. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In March 1939, the Indian National Congress (INC) session took place at Tripuri, in the Central Provinces (near Jabalpur in present Madhya Pradesh). Subhash Chandra Bose was elected the President of the session. However, he resigned and Rajendra Prasad was later elected the President of the Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: The Congress at its Tripuri Session (1939) passed a resolution enunciating new tactics. It removed the earlier restraint on the Congress activities in the princely states. Thus, facilitating the integration of the political struggle in the princely states and the rest of India. Now there was greater identification between the Congress and the Praja Mandals in the princely states. In 1939, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the president of the All-India States' People's Conference, a step that marked the merger of the two streams of democratic movement in princely states and British India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian National Congress session Faizpur in 1936-37 (not at the Tripuri session) under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru passed resolutions condemning Italian aggression of Abyssinia and Japanese aggression on China.

312. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Options 1 and 3 are incorrect: Election to the Constituent Assembly (July 1946) and **proposal of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress (May 1946)** took place **during the tenure of Lord Wavell (not during the tenure of Lord Linlithgow),** who was the Viceroy of India from 1944 – 47.

Option 2 is correct: Lord Linlithgow acted as the Viceroy of colonial India from 1936 – 1944. During his tenure as the Viceroy, the 'Quit India Resolution' was passed by the Congress (1942).

Other significant events that took place during his tenure were:

a) First general elections (1936-37)

b) Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939).

c) Passing of the Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demanding for separate state for Muslims.

d) 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy.

e) Cripps Mission's Plan to offer dominion status to India and the setting up of a Constituent Assembly.

313. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Linlithgow (Viceroy of India) proposed an 'August Offer' in August, 1940 on behalf of the British Government to secure Indian cooperation during the Second World War (1939 – 1945).

Statement-I is correct: August Offer was the first proposal of the British Government where dominion status was explicitly offered to the Indians. Both the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League rejected the August Offer. The **Congress rejected it as it insisted on complete independence instead of dominion status for India.** The **Muslim League** welcomed the veto assurance given to the League, however, it also **rejected the August Offer and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution to the deadlock.**

Statement-II is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi stated the offer related to Cripps proposal (not August Offer) of a Dominion Status was a "post-dated cheque on a failing bank".

The term post-dated cheque was used by Mahatma Gandhi with respect to proposal of Dominion status Though August offer was also rejected because it talks about providing dominion status but the term mentioned in the question was used with respect to Cripps proposal.

314. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Naval mutiny has often been referred to as the last war of independence. Fought at the eleventh hour of attaining independence, it proved to be a momentous struggle against the imperial forces of Britain. The sailors employed by the British in the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolted against them for various reasons in February 1946.

Salil Shyam, B. C. Dutt, Madan Singh, Rishi Dev Puri (Deb), and M. S. Khan were the leaders of the mutiny. They held secret meetings on the ship.

315. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Dickie Bird Plan, informally proposed by **Lord Mountbatten in early 1947,** was an initial idea for the transfer of power in British India. Also called the **Plan Balkan,** it suggested that each British **Indian province and princely state should become independent** after the British withdrawal and then decide whether to **join the Indian or Pakistani Constituent Assembly, or remain independent**. This approach would have allowed for the possibility of multiple independent states across the subcontinent. However, Indian leaders, particularly **Jawaharlal Nehru,** strongly opposed the plan, fearing it would lead to the **Balkanization of India** and cause political chaos. As a result, the plan was abandoned, and the more structured **Mountbatten Plan** was **introduced and accepted in June 1947**, ultimately leading to the partition of India.

316. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tripuri Session of INC, 1939, witnessed Subhas Chandra Bose's re-election (after Haripur session of 1938) as the Congress President. The Tripuri Session was marked by a significant strife and discord within the Congress party. The primary cause was the **contentious presidential election between Subhas Chandra Bose and Pattabi Sitaramayya, who was backed by Mahatma Gandhi in which** Bose defeated Sitaramayya. Mahatma Gandhi himself did not stand in the presidential election of Indian National Congress in 1939.

Statement 2 is correct: Differences cropped up between Bose and a section of the Working Committee over various issues like election and nomination of the members of Congress Working Committee etc. Consequently, Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from INC presidency and formed the Forward Bloc in 1939, within the Indian National Congress (INC). **Rajendra Prasad assumed the presidency of INC, soon after Subash Chandra Bose resigned in 1939.**

Statement 3 is correct: At the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1939, a resolution was adopted to demonstrate the **INC's solidarity with China amidst the ongoing Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45)**. This conflict involved **Japanese aggression** against China, prompting the INC to express support for China's brave resistance against external invasion. The Congress praised China's courageous stand and extended congratulations for their valiant struggle. Moreover, the resolution affirmed the Congress's endorsement of dispatching a **Medical Mission to China** as a symbol of Indian support, aiming to provide effective assistance and represent Indian solidarity with the Chinese people. The Congress expresses confidence in the Mission's ability to continue its relief efforts with full support.

317. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: Lord Linlithgow, the viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944, **described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt/rebellion after the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.** The August Movement, also known as the Quit India Movement, was a civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942, demanding the immediate self-rule for India and to end the British rule in India.

Statement II is correct and is the correct explanation for statement I: The reason why Lord Linlithgow considered the movement as such a serious threat was that there was a **massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas, especially in Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Midnapore district of Bengal, and parts of Maharashtra.** The peasants joined the movement in large numbers and participated in various forms of resistance, such as strikes, boycotts, sabotage, attacks on police stations and government offices, cutting of telegraph wires and rail tracks, and setting fire to government property.

318. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: In 1942, **Mahatma Gandhi referred to Subhas Chandra Bose as the "Prince among the Patriots"** because of Bose's commitment and fervour in advocating for India's independence.

Gandhi acknowledged Bose's dedication and leadership toward Indian independence despite his own commitment to non-violence. As a mark of admiration and acknowledgment of Bose's relentless efforts, Gandhi bestowed upon him the title of the "Prince among the Patriots."

Gandhi once expressed that Netaji's patriotism surpassed all, highlighting his bravery evident in every action. Gandhi remarked on another occasion that Netaji's service to India would ensure his eternal immortality.

319. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Cripps Mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in India in March 1942 in the midst of World War II (1939-45). The mission aimed to secure Indian support for the war effort in exchange for a promise of future self-governance.

Statement-I is correct: Gandhiji linked the commitment made by the **Cripps Mission to grant India dominion status to a post-dated check issued by an unstable bank.** He interpreted this strategy as a deliberate attempt by the British to delay and pacify Indian leaders without genuinely providing quick self-governance to the Indians.

Statement-II is correct: Gandhi's analogy of the "Post-dated Cheque" (indicating the **British pledge of dominion status** after World War II) and the "failing bank" (suggesting **uncertainty in the British ability to fulfil promises** due to the ongoing war). This perception led Gandhi to label it as a post-dated cheque.

Gandhi pressed for immediate self-governance for India in exchange for Indian support during the war efforts led by the British, but Cripps Mission proposed only for the Dominion status for India that too after the end of World War II. That's why Gandhi called Cripps mission a postdated cheque as according to Gandhi Cripps mission was a deliberate attempt of British to delay the demand of self-governance for India.

320. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Quit India resolution was a significant milestone in India's struggle for independence against British colonial rule. It was passed on August 8, 1942, during the All-India Congress Committee session held in Gowalia Tank, Bombay (now Mumbai).

Option b is correct: The Quit India **resolution was proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel** and was ratified at the Congress Session in Bombay, on August 8, 1942.

The resolution proposed to form a **Provisional Government of India** after British withdrawal. Further the resolution declared a commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of fascism and imperialism.

The British Government on 9 August 1942, arrested Gandhi, members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress leaders under the Defence of India Rules. Following these arrests, people took their movement in their own hands and devised a freedom struggle in their own ways.

321. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Linlithgow was the longest serving viceroy of India. He was the viceroy from 1936 to 1944. During his time, many important events took place.

Option 1 is correct: Rajkot Satyagraha took place in 1938-39. It was against the princely ruler of Rajkot state known as the 'Thakore. The ruler's oppressive taxation regimes, curbs/restrictions on civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, lack of access to education and other welfare services resulted into this satyagraha against him.

Option 2 is correct: The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Kranti Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. It is also known as August Revolution which happened during Lord Linlithgow rule.

Option 3 is correct: The British colony of Burma was part of the British India, from 1824 to 1937. Burma was separated from the rest of the Indian Empire in April, 1937 and at that time, Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy (1936-1944).

322. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

A critical strategy adopted by Mahatma Gandhi was 'Struggle-Truce-Struggle' as coined by Bipan Chandra. He believed that a mass phase of movement (struggle phase) had to be followed by a phase of reprieve (truce phase) before the next stage of mass struggle could be taken up.In between the phases of struggle-truce-struggle, Gandhi invented the constructive activity programme of eradication of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, promotion of Khadi and Village Industries etc..

Statement-I is incorrect: Nehru opposed the adoption of the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy. Critiquing the Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy, Nehru argued that, following the call for complete independence in 1929 congress session of Lahore, a continuous confrontation with imperialism was necessary until its overthrow. **He advocated for a "continuous direct action" policy without an intervening constitutionalist phase. Nehru opposed the S-T-S strategy and proposed a Struggle-Victory (S-V) strategy**, emphasizing the need for sustained struggle to achieve real power against British rule.

Statement-II is correct: The Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) strategy involved a cycle where a mass movement (struggle phase) was succeeded by a period of reprieve (truce phase) before initiating the next stage of mass struggle. Advocates of this strategy argued that the truce allowed the masses to regain strength and gave the government an opportunity to respond to nationalist demands. If the government failed to respond, the movement could be resumed, incorporating mass participation, emphasizing a pragmatic approach.

323. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The idea of a constituent assembly was put forward for the first time by MN Roy. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially called for a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of the adult franchise'.

Statement 2 is correct: The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after World War II.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan

324. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Objectives Resolution was introduced by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 13th December 1946 in the Constituent Assembly. It not only outlined the goals or objectives of the Constituent Assembly but also provided the philosophy and guiding principles for the framing of the constitution. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947 as the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.

Statement 1 is correct: The Objective Resolution forms the basis of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. It declares the goals of the Indian Constitution, i.e. to foster unity and ensure economic and political security. It lays down the fundamentals and philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct: All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities and equality before the law; and fundamental freedoms – of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action – subject to law and public morality. To provide adequate safeguards to the minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed, and other backward classes.

Statement 3 is incorrect: All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people. India to have a Federal form of government with a Division of Powers between the Centre and the States.

Statement 4 is correct: To maintain the integrity of the territory of the Republic and the sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to the law of civilized nations. To attain a rightful and honored place in the world and make a willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.

325. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Both the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha opposed the Quit India movement of 1942, albeit for different reasons. **The Muslim League feared Hindu dominance, distrusted Congress leadership, and believed the movement threatened the creation of Pakistan. In contrast, the Hindu Mahasabha opposed it due to concerns about India's readiness for independence, defense vulnerabilities, and a vision for a Hindu-dominant nation.** These diverse perspectives reflected the complex socio-political landscape during the push for Indian independence.

Statement 2 is correct: The Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, which **argued that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations and that they could not coexist peacefully in a single country.** The League believed that Muslims would not have equal rights in a Hindu-majority India and that they needed their own separate homeland. The Hindu Mahasabha, on the other hand, advocated for a united Hindu-majority India. **They opposed the idea of a separate Muslim state and argued that Muslims should be integrated into a united India.**

326. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Aruna Asaf Ali, also known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement, participated in the underground activities during the Quit India movement. She gave the much-needed push to the Quit India Movement by hoisting the Indian Flag at the Gowalia Tank ground during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Jai Prakash Narayan organized an "Azaad Dasta" (freedom brigade) in Nepal for fighting the tyranny of British rule using guerrilla warfare at India-Nepal border.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Biju Patnaik used air force transports to fly clandestine missions that carried freedom fighters like Ram Manohar Lohia from hideouts across India to secret meetings. He actively joined the Quit India movement in 1942 and collaborated with the underground leaders.

327. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British Government offered the **'August Offer' to India in 1940, in** order to **garner the support of Indians during World War II.** The **Muslim League and the Princely States were already supporting the British government in World War II.** The **Indian National Congress agreed to support the government in World War II** if its demands were met. The demand was to set up the **provisional National Government at the Central level.**

Statement 1 is correct- The **August Offer of 1940** proposed the **establishment of a constituent assembly post- World War-II,** wherein Indians would predominantly determine the constitution based on their **social, economic, and political ideas.** However, this was contingent upon the government meeting its obligations concerning **defense, minority rights, treaties with States, and all-India services.** In essence, for the first time, the rights of the **Indians to frame their constitution were recognized.**

Statement 2 is correct- The **August Offer of 1940** proposed **enlarging the Viceroy's executive council with a majority of Indian members, drawn from major political parties.**

Statement 3 is correct- Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, announced the **August Offer on August 8, 1940.**

328. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) was founded in 1940 by Tridib Chaudhuri largely as a political manifestation of the Anushilan Samiti or the Liberation Movement in Bengal. It has its roots in ideology of Bengal Anushilin Samiti, Hindustan Socialist Republic Association and Anushilan Marxism. It was one of the Socialist-Marxist political parties found in India after the second phase of revolutionary activities cooled off due to the demise of Bhagat Singh, Master da Surya Sen etc.

329. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi had declared Jawaharlal Nehru as his chosen successor. He famously said in a speech to the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) in 1942, "I have always said that not Rajaji, nor Sardar Vallabhbhai, but Jawaharlal will be my successor." **Although, they had differences regarding the idea of modernity, religion, God, state, industrialization, but Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gandhi and Nehru had significant differences regarding the matters of economic development of the nation. Nehru was an ardent supporter of **industrialization** as a means of lifting masses out of poverty and hunger. On the other hand, Gandhi advocated **for the revival of the rural economy** as a means for economic development. So, the similarity of views was not the reason for Gandhi choosing Nehru as his successor.

Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor because according to Gandhi, Nehru most reliably **reflected the pluralist and inclusive idea of India** that the Mahatma himself stood for. According to him, Nehru was a Hindu who could be trusted by Muslims, a north-Indian who was respected in south India, and a man who was admired by women. **He considered Nehru as an all-India leader.**

330. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Mountbatten plan was announced on June 3, 1947. It recommended for

- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
- Referendums in North West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Bengal would be conducted. This referendum was to decide the fate of these areas. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created. Therefore, provision of separate constituent assembly for Pakistan is correct. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Sindh would take its own decision.
- Accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out.
- A boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Both Congress and Muslim league accepted the proposals of Mountbatten plan. Hence, statement 4 is incorrect.

331. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was actively involved in the independence movement. He was one of the important leaders associated with the Indian National Congress, he **was not the first but second one** to offer Satyagraha during the 'Delhi Chalo' movement.

Option b is correct: The Individual Satyagraha was a movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1940 as a response to the repressive policies of the British government. Through this movement, Indians wanted to demonstrate that though Indians were taking part in the war, the participation was not voluntary.

The Individual Satyagrahas were limited in scope, symbolic in nature, and non-violent in nature, and Mahatma Gandhi chose the Satyagrahis. **Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first person to launch individual satyagraha in Paunar, Maharashtra** on October 17, 1940.

If the government did not arrest the Satyagrahi, he/she would not only repeat it, but **move into villages and start a march towards Delhi,** thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement.

Option c is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, **initiated the 'Delhi Chalo' movement and the concept of Individual Satyagraha.** However, he himself wasn't the first individual to offer individual Satyagraha during this particular movement as he initiated it for others to participate.

Option d is incorrect: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a prominent leader during the Indian freedom struggle and known as the 'Iron Man of India'. However, he was **not the first one to offer individual satyagraha.**

332. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB) was formed in India (at Makur, Unnao) in 1939. This was formed after the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose as the President of Indian National Congress and was formed as a **faction within the Indian National Congress. Its objective was to establish a socialist state in India.** The Indian National Army (INA) (and not the AIFB) was formed with the support of Indian Prisoners of Wars in Japan and Singapore. This idea was originally conceived by **Mohan Singh.**

Statement 2 is correct: AIFB **was founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939.** He was dissatisfied with the political ideology of the Congress and decided to chart out a separate way for the achievement of 'swaraj' in India.

333. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India. Stafford Cripps, a leftist member of the Labour Party, served as the leader of the House of Commons and was a member of the British War Cabinet. He actively advocated for the Indian national movement.

Statement a is incorrect: The primary purpose of the Cripps Mission **was not to assure complete independence.** The mission did propose constitutional proposals for post-war self-government, but discussion regarding granting complete independence was not even an agenda of the Mission.

Statement b is incorrect: The Cripps Mission was primarily focused on constitutional and political matters related to India's post-war self-government. **It did not specifically address the Muslim League's demand for a 'two-state solution'.**

Statement c is incorrect: Although, both the Cripps Mission and Quit India Movement took place in the same year of 1942. **However, Cripps Mission to India (March 1942) came prior to even launching of the Quit India Movement (August 1942).** In fact, the Quit India Movement was launched in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission.

Statement d is correct: The Cripps Mission was sent to India in 1942 to seek Indian support in the World War-II. There was **pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation.** Indian nationalists had consented to support the Allied Nations' cause on the condition that significant power was immediately transferred, with complete independence granted after the conclusion of the war. However, the mission proposed constitutional arrangements for post-war self-government (not complete independence) as a means to secure cooperation from Indian political leaders and the general public.

334. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Bengal famine of 1943 ranks as one of the most catastrophic events in twentieth-century South Asia, causing around three million deaths. This devastating incident unfolded during World War II. The worst-affected areas were south-west Bengal comprising the **Tamluk-Contai-Diamond Harbour region, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali.** The divergence of foodgrains **for the maintenance of large army** was responsible for the famine in Bengal. Other factors that caused the disaster include stoppage of rice imports from Burma and South-East Asia (the Japanese Army completed the occupation of Burma), gross mismanagement and profiteering.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the context of Bengal Famine of 1943, Winston Churchill had infamously said, "I hate Indians. They are a beastly people with a beastly religion. The famine was their own fault for breeding like rabbits." Churchill claimed that famine was created by themselves (IndiSolution: (c)aused by overpopulation, and that Indians should pay the price for their negligence. These statements depict how the British colonial authorities marginalized their subjects in the colonies and solidified practices of racial exclusion.

Statement 2 is correct: The Government of British India appointed the Famine Inquiry Commission, commonly known as the **Woodhead Commission**, in 1944 to investigate the 1943 Bengal famine. It refused to blame the British administration, instead emphasizing natural, rather than man-made, causes of the famine.

335. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In October 1934, Gandhiji announced his resignation from the Congress. He was also convinced that he was out of tune with powerful trends in Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi felt that a large section of the Congress favored parliamentary politics with which he was in fundamental disagreement. It was one of the reasons for him to resign from Congress.

Statement 2 is correct: A section of the intelligentsia in Congress felt disconnected from Gandhi's emphasis on the spinning wheel (Charkha) as 'the second lung of the nation,'. Also, some were unhappy because of the emphasis on Harijan work based on a moral and religious approach. So, Gandhi felt that he was not in tune with trends in congress and so he resigned.

Statement 3 is correct: Similarly, the socialist group within Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, was growing in influence and importance but Gandhi had fundamental differences with it. Gandhi by the weight of his personality could have influenced them but he did not want to suppress the spread of the ideas propounded by the socialists. Because of fundamental ideological differences with the socialists, he considered resigning and better serving the congress in thought, word and deed.

336. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **June 3rd Plan, also known as the Mountbatten Plan,** was a significant proposal presented by Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, in 1947. The plan was a final step in transferring the power from the British to India.

Statement a is correct: The **June 3rd Plan** encompassed partition and self-governance for both the nations of India and Pakistan, and the right to form their respective constitutions. **Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan,** as during that period, the Congress acknowledged the unavoidable nature of the partition.

Statement b is incorrect: The June 3rd Plan granted **princely states the freedom to accede to either India or Pakistan** based on their geographical contiguity and the wishes of their people. However, the plan **refused to grant sovereign status to the princely states**, urging them to join either with India or Pakistan. This means the **plan did not allow princely states to become fully independent nations.**

Statement c is correct: **The implementation of the June 3rd plan was initiated through the Indian Independence Act of 1947.** The act was approved by the British Parliament and obtained royal assent on July 18, 1947.

Statement d is correct: It is true that the plan proposed the **partition of both Bengal and Punjab based on religious lines.** The British proposed the partition of both Punjab and Bengal to prevent the partition of a British India. This move aimed to prevent the Muslim League from pursuing a separate Muslim-majority nation based solely on religious grounds.

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HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

GOVERNANCE AND OTHER ASPECTS

5.1. Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments under British rule

1. With reference to Royal Commission on decentralization (1908), consider the following statements:

1. William Meyer was the Chairman of the commission.
2. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments.
3. The commission recommended the intervention of the Governor-General of India on the matters of revenue of the provinces.
4. R.C. Dutt was the only Indian member of the commission.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

2. With reference to various commissions formed in British India, consider the following pairs:

Commissions	Purpose
1. Lee Commission	To conduct research on the current state and future of Indian universities.
2. Muddiman Commission	To examine the working of Diarchy of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
3. Linlithgow Commission	To enquire into the various aspects of Indian agriculture.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

3. In British India, who among the following was elected as a President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?

(a) Vithalbhai Patel
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) CR Das
(d) Motilal Nehru

4. What was the main objective of the Public Safety Bill, introduced in 1928?

(a) To ensure the security of high public officials engaged in handling trade.
(b) To ensure the safety of public infrastructure like telephone lines, government buildings etc.
(c) To provide the safety to people against famines in wake of great depression.
(d) To curb the Communist movement in India by preventing contact with foreign communist organizations.

5. With reference to the British policies in India after 1857, consider the following statements:

1. After 1857, the British intervention increased in social and religious matters of Indians.
2. After the revolt of 1857, the Zamindars and landlords were hailed as natural and traditional leaders of Indian people.
3. The British Government drastically reduced the expenditure on Army.
4. There was increased restrictions on Freedom of Press after 1857.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 3 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 ,3 and 4

6. In the context of British Foreign Policy in India, consider the following statement:

1. The need to check Russian ambition in Burma led to the Anglo Burmese war.
2. Treaty of Gandamak resulted in Great Britain's control over Tibet's foreign affairs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. **With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1892, consider the following statements:**
   1. It gave the legislative councils the power to discuss the budget for the first time.
   2. The members of the Indian legislative council were given the power to ask questions from the Executive for the first time.
   3. It introduced an Indian member into the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time ever.

   Which of the statements given above are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 1, 2 and 3
   (c) 1 and 3 only
   (d) 2 and 3 only

8. **With reference to Cornwallis' contributions to the evolution of Civil Services in British India, consider the following statements:**
   1. He separated the judicial and revenue powers of the District Collectors.
   2. He prohibited the civil servants from taking presents and bribes.
   3. He was the first to open all posts of the covenanted civil services for the Indians.

   Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
   (a) 1 only
   (b) 1 and 2 only
   (c) 2 and 3 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

9. **With reference to the Fort William College, consider the following statements:**
   1. It was established by Warren Hastings.
   2. Its aim was to teach local languages and laws to British civil servants posted in British India.
   3. It went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta.

   Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 2 only
   (c) 3 only
   (d) 1 and 3 only

10. **With reference to the Aitchison Committee, consider the following statements:**
    1. It was set up during the tenure of viceroy Dufferin.
    2. It recommended holding the imperial civil services exams simultaneously in England & India.
    3. It recommended lowering the age limit for recruitment to civil services to 19 years.

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
    (a) 1 only
    (b) 2 and 3 only
    (c) 1 and 3 only
    (d) 1, 2 and 3

11. **With reference to the life and career of Macaulay in British Indian government, consider the following statements:**
    1. Being a proponent of mass education, he opposed the downward filtration theory regarding the development of education in India.
    2. His efforts resulted in the uniform and secular codification of laws in India.
    3. He laid the foundation for the modern police services in India.

    Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
    (a) 1 only
    (b) 2 only
    (c) 1 and 3 only
    (d) 1, 2 and 3

12. **With reference to the administrative machinery in India at the eve of British conquest, consider the following pairs:**

Official	Description
1. Kotwal	Maintained law and order within a city area
2. Faujdar	Took care of the army stationed in various provinces
3. Amil	Assessed and supervised revenue collection

    Which of the pairs given above is/ are correct?
    (a) 1 and 2 only
    (b) 1 and 3 only
    (c) 2 and 3 only
    (d) 2 only

13. **With reference to the Frazer Commission, consider the following statements:**
    1. It was appointed by Lord Curzon.
    2. It resulted in the creation of the specialised CID branch of police.
    3. It recommended that only Europeans be allowed to occupy officer level jobs in the Police.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

14. With reference to the evolution of the Police system in British India, consider the following statements:

1. The system of putting a division under a Superintendent of Police was introduced by Lord Mayo.
2. An All-India Police Service was set up by the Police Act of 1861.
3. Lord Bentick put the police forces under the charge of the District Collector.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Provincial autonomy in legislative matters was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1861.
2. Lytton assigned provinces with certain sources of revenue like excise, licence fee, etc.
3. Ripon divided the sources of revenue into three groups viz, general, provincial and those to be divided between centre and provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

16. With reference to the evolution of Judiciary in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Urdu was the official language of the courts before William Bentinck's reign.
2. The Europeans did not come under any sort of judicial jurisdiction before the reign of Cornwallis.
3. Before the enactment of Criminal Procedure code, Muslim law was administered in Fauzdari adalats.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

17. Consider the following statements with reference to the economic impact of British rule in India:

1. In the zamindari system, there was rise in absentee landlordism due to increased number of intermediaries.
2. Zamindars introduced modern technology in agriculture with the help of the British government to increase the agricultural yield.
3. The trend of commercialization of agriculture was encouraged by the emergence of a unified national market and the growth of internal trade.

Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

18. Consider the following statements with reference to Deepawali Declaration made during British rule in India.

1. It was made by Lord Chelmsford.
2. It declared the intention of the British government to facilitate India in attaining dominion status.
3. The signatory to the declaration included Moti Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

19. The famous Curzon-Kitchener controversy is associated with which of the following?

(a) The partition of Bengal.
(b) Ending the dual control of military affairs.
(c) Reducing the land tax during famine
(d) Appointment of Indians in Executive Council

20. Warren Hastings used the method of revenue farming or Ijaradari in Bengal. Which of the given option best describe the term Ijaradari system?

(a) The practice in which the contract of collecting revenue was given to the highest bidder.
(b) It is related to the land-grants and rights given for a specific service.
(c) It is a system in which the state collected land-revenues directly from the body of peasant proprietors.
(d) In this system the settlements were made estate-wise with landowners who collectively claimed to be landlords of the estate.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Factory Act, 1891:

1. The act prohibited the children under the age of twelve years from working in the factories.
2. The District Magistrate was to function as the Inspector of all the factories in his district.
3. The act allowed the women to work in night shifts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

22. Consider the following statements regarding the shortcomings of the Zamindari System in India:

1. Some of the zamindars used to add extra charges called 'abwabs' on top of the regular land revenue rates.
2. Government used to sell zamindari rights if zamindar failed to pay the due tax.
3. The zamindar could seize the tenant's property if the rent was not paid in time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

23. Which one of the following options is correct regarding the Madras Torture Commission?

(a) It enquired into the atrocities committed by British in process of enforcement of the Press act of 1908 and 1910 in India.
(b) It enquired into violence practised by the native revenue and police officials in Madras region in mid 19th century.
(c) It enquired into the violence committed during Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
(d) It enquired about the atrocities done to political prisoners during Quit India Movement in Madras region.

24. Consider the following statements regarding the overall impact of the British land revenue system:

1. The Land revenue system promoted the commercialization of Indian Agriculture.
2. It resulted in shifting of land into the hands of money-lenders from the cultivators.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. With reference to the Cornwallis code, 1793, consider the following statements:

1. It recognised zamindars as sole owner of land and gave them the rights to transfer land.
2. The code allowed Indians to file a case against the employees of the East India company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. With reference to the major resolutions related to local governance passed by the British India government, consider the following pairs:

Major resolutions	Important provisions
1. Mayo's Resolution,1870	It authorised the provincial governments to resort to local taxation
2. Ripon's Resolution,1882	It provided for the majority of elected-nonofficial members in local bodies

3. Government of India Resolution,1915	It declared local government as a transferred subject under the direct control of provincial ministers

Which of the pairs given above is/are matched correctly?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

27. With reference to the reorganisation of military in India post 1857 revolt, consider the following statements

1. In the British army, the company's troops were merged with the Queen's forces.
2. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was fixed uniformly for all the presidencies.
3. British categorised Indians into martial and non-martial races to favour certain communities in the recruitment process.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

28. With reference to the Indian Factory Act of 1881, consider the following statements:

1. It completely prohibited the employment of children under 18 years of age in any industry.
2. It regulated the working hours of women labourers.
3. The law did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

29. Consider the following statements regarding India Independence Act of 1947:

1. The Constituent Assembly of India which also worked as the provisional parliament enacted the India Independence Act, 1947.
2. Under the act, both the Dominions of India and Pakistan, will have Governor Generals appointed by Britain's King/Queen.
3. The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be continued till the adoption of the Indian constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

30. With reference to the powers of the Governors vis-a-vis the elected governments in the provinces under the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:

1. The Governors had the right to veto legislative and administrative measures taken by provincial governments.
2. The Governor had the power to enact Governor's Acts.
3. The Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers who were responsible to the provincial legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

31. With reference to terms of Subsidiary Alliance between British Indian Government (Paramount power) and Indian State (the Protected state), consider the following statements:

1. The Protected state was forbidden from having any political contact with other Indian powers without the permission of the Paramount.
2. Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
3. The ruler of the protected state were not to employ other Europeans in their service without the sanction of the paramount power.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

32. Consider the following statements with reference to various land revenue systems in British India:

1. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state.
2. Under the Mahalwari system, the revenue was to be revised periodically and was not fixed permanently.
3. Under the Permanent settlement, hereditary succession rights to the Zamindars were not allowed.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

33. With reference to the 'Doctrine of Lapse', consider the following statements:

1. It declared that if an Indian ruler died without a natural male heir, his kingdom would become part of Company's territory.
2. Lord Dalhousie was the inventor of this doctrine.
3. The princely states of Nagpur and Satara were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

34. Consider the following statements with respect to Zamindari and Jagirdari system in Modern Indian history:

1. Jagirdari is a land tenure system first introduced during the Mughal era.
2. The Jagirdar had the right to remove a Zamindar.
3. The Zamindars did not have the hereditary rights of collecting land revenue.
4. The zamindars maintained troops and cavalry.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

35. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of civil services under the British Rule:

1. Lord Cornwallis tried to check corruption in administration by raising the civil servants' salary.
2. The Pitts' India Act of 1784 provided for the formation of a Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
3. The Charter Act of 1853 provided recruitment of civil servants through an open competition.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

36. With reference to evolution of police system in modern India, consider the following statements:

1. Cornwallis relieved the zamindars of their police duties.
2. A Department of Criminal Intelligence (DCI) was introduced during the tenure of Lord William Bentinck.
3. The Police Commission 1902-03 recommended the appointment of Indians at the officer level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

37. To prevent the recurrence of another 1857 like revolt, which of the following measures had been taken by the British?

1. Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments was maintained.
2. An ideology of 'martial races' and 'non-martial races' was introduced in military recruitments.
3. Indian soldiers were prevented from reading newspapers and journals.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

38. Consider the following statements regarding the development of Civil Services in India under British Rule:

1. Lord Cornwallis tried to reform civil services through strict enforcement of rules against private trade by civil servants.
2. Lord Curzon set up Fort William College in 1800 for training new recruits.
3. The Lee Commission (1923) was appointed to study ethnic composition of the Government of India's superior public services.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

39. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Regulating Act of 1773?

1. It recognized the East India Company's role in administrative and political fields in India.
2. It took away all the legislative powers of the Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. The Supreme Court was established in Bengal under this Act.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

40. Which of the following statements are *incorrect* regarding the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861?

1. The Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon.
2. As per the act, civil services examination was to be held simultaneously in England and India.
3. According to the Act, knowledge of vernacular was not necessary for district appointments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

41. The Government's Resolution of May 1918 is related to which among the following?

(a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(b) Rowlatt Act
(c) Revolutionary Activities in Punjab
(d) Local Self Government

42. Which among the following judical reforms occured during the tenure of Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General of India?

1. Abolition of District Fauzdari courts.
2. Establishment of Supreme Court of Calcutta
3. Appointment of Law Commission under Macaulay

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

43. Which of the following administrative changes was/were brought by the British Government immediately after the 1857 revolt?

1. Dual System of Administration, introduced by Pitt's India Act of 1784, was abolished.
2. Powers of the Secretary of State for India were drastically reduced.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Ripon's Resolution of 1882:

1. The resolution was based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.
2. According to provisions of the resolution, non-officials were to be in majority in the local bodies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

45. Consider the following statements regarding the different Factories Acts under the British rule:

1. Under the Factories Act of 1881, employment of children under 9 years of age was prohibited.
2. The Factories Act of 1891 introduced the provisions for maternity leave for the first time in India.
3. The Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891 were not applicable to indigo factories.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalwari System of land revenue:

1. It was a land revenue system devised by Hector Munro in 1822.
2. The local zamindars were responsible for the collection of land revenue in this system.
3. The revenue demand was to be revised periodically and was not fixed permanently under this system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

47. Which of the following recommendations was/were made by the Police Commission of 1860?

1. Creation of post of inspector general in a province.
2. Abolition of office of Superintendent of Police.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Consider the following statements regarding economic impact of the British rule in India:

1. The economic policies of the British government gave rise to absentee landlordism.
2. It led to the loss of traditional livelihoods, accompanied by a process of deindustrialization.
3. It led to the decline of many cities and led to a process of ruralisation of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Ryotwari System:

1. Thomas Munro introduced Ryotwari Settlement with the intention of preserving India's village communities.
2. The peasants had full rights regarding the sale, transfer, and leasing of their land.
3. The revenue to be paid by each village and by each ryot was fixed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Which of the following were the major aims of British foreign policy in Asia and Africa during the colonial era?

1. Protection of the invaluable Indian empire
2. Gradual transfer of power to the Indigenous people
3. Expansion of British commercial interests
4. Prevent other European powers from expanding their influence in the region
5. Ensure freedom of navigation for unhindered global trade

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 5 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

51. With reference to 'British Policy towards Princely States after 1857', consider the following statements:

1. Britishers decided to pursue the policy of annexation of princely states through constitutional means.
2. The British made clear that the princes ruled their states merely as agents of the Briths Crown.

3. After 1857, the British government abandoned their right to interfere in the internal affairs of states.
4. The British helped these states adopt modern administrative institutions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

52. "This legislation restricted the company's monopoly over trade with India. It gave the company, the right to collect revenue for 20 more years from British territories in India. It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India to preach their religion. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was explicitly defined for the first time in this Act."

Identify the Act to which the above description is related to:

(a) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(b) The Charter Act of 1793
(c) The Charter Act of 1813
(d) The Charter Act of 1833

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793:

1. The Permanent Settlement Act was introduced during the reign of Cornwallis.
2. The share of the government in the revenue collected in a particular year was fixed as 10/11th of the total revenue collected in that year.
3. Under this law, land of the zamindars was liable to be sold by government if they failed to pay the revenue by due date.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 Only
(b) 1 and 2 Only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

54. Consider the following statements regarding Izaredari System of land revenue during British India:

1. It was introduced in 1773 by Warren Hastings in Bengal presidency.
2. In this system, the right to collect revenue was auctioned to the highest bidder.
3. There was a fixed revenue generation for the Company in the Izaredari system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

55. Indian Sandhurst Committee is related to which of the following subjects?

(a) State interference in event of famines
(b) Development of irrigation facilities
(c) Indianisation of army
(d) Indian Currency and coinage

56. Which of the following were the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908)?

1. Village panchayats should be entrusted with more powers and adequate sources of income.
2. Withdrawal of existing restrictions on the taxation powers of local bodies.
3. The municipalities should undertake the responsibility for higher education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

57. Which one of the following statements correctly explains the 'Paternalistic Imperialists' School of thought during British rule in India?

(a) This school respected Indian culture and advocated introduction of as few changes as possible.
(b) This school was sharply critical of Indian society and used to justify economic and political enslavement of India.
(c) This school wanted to make India a part of the modern and progressive world of science and humanism.
(d) This school wanted that the modernisation of India had to occur thorough social reformation.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947:

1. It empowered the constituent assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt a constitution for their respective nations.

2. Lord Mountbatten was to be appointed as a common Governor-General of India and Pakistan.
3. The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to continue and exercise the powers in respective dominion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

59. With respect to Constitutional Developments in British India, which of the following was/were the features of Indian Councils Act, 1892?

1. The act gave the legislative councils the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
2. It, for the first time, empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.
3. For the first time, the term 'election was used in context of selection of some of the non-official members to the council.
4. It provided for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

60. With reference to evolution of Police System in Modern India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Mayo relieved the zamindars of their police duties and organized a regular police force for the first time.
2. A post of superintendent of police (SP) was created by Lord William Bentinck as the head of a district police force.
3. The Police Act, 1861 created an All-India Police System for the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 3 only
(d) None

61. Consider the following information:

Revenue System	Introduced in India by	Important Feature
1. Revenue Farming	Warren Hastings	Land revenue collection rights were auctioned to the highest bidder (contractors).
2. Permanent Settlement System	Lord Cornwallis	Zamindars had to pay the government fixed revenue by a certain particular date.
3. Ryotwari System	Holt Mackenzie	Land revenue assessed was directly paid by individual cultivators, bypassing intermediaries like zamindars.
4. Mahalwari System	Lord Wellesley	Land revenue was assessed village wise or estate wise, with village headmen being responsible for payment.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

62. The British Parliament enacted various Charter Acts to regulate the affairs of the East India Company and manage the administration. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Charter Act	Important Provision
1. The Charter Act of 1793	It added a law member to the Governor-General's Council for professional advice on law-making.
2. The Charter Act of 1853	The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.
3. The Charter Act of 1833	It, for the first time, allowed christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

63. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was explicitly defined for the first time by which of the following acts?

(a) The Regulating Act of 1773
(b) The Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) The Charter Act of 1813
(d) The Government of India Act of 1858

64. In context to colonial history of India, consider the following pairs:

Committee appointed by the British Indian Government	Purpose
1. Aitchison Committee	To examine the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian Princely States.
2. Indian Sandhurst Committee	To enquire into the riots in East Bengal.
3. Strachey Commission	To recommend suggestions for improvement in the Provincial Police Departments of British India.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

65. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for Provincial Autonomy. What does the phrase of Provincial autonomy mean in this context?

1. Provinces were given independent powers and resources to manage their finances.
2. Provinces started to derive their legal authority directly from the British Crown.
3. Provinces were given the power to conduct foreign relations independently of the British Indian government

Select the correct answer using code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 only

66. Various acts/bills were passed/proposed during the British rule in India. In this context, consider the following pairs:

Act/Bill	Important Provision of the Act/Bill
1. The Arms Act, 1878	It provided that Indians can carry arms only after obtaining a license from the government.
2. The Vernacular Press Act, 1878	It put a complete ban on publication of newspapers and magazines in Indian languages.
3. The Ilbert Bill, 1883	It proposed to prohibit the trial of British or European persons by Indian Judges.

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

67. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Charter Act of 1793 led to the disappearance of the Mal Adalats.

Statement-II: Under the Charter Act of 1793 revenue administration was separated from judicial functions.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

68. With reference to the committee/ commission set up for Civil service reforms during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It was set up by Lord Dufferin in 1886.
2. It recommended dropping the terms 'covenanted' and 'un covenanted.'
3. It recommended raising the age limit for recruitment to 23 years.

Which one of the following commissions/ committees is being described in the above-given statements?

(a) Stratchey Commission

(b) Butler Committee

(c) Aitchison Committee

(d) Indian Sandhurst Committee

69. With reference to the Modern Indian History, consider the following pairs:

Term	Meaning
1. Bedakhali	Additional taxes imposed on peasants by local tax collectors.
2. Bagchasi	Sharecroppers who worked on lands rented from landlords.
3. Jenmies	Landowners or landlords in the Malabar region.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

70. In the context of British colonial rule in India, what is meant by the term "Imperial Preference"?

(a) The agricultural production and pattern in the country, decided based on the requirements in the British and its colonies.

(b) To provide lower duties on imports from Britain and give special privileges to them in the country.

(c) The strategically important posts in military and civil administration being reserved for British officials.

(d) The cultural dominance of British customs and practices in the country and neglecting local traditions.

71. During the British colonial rule in India, several committees and commissions were constituted to advise on governance and sectoral reforms. In this context, consider the following:

1. Maclagan Committee
2. Whitley Commission
3. Hilton Young Commission
4. Shore Committee

How many of the above commissions/ committees were directly related to cooperatives?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

72. Consider the following pairs:

Commission	Purpose
1. Butler Committee	To evaluate the working of local governments in India.
2. Lee Commission	To recommend reforms in the Civil Services in India.
3. Linlithgow Commission	To investigate the conditions of Indian agriculture.
4. Muddiman Committee	To suggest a general strategy to deal with the famines in India.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

73. "No native or natural born subject of the crown resident in India should be by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disqualified for any place in the company's service." This declaration was included in which one of the following Acts passed during the colonial rule in India?

(a) Regulating Act of 1773
(b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) Charter Act of 1833
(d) Charter Act of 1813

74. The post of the Indian High Commissioner in London to assist the Secretary of State was created by which of the following acts?

(a) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(b) The Government of India Act, 1919
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(d) The Indian Councils Act 1892

75. With reference to the judicial reforms introduced by William Bentinck, which one of the following is correct?

(a) For the first time, European subjects were brought under the jurisdiction of civil courts.
(b) District Diwani Adalats were established to try civil disputes, and District Fauzdari Adalats were set up to try criminal disputes.
(c) A Law Commission was established under Macaulay for the codification of Indian laws.
(d) The Supreme Court and the Sadar Adalats were merged into three high courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

76. Consider the following statements regarding the Simon Commission and its observations on local bodies:

Statement-I: The Commission recommended increasing provincial control over local bodies.

Statement-II: The Commission observed that local bodies and local administrative institutions were being used by nationalists to gather support and influence the masses.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement-II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

77. With reference to the Policy of Subordinate Isolation followed by the British in India, consider the following statements:

Statement I: It required Indian states to acknowledge British supremacy and surrender all forms of external sovereignty while retaining sovereignty over internal administration.

Statement II: Under it British Residents in the Indian states continued to function as diplomatic agents, with no practical influence over the internal governance of the states.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement-II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

78. With reference to the Constitutional history of India, what was the significance of the Pitt's India Act of 1784?

1. It was the first British law aimed at regulating the affairs of the East India Company in India.
2. It initiated the process of centralisation of administration in British India.
3. It was the first Act to refer to the Company's territories in India as the 'British possessions in India'.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 2 and 3

79. With reference to the justice system of British India, consider the following statements:

1. While Mufti was a judge who had the authority to make legal decisions, Qazi was an expert in Islamic law who can only issue legal opinions.

2. While Qazi was appointed by the British colonial government, Mufti was sometimes appointed by the local Muslim community.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

80. With reference to modern Indian history, 'sunset law' clause is related to which of the following?

(a) Raleigh Commission
(b) Mahalwari System
(c) Permanent Settlement
(d) Macdonnell Commission

81. In the context of the British rule in India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'Mahal'?

(a) A local administrative officer
(b) A land granted to religious institutions
(c) A revenue assessment unit
(d) A type of sales tax

82. With reference to the Indian Council Act of 1892, consider the following statements:

1. It allowed universities to send their representatives to provincial councils.
2. It allowed the members of the Indian Legislative Council to ask questions to the executive.
3. It empowered the Members of the Indian Legislative Council to vote on separate items on the budget.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

83. With reference to the colonial history of India, which of the following correctly describes the term "Munshi"?

(a) The head of Gurudwara, appointed by the British Government to manage the religious affairs of Sikhs.
(b) An Indian legal expert, educated in British law, who was engaged as legal adviser by British officials.
(c) A local landlord who managed agricultural lands on behalf of the British East India Company.
(d) A scholar in Persian language, who served as a language interpreter for British officials.

84. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act,1892:

1. The act allowed the members of Central legislative councils to debate on the budget but denied them the right to vote on the proposals in the budget.
2. The act mandated the conduct of the Imperial Civil Service (ICS) exam simultaneously in England and India.
3. For the first time, the act introduced a system of direct election for the members of the Central Legislative assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 3 only

85. In the context of the Police System in Modern India, who were the "Goyendas" appointed by Lord Mayo in 1808?

(a) Spies or informants of the police.
(b) Skilled fighters to assist the police in capturing the criminals.
(c) Special police forces in the service of the Governor General of India.
(d) A team of retired officers to train the police so that they adopt the best practices.

86. With respect to Mayo's resolution 'of 1870, consider the following statements:

1. It allowed the Provincial governments to levy local taxes on land and property.
2. It increased the Indian representation in municipal institutions to promote self-governance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1861:

1. The act increased the size of Viceroy's legislative council by including non-official members.
2. The act empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances.

3. The act restored the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

88. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1919, consider the following statements:

1. Bicameralism was introduced at the Provincial level.
2. As per the act, the "reserved subjects" were to be administered by the governor only on the advice of ministers responsible to the legislative Council.
3. It provided for limited voting rights to women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

89. Which among the following can be considered as major drawbacks of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. The provinces were completely deprived of their financial powers and resources.
2. The decisions of Provincial Ministers could be overruled by the Governor.
3. Separate electorates for Muslims for election to the central legislative council was established for the first time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

90. With reference to the Government of India Act, of 1935, consider the following statement:

1. It introduced autonomy in the provincial legislatures.
2. It introduced the provision of joint sittings to resolve the deadlock between the two houses of the provincial legislatures.
3. It introduced provisions for the establishment of the Federal Public Service Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 3 only

91. The Aitchison Committee of 1886 was appointed for which one of the following purposes?

(a) To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in India.
(b) To examine the condition and prospects of Indian universities and suggest proposals to enhance their organization and operational methods.
(c) To suggest reforms for Indianization of the British Indian Army.
(d) To examine the conditions for appointing Indians to high posts in Civil Service previously reserved for Europeans.

92. With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consider the following statements:

1. The act allowed only Muslim voters to elect Muslim representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly.
2. For the first time, the act permitted the Central Legislative Council to discuss British India Government's relations with the princely states.
3. The act allowed Indians to join the Governor General's Executive Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 3 only

93. Consider the following statements:

1. Abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces.
2. The power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.
3. Abolition of the principle of communal representation.

How many of the above were the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

94. With reference to the Fort William College, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by Warren Hastings.
2. Its aim was to teach local languages and laws to newly recruited civil servants posted in British India.
3. It went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

95. With reference to the reorganization of British Indian Army after the revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The British Government divided its army into the Queen's army and Company's troops with the former being composed exclusively of Europeans.
2. The ratio of Europeans to Indians in the army was fixed uniformly for all the Presidencies.
3. The British pursued a strategy to promote Indians to assume officer positions within the army to gain their support.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) None of the above

96. Which one of the following Acts introduced a dual system of administration for the British East India Company, separating the Company's commercial and political functions?

(a) The Regulating Act,1773
(b) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
(c) The Charter Act of 1793
(d) The Charter Act of 1833

97. With reference to the Morley-Minto Reforms, which of the following statements is correct?

(a) The Central Legislatures could vote on the Budget as a whole.
(b) Non-official majority was introduced in the Provincial Councils.
(c) The reforms introduced Bicameralism for the first time in the Central legislature.
(d) It introduced an elected non-official majority in the legislative councils of the provinces.

98. With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

1. The act ended the Company's monopoly over trade in tea in India and trade with China.
2. The act prohibited the Europeans from acquiring any property in India.
3. The act prohibited the Company from denying any employment to Indian citizens based on place of birth or colour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 3 only

99. "In context of British Indian History, The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to authorize the Crown to create High Courts in the Indian colony. It further led to the creation of high courts in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta."

In this context, the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 was passed under the tenure of which Viceroy?

(a) Lord Charles Canning
(b) Lord John Lawrence
(c) Lord Richard Mayo
(d) Lord Edward Lytton

100. With reference to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, consider the following

1. Introduction of bicameral legislature in the Provinces of British India.
2. Abolition of Separate Electorates for Muslims.
3. Establishment of the Public Service Commission.

How many of the above were the provisions under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

101. With respect to Ripon's resolution of 1882, consider the following statements:

1. The resolution allowed Indians to serve as the chairman in local bodies.

2. It granted judicial power to village panchayats to try petty cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

102. With respect to judicial reforms during the tenure of Warren Hastings as Governor General of India, consider the following statements:

1. Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established in Allahabad during his tenure.
2. Circuit courts were established in Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna during his tenure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

103. With respect to Indian Civil Service Act, 1861, consider the following statements:

1. It stipulated that one-sixth posts of Covenanted Civil Services be filled by individuals from distinguished Indian families.
2. A person, to be appointed as a civil servant, had to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

104. With respect to the Act of Settlement, 1781, consider the following statements:

1. The act restricted the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, confining it to Calcutta.
2. The act abrogated the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in revenue matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

105. In the context of the colonial rule in India, the term "imperial preference" was applied to the:

(a) Special privileges on British imports in India
(b) Racial discrimination by the Britishers
(c) Subordination of Indian interest to that of the British
(d) Preference was given to British political agents over Indian Princes

106. With reference to the modern history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1793:

1. The act, for the first time, recognized that the Company's role in India extends beyond mere trade to administrative and political matters.
2. The Act recognized the Company's territories in India as 'British possessions' for the first time.
3. The act specified that the Board of Control and its staff were to be paid out of Indian revenues.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 only

107. In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1813:

1. The act provided one lakh rupees, to be spent out of East India Company's revenue, to promote modern education in India.
2. The act permitted Christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

108. With reference to 'Civil Service reforms in British India', consider the following statements:

1. Classification of the civil service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service of India.
2. Direct recruitment to Indian Civil Services on equal proportional basis between the Europeans and the Indians.

3. Immediate establishment of the Public Service Commission as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919.
4. The recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service to be made by provincial governments.

How many of the following were the recommendations of the Lee Commission of 1924?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

109. Consider the following provisions:

1. Introduction of a new law member to the Governor-General's Executive Council for advice on law-making.
2. Providing for open and fair competition to secure various positions in Civil Services in India.
3. Providing for a Parliamentary system in India, by separating the legislative and executive functions of British Indian Government.

How many of the above were the provisions of the Charter Act of 1853?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

110. Pitt's India Act of 1784 established a dual system of control in matters of Indian affairs by establishing the Court of directors and Board of control. This system was ended by which of the following acts?

(a) Charter Act of 1813.
(b) The Charter Act of 1833.
(c) The Charter Act of 1853.
(d) The Act for Better Government of India, 1858.

111. For which of the following acts of British government in India, the slogan "No taxation without representation" was given by the nationalists for the first time?

(a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
(b) Indian Councils Act, 1892
(c) Indian Councils Act , 1909
(d) Government of India Act, 1919

112. In context of local governments during British rule in India, consider the following statement:

1. Ripon's Resolution of 1882 advocated for promotion of local self-government in India.
2. The Royal Commission of 1908 recommended improving administration at grassroot level by strengthening village panchayats and sub-district boards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

113. Consider the following administrative reforms under the Governor-general lord Cornwallis:

1. District Fauzdari Adalats were established in districts to try criminal cases.
2. The government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

114. Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Lhasa, 1904:

1. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India when this treaty was concluded.
2. The Treaty of Lhasa mandated Tibet to recognize and accept the border of Sikkim.
3. The treaty provided that England can negotiate with Tibet only through the mediation of the Chinese government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

115. With reference to the Summary Settlement of 1856, consider the following statements:

1. Its aim was to reduce the exploitation of peasants in the Awadh region.
2. It led to the appointment of 'Taluqdars' as an intermediary between the British Government and farmers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. In the context of colonial rule in India, what was the significance of the Fifth Report (1813), prepared by the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons?

(a) It provided a detailed plan for the British to introduce railways and telegraphs in India.
(b) It focused on the social reforms implemented by the East India Company to improve the lives of Indians.
(c) It examined the East India Company's administration and activities in India including the management of revenues.
(d) It provided a roadmap for implementation of self-governance in India through gradual political reforms.

117. With reference to the Indian Factory Act of 1881 during the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It restricted the working hours of adult male workers to eleven hours a day.
2. It prohibited the employment of children below the age of seven.
3. It recommended the fencing of hazardous machinery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

118. With reference to the Trade Union Act, 1926, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for the registration of the trade unions.
2. It specified sixteen years as the minimum age for being the member of a trade union.
3. It secured legal immunity for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities.
4. It provided that the trade unions cannot spend money on any political work including the holding of political meetings.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 3 and 4 only

119. With reference to the viewpoints of the moderate faction of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statement:

Statement I: Early moderate nationalists did not support the "The Indian Factories Act, 1881".

Statement II: The Indian Factories Act,1881 did not apply to the tea and coffee plantations owned by the Britishers.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

120. With reference to Trade Disputes Act of 1929, consider the following:

It provided for:

1. the establishment of mechanisms for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes.
2. that the people employed in public utility services are not allowed to go on strike without giving a prescribed notice to their employer.
3. the compulsory participation of workers in the management of Industries.
4. banning all kinds of trade unions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

121. With reference to Indian Factory Act, 1891, consider the following statements:

1. It fixed the minimum wage for all industrial workers.
2. It regulated the working hours of both women and children.
3. It recognized trade unions as legal associations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

122. What was the aim of the limitation law passed by British in 1859?

(a) Reservation of certain offices for covenanted civil servants.
(b) To check exploitation of ryots by moneylenders.
(c) Limiting Powers of English East India Company in India.
(d) Delegating legislative powers to the provinces.

5.2. Development of Press

123. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Journal/Paper / Book	Published by
1. Yugantar	Khudiram Bose
2. Indian Sociologists	Shyamji Krishna Varma
3. Bandi Jivan	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
4. Philosophy of the bomb	Batukeshwar Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 ,3 and 4 only

124. Consider the following statements about the press during colonial period:

1. The second half of the 19th century saw a decline of the press due to restrictive policies imposed on the press by the colonial rulers.
2. The impact of the press was limited to cities and towns only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

125. With reference to attempts made by the British government to curb the growth of nationalism in India during the latter half of 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 aimed to repress and punish seditious reports against the British government.
2. The Arms Act of 1878 put restrictions on possession of arms and ammunition by Indians.
3. The Ilbert Bill of 1883 aimed to protect the British subjects in India from trial by an Indian judge.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

126. Which of the following is/are correct about the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?

1. It was enacted during the tenure of Lord Lytton.
2. Decisions of the district magistrates under the Act could be appealed only in the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

127. Consider the following statements:

Statement - I: Charles Metcalfe is known as the "Liberator of the Indian Press."

Statement - II: Charles Metcalfe enacted the Licensing Regulations of 1823.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

128. Consider the following:

"It was the Persian language journal founded by Raja Rammohan Roy. It was instrumental in critiquing British policies in both India and Ireland."

Which of the following options matches the description given above?
(a) Sambad Kaumudi
(b) Jam-i-Jahan Numah
(c) Rast Goftar
(d) Mirat-ul-Akhbar

129. Consider the following statements with reference to William Jones:

1. He established the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
2. He started a journal called Asiatic Researches.
3. He set up Calcutta Madrasah for the study of Muslim law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 3

130. Consider the following with reference to newspapers and their founders:

Newspaper	Founder
1. Comrade	Shripad Amrit Dange
2. Al Hilal	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
3. Punjabee	Ajit Singh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

131. With respect to the History of Modern India, who among the following has authored the book named "*Stripurushtulna*"?
(a) Savitribai Phule
(b) Kadambini Ganguly
(c) Tarabai Shinde
(d) Sarojini Naidu

132. With reference to the Modern history of India, consider the following pairs:

Newspaper/ Journal	Publication Started By
1. Sudharak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
2. Digdarshan	Balshastri Jambhekar
3. Hitechhu	Gopal Hari Deshmukh
4. Hitavada	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

133. Consider the following statements:

1. This act replaced the earlier Metcalfe's Act of 1835.
2. This act required every book or newspaper to clearly mention the name of the printer, publisher, and place of publication.
3. This act also mandated the submission of a copy of a book to the local government within one month of its publication.

Identify the act being described based on the statements given above?
(a) Licensing Act, 1857
(b) Registration Act, 1867
(c) Vernacular Press Act, 1878
(d) Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908

134. Consider the following pairs of newspapers and their respective founders:

Newspaper	Founder
1. Voice of India	Devendranath Tagore
2. The Hindu	G. Subramaniya Iyer
3. Indian Mirror	Dadabhai Naoroji

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

135. With reference to literary works during the modern Indian history, consider the following pairs:

Name of the book	Author
1. Hind Swaraj	Madan Mohan Malaviya
2. Gita Rahasya/ Srimad Bhagavad Gita Rahasya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai

4. The Home and the World	Rabindranath Tagore

How many of the above given are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

136. Consider the following statements regarding the Licensing Regulations of 1823 during colonial rule in India:

1. The governor general at the time was Lord Richard Wellesley.
2. As a result of these regulations, RajaRammohan Roy stopped the publication of Mirat-ul-Akhbar, as a mark of protest.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

137. With reference to the history of the Indian press during the national movement, consider the following newspapers:

1. Al-Balagh
2. Al-Hilal
3. Comrade
4. New India
5. National Herald

How many of the above newspapers were founded by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

138. Consider the following pairs of newspapers started during the Indian freedom movement and their founders:

Newspaper	Founder
1. Somprakash Patrika/ Somprakash	Dwarakanath Vidhyabhushan
2. Sudharak	M.G. Ranade
3. Hitavada	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
4. The Bengalee	Girish Chandra Ghosh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

139. With reference to Magazines/Newspapers during pre-Independence period, consider the following pairs:

Magazines/ Newspapers	Started by
1. Amrita Bazar Patrika	N.N. Sen
2. Sudharak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Hindustan and Advocate	G.P. Verma

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

140. Consider the following statements regarding the Licensing Regulations, 1823:

1. It was enacted by Warren Hastings to suppress the freedom of press in India.
2. According to these regulations, starting or using a press without licence would be a penal offence.
3. The Act also covered journals, pamphlets and books under its ambit.
4. These regulations were repealed by William Bentinck.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

141. Consider the following statements regarding the various acts on press regulation:

1. In Vernacular Press Act (1878), the magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
2. In Indian Press Act (1910), the local government was authorized to forfeit an offending newspaper.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

142. Consider the following pairs regarding the Acts on development of Indian Press:

Act related to press	Provision
1. Censorship of Press Act, 1799	Every newspaper should print the names of the printers.
2. Licensing Act, 1857	Replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835
3. Registration Act, 1867	Copy of book to be submitted to the local government

How many pairs given above is/are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

143. Consider the following statements with reference to development of press during the colonial period:

1. Vernacular Press Act,1878 was introduced to ban all Indian newspapers which incited hatred against the British.
2. Censorship of Press Act, 1799 empowered magistrates to seize press property that published objectionable material that may incite violence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

144. Consider the following pairs regarding the newspapers and their founder/ editors during pre-independence era:

Newspaper	Founder/ editor
1. Swadeshmitran	G Subramania Iyer
2. Sandhya	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
3. The Hindu Patriot	Virendranath Chattopadhyaya
4. Kirti	Bhupendranath Datta

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

145. In the context of the Indian National Movement, what were Bijoli and Sarathi?

(a) Journals that spread revolutionary ideas.
(b) Secret societies that carried out attacks against British officials.
(c) Political parties formed during the Swadeshi movement.
(d) Books authored by Mahatma Gandhi

146. With reference to famous books/literary works written during British India, consider the following pairs:

Literary Work	Author
1. Bandi Jeevan	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
2. England's Debt to India	R.C. Desai
3. The Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra
4. Why I am an Atheist	Bhagat Singh

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

5.3. Development of Education

147. Directions: For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct alternative from the following:

Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi was in favor of using Vernacular languages over English as a medium of education in India.

Reason (R): Mahatma Gandhi believed that the use of English as a teaching medium would separate people from their identity and heritage.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

148. Consider the following statements regarding Wardha Scheme of Basic Education:

1. This scheme was formulated by Zakir Hussain committee.
2. It advocated a free and compulsory nationwide education system through

mother tongue for the first seven years of schooling.
3. The scheme could not be put into practice due to the start of the First World War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

149. With reference to Thomas Babington Macaulay, consider the following statements:
1. He emphasized the need to teach in vernacular language in the schools and colleges in India.
2. A Law Commission was set up in 1833 under Macaulay for the codification of Indian laws.
3. He introduced the Ryotwari system in 1820 for direct revenue collection from villages in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

150. With reference to the development of education in modern India, consider the following statements:
1. Saddler commission was set up to report on problems of the Calcutta University.
2. Hartog Committee advocated for free elementary education for 6-11 years age group.
3. Sergeant plan recommended that average students should be diverted to vocational courses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

151. Consider the following statements regarding the English Education Act of 1835:
1. It was introduced based on Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education.
2. It provided for making English as the medium of instruction for higher education in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

152. With reference to Serampore Mission, consider the following statements:
1. It was a mission by Christian missionaries in the Bengal region.
2. The mission played a key role in the development of the education in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 Only
(b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

153. Consider the following:
1. The Oriental knowledge was unscientific in nature.
2. The Oriental knowledge was not useful and practical for administrative purposes.
3. There was a lack of poetry and sacred literature in Oriental books.
4. Western education will make the natives more civilized in comparison to Oriental knowledge.

How many of the arguments were made by some of the Europeans officers against the 'Orientalists' vision of learning?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

154. With reference to Hunter Commission on Education, consider the following statements:
1. It recommended that secondary education be divided into literary and vocational courses.
2. It recommended sanction of five lakh rupees per annum for five years for improvement of higher education.
3. It recommended for transferring control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

155. Directions: For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct alternative from the following:

Assertion (A): In 1906, Aurobindo Ghosh played a crucial role in the establishment of the Bengal National College in Calcutta.

Reason (R): Aurobindo Ghosh believed that education should be in harmony with Indian values and traditions, so as to foster an Indian identity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

156. In the context of the British Government's Resolution on Education Policy, 1913, consider the following statements:

1. The government for the first time took the responsibility of compulsory primary education in India.
2. It advocated for the establishment of a separate Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.
3. It recommended the establishment of a university in each province in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

157. Who among the following established the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in 1784 in India?

(a) Sir James Mackintosh
(b) Sir William Jones
(c) Alexander Cunningham
(d) Colonel Robert Kyd

158. The establishment of British territorial control over India brought changes in different spheres of life. Education was one of such areas where a lot of changes came with the transfer of power to the British. The British Government in India established many commissions in the field of education. Which of the Commissions/ committees mentioned below are related to the development of Education?

1. Hunter Commission (1882-83)
2. Aitchison Committee (1886)
3. Saddler Commission (1917-19)
4. Hartog Committee (1929)
5. Linlithgow Commission (1926)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1,3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

159. T B Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education of 1835 is regarded by many as the most significant document in the history of Indian education. In this context, which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Macaulay's Minute?

(a) The minute rejected indigenous literatures and languages and promoted English.
(b) The minute encapsulates the concept of the White man's burden.
(c) The minute was based on the orientalist view on education.
(d) The minute aimed to help in achieving the Civilizing mission of the British Government.

160. Consider the following statements regarding the development of Education under the British rule in India:

1. Under the 1913 Resolution on Education policy, the British government agreed to provide free primary education to all.
2. In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India.
3. The Sergeant plan of 1944 provided for technical, commercial and arts education.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

161. Consider the following statements with reference to Zakir Hussain Committee set up during Indian Freedom Struggle:

1. It formulated a detailed national scheme for promoting basic education.
2. It recommended the inclusion of knowledge of handicrafts in the curriculum.
3. It proposed that teaching must be in vernacular languages from class II to VII and in English only after class VIII.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 3 only

162. With reference to education during 18th century India, consider the following statements:

1. Chatuspathis or Tols were the centers of primary education.
2. There was large scale participation of women in elementary schools.
3. Nadia and Utkala were famous centers of Sanskrit education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

163. Indian Universities Act, 1904 was passed based on the recommendations of:
(a) Hunter Education Commission
(b) Hartog Committee
(c) Saddler University Commission
(d) Raleigh Commission

164. With reference to colonial history of India, consider the following statements:

Statement - I: James Mill criticized the orientalist approach to Indian education.

Statement - II: James Mill believed that Indian education should focus on scientific and technical advances of the West, rather than traditional Indian knowledge.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

165. With reference to the Wood's Despatch of 1854, consider the following statements:

It recommended:

1. the establishment of teachers training institutes.
2. English as the medium of instruction at all levels of education.
3. the establishment of University at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 3
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 2

166. Consider the following statements with reference to the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore on education:

1. Unlike Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore wanted to combine the elements of western civilisation and Indian tradition in the education system.
2. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore favoured the use of Indian languages as the medium of instruction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

167. The British colonial rule in India introduced several education-related reforms and committees to shape the development of education in India. In this context, consider the following:

1. Hunter Education Commission
2. Hartog Committee
3. Sargent Plan of Education
4. Woods Despatch

Arrange the above educational initiatives in the chronological order of their introduction:
(a) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
(b) 1 – 4 – 2 – 3
(c) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
(d) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4

168. In the context of modern Indian history, the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy is related to:
(a) relationship between British authority and Princely states.
(b) the medium of communication used in British administration.
(c) the nature and medium of education in India.
(d) recruitment of Indians into civil services.

169. In the context of British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

Statement - I: In the Government Resolution on Education Policy of 1913, the British government accepted responsibility for introducing free and compulsory education in India.

Statement - II: In 1911, Gopal Krishna Gokhale introduced a bill in the Imperial Legislative Council for the introduction of compulsory and free primary education in India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

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SOLUTIONS

5.1. Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments under British rule

1. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments. The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Royal Commission upon Decentralization was appointed in 1907 under the chairmanship of **Sir Henry William Primrose.** It was a six-member body including the Chairman, the other five members being Frederic Lely, Steyning Edgerley, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Meyer, and William Hichons.

Statement 2 is correct: The Royal Commission on Decentralization in India was appointed to inquire into the **relations existing for financial and administrative purposes** between the Supreme Government (i.e., the Government of India) and the various Provincial Governments. It also included such relations between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them. It also was to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, these relations can be simplified and improved.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. As per the report of the commission published in 1909, the **intervention of the Governor-General of India was not allowed on the matter of revenues of the provinces.** The needs of the provinces should be considered. The residual part of the revenue should be taken as a fixed fractional share. The recommendations were accepted, and the Government passed a resolution in the year 1912.

Statement 4 is correct: The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt, and the report of this commission was published in 1909.

Important Tips

Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reform was an extension of the 1892 reforms. The Morley-Minto Reforms, so named after John Morley, who was the secretary of state for India (1905-1910 & 1911) and Minto was the Governor-General of India (1905-1910).

The British Parliament appointed a Royal Commission on Decentralization in 1908, to inquire into relations between the Government of India and the provinces and suggest ways and means to simplify and improve them. Thus, the Royal Commission on Decentralization report came as the basis for Morley-Minto Reform.

2. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The British established numerous committees and commissions in a variety of fields, including education, law enforcement, etc., throughout their time in power in India. These significant commissions and committees were formed during the British Empire with the intention of ensuring reforms and modernizing the sectoral operating structure.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The **Lee Commission** was formed by the British government in 1923 to propose changes in the **ethnic representation in the Indian Public Services of the Government** of India. The **chairman was Lord Lee of Fareham**, and there were **equal numbers of Indian and British members.**

Raleigh Commission formed in 1902 was responsible for conducting research on the state and future of Indian universities and to make recommendations for strengthening their governance and operations.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Muddiman Committee,** also known as the **Reforms Enquiry Committee,** was a committee organized by the ruling dispensation of British India in 1924. The committee was led by Sir Alexander Muddiman. The committee investigated the issue of Dyarchy which was introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. It **had Indian members** too: Sir Sivaswami Aiyar, Dr. R P Paranjape, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The Royal Commission of Agriculture or the Linlithgow Commission (chaired by then Viceroy Lord Linlithgow) was formed in 1926 by the British government to investigate the various **crisis in Indian agriculture**. It included topics of low yield, less investment, non-focus on non-farming activities like cattle breeding etc. **The** commission recommended that the quality of Indian cattle should be improved and that this should be done by importing foreign bulls of better quality and using them to breed with Indian cows.

Important Tips

Various other commissions during British rule in India:

1) **Charles Wood Despatch (1854):** Proposed several recommendations to improve the system of education in India.
2) **Campbell Commission (1866):** Investigated the causes of the Orissa famine and made recommendations for famine relief measures.
3) **Mansfield Commission (1886):** Investigated the currency system in India and recommended the establishment of a gold standard.
4) **Hunter Commission (1882):** Recommended the establishment of universities in India.
5) **Sadler Commission (1917):** Recommended the establishment of a university in each province and the introduction of compulsory primary education.

3. **Solution: (a)**

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Vithalbhai Patel, elder brother of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was one of the stalwarts of the nationalist movement. He joined the Congress in 1915. Later, he became a Swaraj Party leader and a close associate of Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das. He was an Indian legislator, political leader, and **co-founder of the Swaraj Party**, served as the **President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925**. Notable for his active role in the Bombay provincial legislative council, he played a prominent part in the formulation of the **"Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill" and "The Town Planning Bill" in 1914.** In 1917, Vithalbhai gained acclaim for proposing the **extension of primary education to municipal districts in the Bombay presidency** beyond the city of Bombay.

4. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Public Safety Bill 1928 was aimed to stop the Communist movement in India by cutting it off from British & foreign communist organizations. Motilal Nehru said that it was a direct attack on Indian nationalism, and the Indian National Congress'. He even addressed it as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No. 1' Before the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement, a noteworthy achievement of Swarajist was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928 which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas). So, the Act was passed to curb the activities of socialist and communist movements which were influenced by outsiders and outside events

5. Solution: (b)

Exp) option b is the correct answer.

Contrary to their pre-1857 intentions of trying to modernize India on progressive lines, now the administration adopted blatantly reactionary policies on the pretext that Indians were not fit for self-governance and needed British presence in their lives.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Having decided to side with the reactionary elements of Indian society, the **British withdrew support for social reforms and decided to minimize their intervention in social and religions aspects of the life of Indian people.** They felt that their earlier intervention in socio-religious matters had aroused the wrath of orthodox sections against them. Also, by encouraging caste and communal consciousness, the British helped the reactionary forces.

Statement 2 is correct: In their pursuit of reactionary policies and hope to expand their social base, the British looked for alliances with the most reactionary of social groups—the princes, zamindars, etc. The British intended to use them as a counterweight against nationalist-minded intelligentsia. Now, the zamindars and landlords were hailed as the 'natural' and 'traditional' leaders of people.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British Government increased the expenditure on Army. A disproportionately large expenditure was spent on army and civil administration and very little was spent on social services.

Statement 4 is correct: There was Increased **Restrictions on the Freedom of Press.** Whenever the press was seen to be favouring the nationalist upsurge, it was restricted. For example, the Licensing Act of 1857, The Registration Act of 1867, the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, the Newspapers (incitement of offences) Act of 1908, Indian Press Act of 1910 and the Indian Press (emergency powers) act of 1931 had the provisions of restriction of the freedom of press in India.

6. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The pursuit of a foreign policy, guided by the interest of British imperialism, often led to India's conflicts with neighboring countries. These conflicts arose due to various reasons like the political and administrative consolidation of the country, and the Introduction of modern means of communication.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The expansionist urges of the British resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885. The reason for these wars were the lure of the forest resources of Burma, market for British manufactures in Burma and the **need to check French ambitions in Burma (not the Russian aggression)** and South-Asia.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed after the Second-Anglo Afghan War. It provided that:

- the Emir (Amir) of Afghanistan will conduct his foreign policy with the advice of Government of India;
- a permanent British resident will be stationed at Kabul; and
- the Government of India will give Amir all support against foreign aggression, and an annual subsidy.

Treaty of Lhasa (1904) between Tibet and British provided that Tibet will give Great Britain some control over foreign affairs of Tibet.

7. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The pressure on the colonial British Indian government from the nationalists to make the government more accountable to the Indian people had steadily been on the rise since the second half of the 19th century, and had increased even more with the creation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. The legislations brought by the British until now for the administration in India were deemed inadequate by the nationalist leaders. So, to pacify them as well as the masses they represented, the British decided to bring further changes in the governance structure of British India through the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian Councils Act of 1861** did **set up legislative councils** at Central and Provincial levels, but they had **very limited functions and powers** and their role was limited to drafting and passing legislations required for administration. They **could not even discuss any financial legislation**. That however **changed** with the **Indian Councils Act, 1892**. This Act gave the council members the **power to discuss financial statements like the Annual Budget for the first time**. Hence this statement is **correct.**

The council members could **discuss the various provisions and give their opinions**, but it must be noted that they were **still not allowed to move a motion against any of the provisions** in these financial legislations. So, although this Act was a step forward in the right direction, it still left much to be desired from as far as accountability of the government was concerned.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Indian Council Act, 1861 did not give the council** members the **right to question the members of the Executive** regarding their various policies, decisions and reasons for omission and commission. However, the **Indian Council Act, 1892 gave the right** to the Council Members to **cross question the Executive** regarding their various decisions and policies. Hence this statement is **correct.**

However, it must be noted, that there were **many limits** on this new power of the council members, such as the **type of questions**, or the **subjects regarding which they could question** the Executive, and a **mandatory notice period of 6 days** to be given before asking the Question, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It was the **Indian Council Act of 1909** (also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms) and **not the Indian Councils Act of 1892** which **introduced an Indian member in the Viceroy's Executive Council** for the **first time.**

This was an **important development** in India's **constitutional history** under the British Rule, as the **Viceroy's Executive Council was the highest decision-making body** in the British Indian Government, and **virtually held all the important powers.** So, the **inclusion of an Indian** in this body was **momentous** as it **signified the increasing pressure of nationalist movement on the colonial government. Satyendra Prasad Sinha** became the **first Indian** to be inducted into the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was included in the capacity of the **law member.**

8. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Cornwallis succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General in 1786 and remained the Governor General till 1793. He is credited with many reforms in the administration in British India like Judicial reforms, introducing Permanent Settlement revenue system as well as reforming the nascent civil administration and civil services.

Statement 1 is correct: Cornwallis is most known for **ensuring the principle of Separation of Powers** (SoP) in the **civil services.** In the administrative system set up by his predecessors, the **District Collector** was a civil servant responsible for **both revenue collection** as well as **making judicial decisions** in small cases. However, **Cornwallis** was a big believer in the **Separation of Powers being an important requirement for good governance.** So, he **took away the judicial powers** and functions of the **Collector** and **shifted** them to a **judicial magistrate.** Hence this statement **is correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through raising the civil servants' salary, strict enforcement of rules against private trade, debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc., enforcing promotions through seniority.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lord **Cornwallis** displayed **a high** level of **racial prejudice** and **did not believe in opening higher posts of civil services** (known as the **Covenanted services**) to the **Indians.** He believed that Indians were **untrustworthy** (being colonial subjects) and **did not have the skills and talents** required to handle such jobs. Officially, the Charter Act of 1853, as well as the Act for Good Governance (Government of India Act), 1858 announced that all subjects of the Crown – those in England as well as those in British India had equal footing in being eligible for the Covenanted Services. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

9. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Fort William College was a college in British Colonial Calcutta that had been established in 1800 to train the new recruits to civil services in British India in local languages and laws as well as administration in order to ensure that the Company could govern in India peacefully.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was **established** by **Lord Wellesley on July 10th, 1800,** and **not by Warren Hastings.** Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

Warren Hastings was responsible for setting up the **Calcutta Madrasa in 1781.**

Statement 2 is correct: **Wellesley** established this institution **to train the new recruits to the Civil Services** for **administering the rapidly expanding British Indian territories.** He decided to establish **Fort William College** as an **institute** that would **teach the new recruits** to the civil services, **local languages like Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, etc, as well as local laws, history and culture,** so that they may understand the land, its people and their customs. Hence this statement is **correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Fort William College was **shut down** soon in **1802** after its opening. This was because Wellesley had established it **without permission from the Court of Directors (CoD)** who controlled the affairs of the East India Company from England. So, the CoD decided to shut this college down and later **opened the Haileybury College in Hertfordshire in England** in **1807** to **train the new recruits** to the civil services in British India. It was the **Hindu College (not the Fort William College)** established by **David Hare and Raja Ram Mohun Roy in 1817,** which went on to become the famed **Presidency University of Calcutta** which still exists today. **Hence this statement is incorrect.**

10. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Aitchison Commission on Public Services was established in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to determine the course of action to be taken to address Indians' claims to higher and more extensive employment in the British Indian Civil Services.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian National Congress** after its **formation in 1885** had been **pressing for reforms** in the British administration of India. These demands included **wider representation of Indians in the British Indian Civil Services,** both at the **lower and higher levels** (from which Indians had been deliberately excluded). So, to **pacify** the nationalist leaders, as well as the masses whom they represented, the then **Viceroy, Lord Dufferin** ordered the **Aitchison Committee on Public Services to be set up in 1886.** Hence this statement is **correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: One of the **recommendations** of this commission was that the civil services be structured into **3 branches - Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.** It further recommended that the **exams for the Provincial and Subordinate** Civil Service be **held in India,** while those for the **Imperial** Civil Services be **held in England. Hence this statement is incorrect, as the Commission recommended the holding of imperial civil services recruitment exams in England only and not simultaneously in both England and India.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The age limit for Indians for recruitment to the civil services had been gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and finally to 19 (in 1878), as a result of consistent British policy to make the services more inaccessible to the Indians. However, in line with the **demands of the nationalists** to make the **civil services more accessible** to Indians by **increasing the age limit for recruitment,** this commission **recommended raising** the **age limit to 23 years (not dropping it to 19 years).** Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

Important Tips

1) This commission also recommended ending the artificial classification of British Indian Civil Services into the 'covenanted' and the 'uncovenanted' services.

2) The House of Commons in 1893 passed a resolution approving the recommendations of this Commission to hold simultaneous exams in England and India, however, this resolution was never implemented.

11. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was a British Historian, Politician and later Member of Parliament, who served the British Indian Government as well. He joined as the law member of the Governor General's Council during the tenure of William Bentick. He also presented his famous Minute on Education to the Committee on Public Instruction which settled the debate of British sponsored public education in Indian in favour of Anglicists.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Macaulay was a proponent of the "Downward Filtration Theory" (not an opponent). He believed in educating a select section of Indians and was not concerned about taking education to the masses and making it accessible to them by using a vernacular medium. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: Macaulay joined the British Indian government as the Law Member of the Governor-General's Council. **In that capacity he was instrumental in the codification of laws which were uniform and secular (not based on personal religious laws, as had been the case until now).** His efforts resulted in the Civil Procedure Law, 1859; the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. These laws laid the foundation of a more rule based and uniform and modern legal and judicial system in India, which being used even today. Hence this statement is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Cornwallis, in 1793, **not Macaulay,** was responsible for laying the foundations of the modern police services in British India. Hence this statement is incorrect.

12. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the administrative reforms process, some of the earlier Mughal offices like that of the Amil were abolished by the British and replaced by their own officials like the District Collector, while some like Kotwal, Thanedar etc were phased out gradually or retained in the British police system too with minor changes.

Pair 1 is correct: The **Kotwal** was an official who was expressly **in charge of maintaining law and order** in a **particular city area.** Hence this pairing is **correct.**

He was also supposed to **prevent any criminal activities and catch** those **responsible** for creating any disorder. He was responsible for **safeguarding the life and property of the residents** of a particular urban area.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The **Faujdar** was an official at the **provincial and district levels** whose main function was to **prevent law and order issues created by rebellions.** He was **not in charge of taking care of the army stationed** in the area. Hence this pairing is **incorrect.**

In the administration of the Mughal State and its Successor States, his duties included ensuring **safe passage to traders** within his jurisdiction, keeping **vigil over the recalcitrant zamindars, helping the Amil** in matters of revenue collection in special circumstances, etc.

Pair 3 is correct: The **Amil,** also sometimes known as the **Amalguzar,** was an official at the **provincial and district levels** whose main duty was to **assess and supervise the collection of revenue** from a particular area, with the **help of subordinate officials.** Hence this pairing is **correct.**

He must not be confused with the Patwari, whose main job was to maintain revenue records at the village level; or the Khot/ Muqaddam who was the village chief.

13. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1902-03, a Police Commission was established for Police Reforms under Sir Andrew Frazer. Some of its features and recommendations are discussed below.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Curzon, the then **Viceroy of India**, appointed a **Commission on Police Reforms in 1902**, under the **chairmanship of Andrew Frazer** (hence called the Frazer Commission). Hence this statement is **correct.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Committee **recommended** that a **separate and specialised criminal investigation branch** be opened in the police services for **each Presidency**, under the **direct command and direction** of the **Inspector General of Police.** This **resulted in the creation** of the **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** in the **provinces** and a **Central Intelligence Bureau at the Centre.** Hence this statement is **correct.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Frazer Committee recommended** an **increase** in the number of **Police Officers recruited** from among the **Indians, not keeping them excluded** from Officer level jobs in the Police. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

The Committee **recommended** that the **British Indian Police Services** should have **4 categories** - an **Imperial** Service (police **officers** recruited **entirely from England**), a **Provincial** Police Service (police **officers recruited from amongst Indians**), an Upper and a Lower Subordinate Service (non-officer cadre consisting of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc).

14. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **post** of the **Superintendent of Police (SP)** was **introduced by Lord Cornwallis, not Lord Mayo**, as a part of his famous administrative reforms to the civil services in British India. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Indian Police Act, 1861** (result of recommendations of the Police Reform Commission of 1860), created guidelines for setting up of **Provincial Police Services only (not an All-India Police Services).** Hence this statement is **incorrect.**

All the **Provinces enacted this Act uniformly**, which is why the **Police system throughout British India was uniform.** However, in reality the **Police system existed in each Province separately** and there was **no pan-India police service at that time**. The police system in each Province was led by the Inspector General.

Statement 3 is correct: Lord Bentick, the Governor General of British India from 1828-35 **reversed Cornwallis' policy of Separation of Powers** and put the police forces under the charge of **the District Collector.** Hence this statement **is correct.**

He abolished the office of the Superintendent of Police (SP). The collector was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the Superintendent of Police (SP). This arrangement **resulted in a badly organised police force**, putting a **heavy burden on the collector/magistrate.**

15. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Legislative Decentralization (not Provincial Autonomy) was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1861. **Hence this statement is incorrect.**

Statement 2 is correct: Lytton took further steps in the direction of policy of financial devolution. The provincial governments were authorised to meet out the expenditure on certain heads like land revenue, excise, stamps, law and justice etc., as suited them. For this purpose, the provinces were assigned certain sources of revenue like excise, licence fee, etc. It was also decided that the surplus above the estimated income would be shared equally between the centre and the provinces and, in case of deficit, the centre would meet half the deficit of a province. It was expected that the new system would induce the provincial governments to develop their revenue resources.

Statement 3 is correct: In 1882, Ripon divided all sources of revenue into three groups—general (going entirely to centre), provincial (going entirely to the provinces) and those to be divided between the centre and the provinces.

16. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Persian (not Urdu) was the official language in courts before the reign of William Bentick (1828-33). Then the practice was changed. Now, the suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language. while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Supreme Court** established under the **Regulating Act of 1773** during the tenure of **Warren Hastings (Cornwallis' predecessor), included even European subjects** under its **jurisdiction.** Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

Cornwallis went further and decided to **expand the number of courts which could try Europeans** and also the **number of laws which were applicable to the Europeans.** This went a great way in ensuring some level of equality between the Europeans and Indians in front of law.

Statement 3 is correct. District Fauzdari Adalats were set up to try criminal disputes and were placed under an Indian officer assisted by Qazi's and muftis. These adalats also were under the general supervision of the collector. Before the enactment of Criminal Procedure code in 1861, **Muslim law was administered in Fauzdari Adalats.**

17. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Britishers made several structural changes that impacted Indian agriculture and Industry aiding them in draining India's wealth.

Statement 1 is correct: The **British government was only interested in the maximization of rents** and in securing its share of revenue, had enforced the Permanent Settlement in many parts. **Most of the Zamindars used to sublet the land to intermediaries** and would relocate to big cities like Calcutta to live a luxurious life which created absentee landlordism. Landlords were not interested in increasing the yield. Land was just divided into many intermediaries. **Increase in number of intermediaries to be paid also gave rise to absentee landlordism** and increased the burden on the peasant. The interests of the zamindars lay only in the perpetuation of British rule and in opposing the national movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: During the British times, the peasants had neither the means nor any incentive to invest in agriculture. **The zamindar had no roots in the villages, while the government spent little on agricultural or technical education. There was also fragmentation of land. All of this made it difficult to introduce modern technology,** which caused a perpetually low level of productivity. Thus, there **was no attempt from Zamindars to introduce the modern technology in Agriculture.**

Statement 3 is correct: In the second half of the 19th century in British rule, a significant trend was the emergence of the commercialization of agriculture. **The new market trend of commercialization and specialization was encouraged by many factors—spread of money economy, replacement of custom and tradition by competition and contract, emergence of a unified national market, growth of internal trade, improvement in communications through rail and roads,** and boost to international trade given by entry of British finance capital, etc.

18. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

After Nehru report, leaders of Indian nationalist movement become increasingly vocal in demanding dominion status for India. The Deepawali Declaration was made to quell such rising sentiments.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Deepavali Declaration was a statement made by Lord Irwin, then Viceroy of India, on 31 October 1929 regarding the status of India in the British empire. It is also known as Irwin Declaration. There was great rejoicing because it was just three days before Deepavali and therefore called "Deepavali Declaration".

Statement 2 is correct: The **Deepawali Declaration attempted to clarify to its British and Indian audiences that the intention of the British government was to facilitate India attaining dominion status in the future.** However, there was no mention of any timeline. It was intended to calm leaders of the Indian nationalist movement who had become increasingly vocal in demanding dominion status for India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Declaration was a five-line statement in simple non-legal language. There were no signatories such as Moti Lal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi.** In India, nationalist leaders welcomed the Declaration and radically changed their mode of engagement with the British government and they now wanted all negotiations between Indian political leaders and Britain to be about the formalization of dominion status for India and the framing of a new Constitution.

19. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

In the Viceroy executive council in British India, there used to be two members representing the military department, the first one was Commander in chief who was the executive head of the army in India. The second was the military member who advised Governor-General on military matters. **Lord Kitchener who came to India in 1902 objected to such dual control on the military. He wanted to abolish the office of the military member who advised the Governor General on military matters. But Lord Curzon strongly opposed the idea.**

20. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Option a is correct: Warren Hastings used the method of revenue farming or Ijaradari in Bengal to collect the revenues. **Ijaradari is a practice of revenue farming in which contract of collecting revenue was given to the highest bidder.** The system contained many abuses associated with speculative profit making and revenue collections fluctuated widely causing uncertainties.

Option b is incorrect: Inams are the Land-grants and rights given for a specific service.

Option c is incorrect: Ryotwari is the system of land-settlement in which cultivators were given proprietary rights in land and state tried to collect land-revenues directly from this body of peasant proprietors.

Option d is incorrect: In **Mahalwari system,** the revenue settlements were made either village wise or estate-wise (Mahals) with landowners or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate. In these areas joint-landlords of village lands were collectively responsible for revenue appropriation.

21. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The first Factory Act was passed by the Indian Government in 1881. This Act was amended to pave the way for Factory Act of 1891. The provisions of the 1891 act are as follows:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Provision 7 (1) of the act's states that "No child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of nine years **(not 12 years).**"

Statement 2 is correct: According to the act "The District Magistrate shall be the Inspector of all the factories in the district."

Statement 3 is incorrect: No woman was allowed to work in night. There was fixed maximum working hours for women which was 11 hours per day.

Important Tips

The other features of 1891 are as follows:

1) The act increased the minimum age from 7 to 9 years and the maximum age from 12 to 14 years for children.

2) It reduced the maximum working hours for children to 7 hours per day.

22. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Under the Permanent Settlement of Bengal or Zamindari System, the Zamindars were given proprietary rights provided they paid a fixed land-revenue to the East India Company. Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793. There were many shortcomings in the Zamindari system, few of them are mentioned below:

Statement 1 is correct: The actual cultivation was carried on by peasants who paid the zamindars at customary rates fixed in every pargana. **Oppressive zamindars often added extra charges called 'abwabs' on top of the regular land revenue rates.**

Statement 2 is correct: The zamindar had to pay the tax fixed upon it, if he did so then he was the proprietor, the owner of his zamindari. He could sell, mortgage or transfer it. The land would be inherited by heirs in due course. **If the Zamindar failed to pay the tax due, then the Government would take the zamindari and sell it by auction and all the rights would vest in the new owner.**

Statement 3 is correct: The actual cultivation of the Land was carried on by peasants who were reduced to the status of tenants of the zamindars. **The zamindar could seize and carry away the tenant's property if the rent was not paid. He did not need the permission of any court of law to do this.** This was a legal method of harassment.

23. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option a is incorrect: In 1921, the Press Committee was constituted under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. **The Committee inquired into the atrocities done during the Press act of 1908 and 1910.** It recommended to repeal the 1908 and 1910 acts. This was done so by the government under the Press Law Repeal and Amendment act, 1922.

Option b is correct: Madras Torture Commission was set up by the then Madras Government in the year 1854, under orders from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The Commission was appointed to enquire into the use of torture by the native servants of the state for realising the Government revenue. However, the scope of the enquiry was soon enlarged to include the alleged use of torture in extracting confessions in police cases. **It enquired into personal violence practised by the native revenue and police officials.**

Option c is incorrect: After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered a committee of inquiry to investigate the matter. So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the **Disorders Inquiry Committee** also known as **Hunter Commission.**

Option d is incorrect: No such committee was formed to enquire about the Quit India Movement.

Important Tips

Madras Torture Commission:

The commission consisted of three members. It was an all-European body called upon to investigate the prevalence of torture in a South Indian province in the mid-nineteenth century. The Report was Published in 1855. It recommended for the spread of education, the opening of communications, these were only gradual and general remedies. It also recommended to have European superintendents of police for each district.

24. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The British Land revenue system mainly consist of three systems.

- Permanent Settlement.
- Ryotwari System.
- Mahalwari Settlement

The above three systems were developed to increase the revenue of the British Government. These three systems had very high impact on Indian Society.

Statement 1 is correct: The Land revenue system helped in Commercialization of Indian Agriculture. The commercial transactions in the agrarian economy multiplied as the markets for agricultural inputs including land expanded. **The high assessment of revenue stimulated production of cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, indigo, etc.** The improved transport networks, the railways and the cotton roads facilitated growth of internal markets for agricultural products

Statement 2 is correct: The revenue system resulted in shifting of land into into the hands of money-lenders and merchants who ousted the old cultivating proprietor and reduced them to tenants at will. New markets and profitable opportunities become available to merchants and moneylenders due to increased possibilities of spatial mobility. The creation of new proprietary rights in land and expansion of canal irrigation increased the value of land. The peasants pushed by the market-prices borrowed money from moneylenders. Peasants were often forced to mortgage their lands due to debt-trap and this resulted in a substantial number of land-transfers.

25. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The Cornwallis code recognised **zamindars (landlord) as the sole owner of land** and gave

full rights to transfer or donate such land. The government revenue was **permanently fixed** and if the zamindar failed to pay it, the land would be auctioned off to realise the government revenues.

Statement 2 is correct: Until 1793 (before the introduction of Cornwallis code) a **British citizen could only be tried by the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and no Indians could file a case** against any employee of the East India Company. This **discrimination was removed** by this code, and everyone declared equal in the eye of law. **The natives (Indians) were now entitled to file a case against government officials including Europeans.**

26. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: The Mayo's Resolution of 1870 authorised the **provincial governments to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets.** This was done in the context of transfer of certain departments of administration, such as medical services, education and roads, to the control of provincial governments. This was the **beginning of local finance i.e., financial decentralisation.**

Option 2 is correct: Lord Ripon is called the **father of local self-government in India.** One of the main points of **Ripon's resolution 1882** is that it stipulated **elected non-officials' majority in local bodies.** Also, it demanded **non-officials to act as chairpersons of local bodies.**

Option 3 is incorrect: The Government of India act 1919 made local government the transferred subject under popular ministerial control. It allowed each province to develop local government according to provincial needs and requirements, **The Government of India resolution 1915 contained the official views on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908).**

Important Tips

Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908) urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on local government's powers of taxation and **the stoppage of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments** except for undertaking large projects.

27. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian sepoys played a major role during the 1857 revolt. The British's urge of preventing another major revolt like 1857 led them to reorganise the military in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The military was the backbone of the Company's rule in India. **Prior to the revolt of 1857,** there were two separate sets of military forces under British control: one was the **Queen's army and the other was the Company's troops**. But **with the abolition of company rule after the 1857 revolt, company troops were merged with the Queen's army.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: After the 1857 revolt, the domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured by following the **principle of a one-third white army (as against 14% before 1857).** However, it is **different for different provinces, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armies.**

Statement 3 is correct: British came up with an ideology of **martial races and non-martial races.** It categorised those who supported British in repressing 1857 revolt as martial races and those who took active part in revolt as non-martial races. **It was used to justify a discriminatory recruitment policy directed in favour of Sikhs, Gurkhas and Pathans** who had assisted in the suppression of the revolt. The **soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India** who had participated in the revolt were declared to be **non-martial races.**

28. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **first-ever demand** for regulation of the condition of workers in factories in India came from the **Lancashire textile capitalist lobby** in response to the emergence of a **competitive rival** in the Indian textile industry under conditions of cheap and unregulated labour.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Factory Act, 1881 classified those who aged between **7 to 12 years as children.** It primarily dealt with the problem of **child labour.** Important provisions are

1) **employment of children under 7 years of age was prohibited,**

2) **working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children,**

3) children to get four holidays in a month,

4) hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian factory act 1881 did not have provisions that regulated the working hours of women. Instead, the Indian Factory Act, 1891 fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with a one-and-a-half-hour interval. **However, working hours for men were left unregulated.** Also, it classified those who aged between **12 to 14 years as children** and it reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day,

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian Factory Act, 1881 **did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations** where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves. A breach of contract was a **criminal offence,** with a planter having the right to get the defaulting labourer arrested.

29. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.

Statement 2 is correct: Both the dominions (India and Pakistan) were to have Governor Generals appointed by

Britain's King/Queen to represent him for the purposes of the Governments of the dominion. The Act also provided for one common General if both the dominions of India and Pakistan, agreed.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The office of the Secretary of State for India and his advisors was abolished and affairs relating to the Dominion of India and Pakistan were to be conducted in future by the Secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Department.

Important Tips

The features of India Independence act, 1947 are as follows:

- The Act provided for the creation of two independent Dominions, namely, India and Pakistan from 1st August, 1947.
- The Act defined the territories of the two Dominions adjustable after the award of boundary Commission.
- The Indian States were free to accede to either of the two new Dominions.
- The Legislature of each dominion was empowered to frame the laws for the governance of the Dominion. No law made by that Dominion will be treated as null and void on the ground that it conflicted with any laws of England.
- Those persons who had been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to Civil Service and the Crown of India before August 15, 1947 would continue in this service after independence.

30. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In August 1935, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1935. The Act provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation to be based on the union of the British Indian provinces and Princely States. The provinces were to be governed under a new system **based on provincial autonomy** under which elected ministers controlled all provincial departments. But once again, the Governors, appointed by the British Government, retained special powers.

Statement 1 is correct: The Governors could veto legislative and administrative measures taken by the provincial governments, especially those concerning minorities, the rights of civil servants, law and order and British business interests.

Statement 2 is correct: The Governor also had the power to take over and indefinitely run the administration of a province. Thus, both political and economic power remained concentrated in British hands. **The Governor could** (a) refuse assent to a bill, (b) promulgate ordinances

Statement 3 is correct: The Act introduced responsible Governments in provinces, that is, **the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.** This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.

31. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Subsidiary Alliance System was first introduced by Joseph Francois Dupleix. It was later widely used by Lord Wellesley.

Statement 1 is correct: The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular. The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct: The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power. According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.

32. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. **The land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state.**

Statement 2 is correct: The revenue under the Mahalwari system **was to be revised periodically and not fixed permanently.**

In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie devised a new system known as the Mahalwari System in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headmen on behalf of the whole village (and not the zamindar). The entire village was converted into one bigger unit called 'Mahal' and was treated as one unit for the payment of land revenue.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement that fixed the land rights of the members in perpetuity without any provision for fixed rent or occupancy rights for actual cultivators. According to the Permanent Land revenue settlement, the Zamindars were recognized as the permanent owners of the land. **They were given hereditary succession rights to the lands under their control.**

33. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **doctrine of lapse** was a policy of annexation initiated by the East India Company in the Indian subcontinent about the princely states, and applied until the year 1858, the year after Company rule was succeeded by the British Raj under the British Crown.

Statement 1 is correct: The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord Dalhousie applied the lapse doctrine for annexing Indian princely states, but the **policy was not solely his invention**. The Court of Directors of the East India Company had articulated this early in 1834. As per this policy, the Company annexed Mandvi in 1839, Kolaba and Jalaun in 1840 and Surat in 1842.

Statement 3 is correct: It was a matter of chance that during Lord Dalhousie's term many rulers of states died without a male issue and **seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.** The most important of these were **Satara (1848)**, Jhansi, and **Nagpur (1854).** The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Sambhalpur (Orissa), and Baghat (Himachal Pradesh).

Awadh (1856) is widely believed to have been annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. However, it was annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the pretext of mis-governance.

34. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Jagirdari** is a land tenure system developed during the **Delhi Sultanate period.** Revenue from jagir was assigned to jagirdars in lieu of their salary in cash according to their rank. Under the Jagirdari system, collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

Statement 2 is correct: The Jagirdar had right to remove a Zamindar, detain the peasants and brought them back in case they ran away.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The zamindars had **hereditary rights of collecting land revenue from several villages** which were called his zamindari. For the collection of land revenue, they used to get a share of revenues which could go up to 25 percent of the revenue.

Statement 4 is correct: The zamindars maintained troops. The zamindars employed their footmen and cavalry. These troops helped them in the realization of land revenue and the subjugation of the peasantry. Almost all zamindars had their own small or big forts.

Important Tips

Jagirdari Sytem: The jagirdar was allowed to collect only authorised revenue in accordance with the Imperial regulations. One of the important features of the jagir system was shifting of jagir-holders from one jagir to another for administrative reasons. This system of transfers checked the jagirdars from developing local roots.

Zamindari System: The zamindar was not the owner of the land but had hereditary rights in the produce of soil. When the zamindar collected revenue for the state, he was entitled to nankar. When the state directly collected the revenue, the zamindar was paid a share called malikana. The zamindars were entitled to a number of other petty perquisites.

There was a serious clash of interests between the jaghirdar and zamindar. In case of conflicts between the two, the peasants were generally on the side of the zamindar and suffered most in these clashes

35. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The civil service system introduced in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its commercial affairs got transformed into a well-structured machinery to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India. Gradually, the civil servants were bestowed with other responsibilities and authority. Some of the major reforms in the domain of civil service are discussed below:

Statement 1 is correct: Cornwallis (governor general, 1786–93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through:

1) raising the civil servants' salary;

2) strict enforcement of rules against private trade;

3) debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 1935 Act proposed the formation of a Federal Public Service Commission and a Provincial Public Service Commission within their respective spheres. However, positions of control and authority remained in British hands, and the process of Indianisation of the civil service did not provide Indians with effective political power because Indian bureaucrats acted as agents of colonial rule.

Statement 3 is correct: The 1853 Charter Act ended the Company's patronage, enjoining **recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth.** Although the Charter Act of 1833 theoretically threw open the services to the Indians, the relevant provisions were never really implemented.

36. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

An account of steady developments in the police system under the British have been given below:

Statement 1 is correct: Cornwallis organised a regular police force to maintain law and order by going back to and modernising the old Indian system of thanas (circles) in a district under a daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district. **He relieved the zamindars of their police duties.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord Curzon set up the **Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer** which recommended some far-reaching police reforms. It suggested for creating a Criminal Intelligence Department at the Centre. Following the recommendations, the Department of Criminal Intelligence (DCI) was attached to the Government of India, and it became the central domestic and foreign intelligence agency. **Hence, DCI was introduced during the period of Lord Curzon in 1902 (not during the tenure of Lord William Bentinck).**

Statement 3 is correct: Police commission 1902-03 under Sir Andrew Frazer, provided for the appointment of educated Indians to the position of officers in the police force; but they "stopped in rank where the European officer began".

He said, **"We require Englishmen as well as Indians in the higher ranks of the police in the interests of good**

administration; and we require from both classes of men the same qualifications, intelligence and capacity for work, knowledge of and sympathy with the people, self-reliance and resourcefulness, sober judgement and promptitude." We all honestly desire to combine European discipline and methods of work with the Indian's intimate knowledge of the habits and manners of his own people; and this object can be **secured only by the selection of an adequate number both of Europeans and Indians in the higher police service.**

37. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The military was the backbone of the Company's rule in India. Prior to the revolt of 1857, there were two separate sets of military forces under the British control, which operated in India. The first set of units known as the Queen's army, were the serving troops on duty in India. The other was the Company's troops—a mixture of European regiments of Britons and Native regiments recruited locally from India but with British officers.

Statement 1 is correct: Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments, such as artillery, tanks, and armed corps, was maintained. Even the rifles given to Indians were of an inferior quality till 1900, and Indians were not allowed in these high-tech departments till the Second World War.

Statement 2 is correct: An ideology of 'martial races' and 'non-martial races' was introduced. It assumed that good soldiers could come only from some specific communities. It was used to justify a discriminatory recruitment policy directed towards Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans **(martial races)** who had assisted in the suppression of the revolt and were relatively marginal social groups. Therefore, less likely to be affected by nationalism. The soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India, and South India who had participated in the revolt were declared to be **non-martial.**

Statement 3 is correct: Conscious efforts were made to isolate the Indian soldiers from life and thoughts of rest of the population **through measures such as preventing newspapers, journals, and nationalist publications from reaching them.**

38. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **civil service system** introduced in India by the East India Company for the benefit of its **commercial affairs and** to look after the administrative affairs of the acquired territories in India. European supremacy was assured in the civil service as in other spheres of governance.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Cornwallis was one of the first administrators to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through **raising the civil servants' salary, strict enforcement of rules against private trade**, debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc. and enforcing promotions through seniority.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1800, Lord Wellesley (and not Lord Curzon) set up Fort William College for the training of new recruits. In 1806 Wellesley's college was disapproved by the Court of Directors and instead the **East India College was set up at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits.** So, statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 3 is correct: The **Lee Commission was established in 1923** under the chairmanship of Lord Lee, with an equal number of Indian and British members, **with the goal of studying the ethnic/racial composition of the government of India's superior public service.**

Important Tips

Although the **Charter Act of 1833** theoretically **threw open the services to the Indians,** the relevant **provisions were never really implemented.** After 1857, when the Indians claimed a share in higher services, the **Proclamation of 1858 declared the British intention of including the Indians, freely and impartially,** in offices under the civil service.

The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886) recommended dropping the terms covenanted and uncovenanted and **raising the age limit to 23.**

39. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

East India Company officials had become super-rich while working in India. Many people in Britain feared that they could upset the political environment of their country. Thus, the Regulating Act of 1773 was implemented to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The 1773 Regulating Act recognized that the Company's role in India extended beyond mere trade to administrative and political fields, and introduced the element of centralized administration as it empowered the Governor-General-in Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils. The governor-general could exercise some powers over Bombay and Madras. The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the Charter Act of 1833, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general. The Governments of **Madras and Bombay were deprived of their legislative powers** and left with a right to propose to the governor-general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient. It was not done under the Regulation Act of 1773. So, statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 3 is correct: A Supreme Court of judicature (comprising one chief justice and three other judges) was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal. In practice, however, the Supreme Court had a debatable jurisdiction vis-a-vis the council which created various problems.

40. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The civil services act 1861 laid down that any person, whether Indian or European, could be appointed to any of the offices provided that he had resided for a minimum of 7 years in India. It contained provisions related to appointments to be filled only by the members of the covenanted Civil Service.

All appointments were now to be reported to the Secretary of State and unless the Secretary of State approves within twelve months, were declared void.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Civil Service Act was passed in 1861 with the support of Viceroy Lord Canning (and not Lord Ripon). According to the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861, any person, **regardless of his nationality as an Indian or European**, could assume any public office with the **condition that he had stayed in India for a minimum period of 7 years.** So, statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian Civil Service Act, 1861 reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but the **examination was held in London, England in English medium only**, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The appointments made under the **Indian Civil Service Act of 1861** required the candidates to go through **some departmental tests, meet specific requirements, and also clear an exam in the vernacular language** of the district they were supposed to work in. So, knowledge of vernacular was necessary. So, statement 3 is incorrect.

41. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Resolution of May 1918 reviewed the entire question of local self-government in the light of the announcement of August 20, 1917, which had declared that the future direction of constitutional advance was towards grant of responsible government to the people of India, and the first step towards the progressive realisation of that ideal was to be in the sphere of local self-government. **The resolution suggested that the local bodies be made as representative as possible of the people with real and not nominal authority vested in them.**

42. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

With the Company's transformation from a trading company into a ruling power, new elements of judicial system replaced the existing Mughal legal system.

Option 1 is correct: During the time of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93), District Fauzdari Courts were abolished and, instead, circuit courts were established at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna. These circuit courts had European judges and were to act as courts of appeal for both civil and criminal cases.

Option 2 is incorrect: Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta, which was competent to try all British subjects within Calcutta and the subordinate factories,

including Indians and Europeans. It had original and appellate jurisdictions. Often, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court clashed with that of other courts. This development occurred **during the tenure of Warren Hastings (1772-85)** and not under Lord Cornwallis.

Option 3 is incorrect: A Law Commission was set up in 1833 under Macaulay for codification of Indian laws. As a result, a Civil Procedure Code (1859), an Indian Penal Code (1860), and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were prepared. **William Bentinck (1828-33)** was Governor General of India at this time and not Lord Cornwallis.

43. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The British were quick to learn from their experience of 1857—an organised mass action could pose a serious challenge to the existence of British rule in India. The ruler-subject gap was sought to be narrowed so as to reduce, if not eliminate altogether, the alienation of the masses from the administration. Some of the major changes in the administration in the post 1857 era are discussed below:

Statement 1 is correct: The Act for Better Government of India, 1858 transferred the power to govern from the East India Company to the British Crown. **The power to govern was to be wielded through a secretary of state** (earlier this power was exercised by Directors of the Company and the Board of Control). The secretary of state was to be a member of the British cabinet and was to be assisted by a council of 15. He was answerable to the British Parliament. All initiatives and final decisions rested with the secretary and the council was only advisory in nature. Thus, **the dual system introduced by Pitt's India Act, 1784 came to an end.** Also, the ultimate power over India remained with Parliament.

Statement 2 is incorrect: As per the 1858 Act, the Secretary of State was the supreme authority and had a free hand in the administration of India and was responsible only to the British parliament. The concentration of the main authority in the hands of the secretary of state based in London gradually reduced the viceroy to a subordinate status and further alienated the Indian public opinion from the government policymaking.

44. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Government of Ripon desired to apply the principle of financial decentralisation in the local bodies in the same manner as applied by Lord Mayo in the provincial Governments. For his contributions, Lord Ripon is called father of local self-government in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments. The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt. So, Rippon's resolution was issued in 1882 a way before the establishment of the Royal commission on Decentralization.

Statement 2 is correct: According to provisions of the resolution, **non-officials were to be in majority in local bodies** who could be elected if the officials thought that it was possible to introduce elections.

45. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Factories Act 1881 prohibited the employment of children under the age of 7 years (not under 9 years) in any factory.

The Factories Act of 1891, on the other hand, prohibited the employment of children under the age of 9 years (not under 9 years) in any factory.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Factories Act of 1891 did not introduced any provisions regarding maternity leave and maternity benefit. The Bombay maternity Benefit Bill was introduced in 1929 in the Bombay legislative council. **It was the first law established for working women in India.**

Statement 3 is correct. The Indian Factories Acts of 1881 and1891, did not apply to the premises of Indigo Factories and tea and coffee plantations.

46. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie (and not Hector Munro) devised a new system known as the Mahalwari System in the North-western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. It was not devised by Hector Munro. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was collected from farmers by the village headmen on behalf of the whole village (and not the zamindar).

Statement 3 is correct. The entire village was converted into one bigger unit called 'Mahal' and was treated as one unit for the payment of land revenue. The revenue under this system was to be revised periodically and not fixed permanently.

47. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: The Police Commission of 1860 led to the Indian Police Act, 1861. It **recommended inspector-general as the head in a province,** deputy inspector-general as the head in a range, and **Superintendent of Police (SP) as the head in a district.** The commission also recommended a system of civil constabulary—maintaining the village set-up in the present form (a village watchman maintained by the village) but in direct relationship with the rest of the constabulary.

Option 2 is *incorrect*: William Bentinck (governor-general, 1828-35) **abolished the office of the SP.** Thus, it was not recommended by the Police Commission of 1860. The collector/magistrate was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP. This arrangement resulted in a badly organised police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/ magistrate

48. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The major difference between the British colonists in India and earlier invaders was that none of the earlier invaders made any structural changes in Indian economy or drained away India's wealth as tribute.

Statement 1 is correct: Land was passed into new hands—merchants, moneylenders and other moneyed classes living in towns. The new zamindars, with increased powers but with little or no avenues for new investments, resorted to land grabbing and sub-infeudation. Increase in number of intermediaries to be paid gave rise to absentee landlordism and increased the burden on the peasant. Thus, the economic policies of British gave rise to absentee landlordism.

Statement 2 is correct: The artisans were reduced step by step to the position of bonded labourers by the denial of free access to the market, by the use of coercion, and by laws and regulations made by the Company's government. This loss of traditional livelihoods was not accompanied by a process of industrialization in India, as had happened in other rapidly industrializing countries of the time. This resulted in deindustrialization of India at a time when Europe was witnessing a reintensified Industrial Revolution .

Statement 3 is correct: Another feature of deindustrialisation was the decline of many cities and a process of ruralisation of India. Many artisans, faced with diminishing returns and repressive policies abandoned their professions, moved to villages, and took to agriculture.

49. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Munro advocated rents be kept suitably low and be fixed for 30 years, a measure that would protect peasant-farmers from mounting and arbitrary exactions by 'intermediaries' who had caused much damage to peasant property rights.

statement 1 is correct: Sir Thomas Munro, governor of Madras, thought that the Cornwallis permanent settlement system did not heed Indian tradition and experience. He thought such reforms had to be modified to suit the Indian context and so he introduces the Ryotwari Settlement to preserve India's village communities and emphasize the protective role of the company's government. But ultimately, he aimed to consolidate the Company's state in the south by expanding its revenue base, where land taxes would be collected directly from the peasants by a large number of British officers.

Statement 2 is correct: The ownership rights were handed over to the peasants, who had full rights regarding the sale, transfer, and leasing of the land. The British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants

Statement 3 is correct: The Ryotwari System defined the state itself as the supreme zamindar and vested a ryot with individual proprietary rights in land in return for annual cash payment or revenue assessments to the government. The revenue to be paid by each village was fixed, as well as the rent or the revenue to be paid by each ryot. Ryots were given pattas, annual receipts that constituted a title to land. The state retained its claim over wastelands

50. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The pursuance of a foreign policy, guided by interest of British imperialism, often led to India's conflicts with neighbouring countries. During the colonial era, the major aims of British foreign policy in Asia and Africa were as follows:

Statement 1 is correct: Protection of the invaluable Indian empire- The British aimed to protect their valuable Indian empire, which was the jewel in the crown of the British Empire.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Although the British did eventually transfer power to the indigenous people, this was **not a major aim of their foreign policy during the colonial era**. The transfer of power was more a result of pressure from nationalist movements and the changing geopolitical landscape.

Statement 3 is correct: Expansion of British commercial interests- The British were interested in expanding their commercial interests in Asia and Africa. They established trade networks, invested in infrastructure, and exploited the natural resources of the regions.

Statement 4 is correct: Keeping other European imperialist powers at an arm's length- The British aimed to maintain their dominance in Asia and Africa and prevent other European powers from expanding their influence in the region. This was a major factor in the partition of Africa and the Scramble for Asia.

Statement 5 is incorrect: While the British supported trade and navigation, this was not a major aim of their foreign policy in Asia and Africa. Rather, their **focus was on expanding their own commercial interests and protecting their empire.**

51. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

After the Indian revolt of 1857, the British government adopted a new policy towards the princely states in India. This policy was based on the doctrine of paramountcy, which asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the entire Indian subcontinent, including the princely states.

Statement 1 is incorrect: After the revolt of 1857, **Britishers decided to abandon the policy of annexation.** The new policy was to depose or punish but not annex. Also, territorial integrity of states was guaranteed, and it was announced that their right to adopt an heir would be respected.

Statement 2 is correct: The subordination of princely states to British authority was completed when the fiction of Indian states standing in a status of equality with the Crown as independent, sovereign states ended with the Queen adopting the title of Kaiser-i-Hind (Queen Empress of India) in 1876, to emphasise British sovereignty over entire India. It **was later made clear by Lord Curzon that the princes ruled their states merely as agents of the British Crown.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: With paramountcy, the British Government **exercised the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states through their residents** or by appointing and dismissing ministers and officials.

Statement 4 is correct: British encouraged the princely states to modernize and reform their administrations. They **provided financial and technical assistance for infrastructure development, such as railways, roads, and telegraphs,** and also established educational institutions in the princely states. By doing so, the British aimed to create a modern, efficient, and loyal administrative class in the princely states that would support British rule.

52. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In England, the **business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly** over trade in India because of a **spirit of laissez-faire** (the policy of allowing private businesses to develop without government control) **and the continental system by Napoleon** by which the European ports were closed for Britain. **The Charter Act of 1813 Act** sought to redress these grievances. The powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged. **It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.** It has following provisions: -

1) It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China (abolished under Charter Act of 1833).
2) The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
3) The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.
4) A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.
5) The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was thus explicitly defined for the first time.
6) Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial transactions and territorial revenues. The power of superintendence and direction of the Board of Control was not only defined but also enlarged considerably.
7) It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India to preach their religion.

53. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is Correct: The Permanant settlement system of land revenue collection or the zamindari system in Bengal was introduced through Permanent Settlement Act 1793 during the reign of then Governor general of Bengal **Lord Cornwallis.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased (or decreased) ever in future. The governments share in revenue was not the 10/11th of revenue collected in that particular year, but the amount was fixed as the **10/11th of the revenue collected in the assessment year 1789-90. This amount was fixed at 26.8 million rupees.**

It was felt that this would ensure a regular flow of revenue into the Company's coffers and at the same time encourage the zamindars to invest in improving the land. Since the revenue demand of the state would not be increased, the zamindar would benefit from increased production from the land.

Statement 3 is Correct: The Permanent settlement law also came to be known as Sunset Law. Under this law, land of the zamindars was liable to be sold if they failed to pay government revenue by due date. Under the operation of the Sunset Law, greater part of the zamindari lands of Bengal were sold through auction sales and their lands were transferred to new hands.

54. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. After the battle of Plassey 1757, British got Diwani Rights (right to collect revenue) in Bengal. When Roberts Clive obtained the Diwani of Bengal, there used to be annual settlements of Land revenue. Izaredari system was introduced in 1773 by Warren Hastings in Bengal whereby he assumed that all the land belongs to State. This was the first land tenure system implemented in India by British.

Statement 2 is correct. Under this system, right of collecting revenue of a particular area was auctioned to the highest bidder. The peasants, shopkeepers and merchants had to pay their taxes to the Izaredars who eventually was also the highest bidder to the company. The Izaredar was essentially a contractor who collected the revenue from the poor peasants and then paid to the company saving his profits without any interest in peasants' welfare.

Statement 3 is incorrect. From the Company's point of view, the Izaredari system was not good because there was a frequent change in the assessment period and no fix revenue generation. The Izaredari system ended when Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent settlement in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa etc.

55. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In June 1925, a committee called **Indian Sandhurst Committee or Skeen Committee** was appointed to **suggest reforms for Indianisation of the army.** This committee recommended that the number of **vacancies at Sandhurst be increased from 10 to 20,** Indians be made eligible as Kings' Commissioned Officers in Artillery, Signals and Engineers too and that a military college be opened in India. As late as 1926, the Indian Sandhurst Committee was visualising a 50% Indianised officer cadre for 1952. The government **did not accept the recommendations** of the Skeen Committee in full but agreed to increase the **vacancies reserved for Indians at Sandhurst from 10 to 20 per year.**

56. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India was appointed on 12 September 1907 to inquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved.

Statement 1 is correct: It emphasized that village panchayats should be entrusted with more powers like judicial jurisdiction in petty cases, incurring expenditure on minor village works, village schools, small fuel and fodder reserves, etc. The panchayats should be given adequate sources of income.

Statement 2 is correct: It urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on local bodies powers of taxation. It also recommended the stoppage of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments except for undertaking large projects.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The municipalities might undertake the responsibility for primary education and, if willing, for middle vernacular schools (but not higher education). If it could not be done then the government should relieve them of any charges in regard to secondary education, hospitals, relief, police, veterinary works, etc.

57. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The new currents of thought based on rationalism, humanism and doctrine of progress caused conflicts among administrators and produced different schools of thought during British rule in India.

Option a is incorrect: The **Conservatives school of thought advocated introduction of as few changes as possible.** Indian civilisation, they felt, was different from the European one but not necessarily inferior to it. Many of these thinkers respected Indian philosophy and culture. If at all, Western ideas and practices were to be introduced gradually and cautiously. Early representatives of this school of thought were Warren Hastings and Edmund Burke and later ones included Munro, Metcalfe, and Elphinstone

Option b is correct: The **Paternalistic Imperialists** became influential, especially after 1800. They were **sharply critical of Indian society and culture and used to justify economic and political enslavement of India.**

Option c is incorrect: The **Radicals** applied advanced humanistic and rational thought to the Indian situation.

They thought that India had the capacity to improve and that they must help the country do that. They **wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism** and therefore advocated the introduction of modern western science, philosophy, and literature.

Option d is incorrect: Predominantly, the **ruling elements in the British Indian administration continued to be imperialistic and exploitative.** They thought that the modernisation of India had to occur within broad limits imposed by the needs of an easier and more thorough exploitation of its resources.

58. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on June 18, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947. The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947.

Statement 1 is correct: It empowered the constituent assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British parliament, including the independence act itself.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Each dominion was to have a governor-general to be responsible for the effective operation of the Act. Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. India, however, decided to request Lord Mountbatten to continue as the Governor-General of India. On the other hand, Mountbatten had hoped to be the common Governor- General of India and Pakistan, thus providing the necessary link, but Jinnah wanted the position for himself in Pakistan.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved and the constituent assembly of each new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion.

59. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded. The Congress saw reform of the councils as the "root of all other reforms". It was in response to the **Congress' demand** that the legislative councils be expanded that the number of non-official members was increased both in the central (Imperial) and provincial legislative councils by the **Indian Councils Act, 1892.**

Statement 1 is correct:

The features of **Indian Councils Act of 1892** were:

- It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them.
- It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the **power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.**
- It provided for the **nomination of some non-official members** of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more **convenient transaction of business in the council.** It also gave a recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The term **'election' was firmly avoided** in the **Indian Councils Act of 1892**, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Indian Councils Act, 1909 provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. **Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council.** He was appointed as the Law Member.

60. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The evolution of the police system in modern India underwent significant changes during British rule. The system transitioned from traditional watch guards and zamindar-led policing to a more formalized structure with dedicated police officers.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was **Lord Cornwallis,** not Lord Mayo, **who relieved zamindars of their police duties** and organized a regular police force in 1791 to maintain law and order.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Lord William Bentinck **abolished, rather than appointing, the office of the superintendent of police (SP).** Instead, he made the collector/magistrate the head of the police force in districts. Earlier, Lord Cornwallis organised a regular police force to maintain law and order by going back to and modernising the old Indian system of thanas (circles) in a district under a daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The British **did not create an All-India Police.** The Police Act, 1861 presented the guidelines for a police set-up in the provinces. According to the act the entire police-establishment under a State Government is deemed to be one police-force. Act also provided that the superintendence of the police has to be exercised by the State Government

61. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Information in row 1 is incorrect: Revenue Farming (Ijara System);

- While Warren Hastings did implement the Revenue Farming or Ijara system in certain regions, this system was **originally introduced** during the **Mughal period under Emperor Jahandar Shah (1712–1713).**

- The Ijara system involved **auctioning the rights to collect land revenue to private contractors,** known as **revenue farmers,** who **paid a fixed sum to the government in advance.**
- In return, these **contractors were responsible for collecting taxes from the peasants.**
- This system often led to exploitation, as contractors sought to maximize their profits by overburdening the farmers.

Information in row 2 is correct: Permanent Settlement System;

- The Permanent Settlement system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in the regions of **Bengal, Bihar, Orissa,** and **parts of northern Madras.**
- Under this system, the **British government fixed the land revenue at a permanent rate, specifically at 10/11 of the estimated rent from the zamindars.**
- The right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable for the zamindars, who were responsible for collecting taxes from the peasants. Later, sunset clause was added by which zamindari would be taken over by the government in case of non-payment of due taxes.
- This system aimed to create a stable revenue stream for the British but often led to the exploitation of peasants and a decline in agricultural productivity.

Information in row 3 is incorrect: Ryotwari System;

- The Ryotwari system was devised by **Sir Thomas Munro and Alexander Read** in the early 19th century **(1820's)**, and implemented by the former particularly in regions like **Madras and parts of Bombay.**
- Under this system, **land revenue assessed was directly paid by individual cultivators (ryots),** who were responsible for paying taxes directly to the government.
- This system **bypassed intermediaries like zamindars** and aimed to make cultivators directly accountable. However, it often placed a heavy burden on farmers, especially during times of poor harvests

Information in row 4 is incorrect: Mahalwari System;

- The Mahalwari System was **introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822,** primarily in the **North-Western Provinces, parts of Central India and Punjab.**
- Under this system, **land revenue was assessed either village wise or estate wise** (mahal), with local headmen or village leaders responsible for collecting and paying the taxes.
- This system allowed for flexibility in revenue rates based on the collective productivity of the villages. However, it could lead to disputes and unequal sharing of the revenue burden among villagers, and the responsibility placed on local leaders sometimes resulted in inefficiency and corruption.

62. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. The Charter Act of 1833 added a law member to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1793:

- It provided that senior officials of the Company are debarred from leaving India without permission—doing so was treated as resignation
- The Act renewed the company's commercial privileges for a period of next twenty years.
- It provided that the Commander-in-Chief was not to be a member of the Governor- General's council, unless he was so appointed.
- It laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff were, henceforth, to be paid out of the Indian revenues.
- The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to the disappearance of the Maal Adalats.

Pair 2 is incorrect. The **Charter Act of 1833** ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body. **The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.** It now became a purely administrative body.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1853:

- It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor- General's council. It provided for the addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the Governor General's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

Pair 3 is incorrect. The Charter Act of 1813, for the first time, allowed christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.

Other provisions of Charter Act 1833:

- It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.
- It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
- It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.

63. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1813 was the first to explicitly define the constitutional position of British territories in India. It allowed the East India Company to **retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown.** It further provided that the regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta must be laid before the British Parliament. **Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.**

Important Tips

Other important provisions of the Charter Act of 1813:

- It ended the Company's trade monopoly in India, except for trade with China and the trade in tea.
- An annual sum of one lakh rupees was granted for the promotion of literature, learning and science among Indians.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India and preach their religion.
- It authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

64. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. The Aitchison Commission on Public Services was established in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison. It was set up by Lord Dufferin. It was formed **to prepare a scheme of admission of Indians in various branches of public service.**

It recommended that:

- the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted' shall be dropped.
- Civil service shall be classified into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India); and,
- Age limit must be raised to 23

In December 1927, a three-member committee under **Harcourt Butler was formed to examine the financial and economic relationships existing between British India and the Indian Princely States.** This committee reviewed the question of Paramountcy.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Indian Sandhurst Committee or Skeen Committee was appointed in 1925 **to suggest reforms for Indianisation of the army and administration of Military services in India.** This committee recommended that the number of vacancies at Sandhurst military college shall be increased. It also suggested that Indians be made eligible as Kings' Commissioned Officers in Artillery, Signals and Engineers too. It suggested that a military college be opened in India.

Pair 3 is incorrect. The Famine Commission of 1878-1880 was constituted under Sir Richard Strachey as President. It was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the famines. It was the **first Famine Commission.** The Commission affirmed the responsibility of the state to prevent famines and deaths resulting from want of food or due to limitation of expenditure.

Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, **appointed a Police Commission in 1902, under the chairmanship of Andrew Frazer.** The Frazer Committee recommended an increase in the number of Police Officers recruited from among the Indians.

65. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Government of India Act, 1935 provides for **Provincial Autonomy,** which was one of the key features of the Act. It represented a significant shift in governance by granting greater powers to the provinces in areas that were previously under direct control of the British colonial government.

Statement 1 is correct. Under the 1935 Act provinces were given **independent financial powers and resources.** Provincial governments were allowed to **borrow money on their own security.**

Statement 2 is correct. Under the 1935 Act, the provinces derive their **legal authority from the British Crown.** The Act introduced a federal structure, but they were still under British colonial control, and their powers were delegated to them through the Crown, which remained the ultimate authority.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Foreign relations were not under provincial control in the three list system under the 1935 Act. The 1935 Act did not grant provinces any authority in matters of foreign policy, defense, or external relations. These powers remained firmly within the control of the central government.

66. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, **imposing restrictions on Indians from possessing arms.** It was passed to ensure that there would not be another uprising by the Indians.

According to the act, **it was a criminal offence for Indians to carry arms without a license.** The Act was discriminatory as it **did not apply to the British, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and certain government personnel.** According to the Act, the manufacture and sale of guns in the country would be strictly regulated, and **no Indian will be allowed to manufacture, sell, or even carry a weapon without a license from the government.** An Indian carrying arms without a license would be declared a 'criminal offender.' The penalty was a monetary fine or three years in prison up to a maximum of 7 years, or both.

Pair 2 is incorrect. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. The Act did not put a complete ban on publication of newspapers and magazines in Indian languages. Rather, the Act **allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers** including their printing presses **if the newspapers published anything that was found "objectionable".**

Pair 3 is incorrect. In 1883, there was an attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The **bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians,** and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. The bill **aimed for removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates/judges** with regard to the trial of the Europeans. But opposition by Europeans forced the government to withdraw the bill. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

67. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1793 was an important legislative measure by the British Parliament that reaffirmed and extended the rule of the East India Company in India for another 20 years.

Statement I is correct: Mal Adalats were courts where revenue officials exercised judicial powers over revenue disputes. These courts represented a blending of administrative and judicial functions in the colonial framework. However, **the Charter Act of 1793 abolished this dual authority, leading to the disappearance of these courts.** This marked an effort to professionalize and separate the functions of governance in British India.

Statement II is correct and correctly explains statement I: One of the significant administrative reforms introduced by **the 1793 Act was the clear separation of revenue collection from judicial responsibilities.** The objective was to ensure impartiality and greater efficiency in the administration of justice by removing the conflict of interest inherent in revenue officers also acting as judges. Since the **disappearance of the Mal Adalats** was a **direct consequence of the separation of revenue and judicial functions,** Statement-II **explains** Statement-I.

68. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Aitchison Committee was set up by Lord Dufferin in 1886. It recommended significant reforms for the civil services, including the dropping of the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted' and the raising of the age limit for recruitment to 23 years.**

The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin, recommended:

1. dropping of the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted';
2. classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India), and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India); and
3. raising the age limit to 23.

In 1893, the House of Commons in England passed a resolution supporting holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England, but the resolution was never implemented. Kimberley, the secretary of state, said, "It is indispensable that an adequate number of members of civil service shall always be Europeans."

Option a is incorrect: Stretchy Commission was setup in 1880 by Lord Lytton. It was related to famine and suggested in the case of famine, the government's intervention in the food trade.

Option b is incorrect: Butler Committee was set up in 1927 to examine the nature of the relationship between princely states and the government.

Option d is incorrect: Indian Sandhurst Committee also known as Skeen Committee. It was formed in 1925 at the time of Viceroy Lord Reading to suggest the Indianisation of the Indian Army.

69. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: The term "bedakhali" refers to the eviction of tenants or dispossession of land by landlords or zamindars, particularly in the context of colonial agrarian unrest. It was a common practice where landlords or planters would forcibly remove peasants from the land, often without compensation or proper legal proceedings.

Pair 2 is correct: The term **"bagchasi" referred to sharecroppers,** i.e., the peasants who worked on the land rented from the landlords (jotedars). In Bengal, bagchasis would typically get one-third of the crop, while the landlord would take the remaining two-thirds.

Pair 3 is correct: Jenmies were landowners or landlords in the Malabar region, primarily in Kerala. They controlled large tracts of land and had significant power over the tenant farmers who worked on their land.

The **Jenmikaram system** was a traditional land tenure system in Kerala, India, where "Jenmi" or "Janmi" landowners held the land as absolute owners, and "kanam" tenants paid an annual fee called Jenmikaram.

70. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Imperial Preference was a trade policy system followed by the British Empire. Under this system, goods from within the Empire (like Canada, Australia, and India) were given special treatment, such as lower customs duties when traded with Britain or other colonies. This was done to promote trade within the Empire, instead of with outside countries. The idea was to create an economic zone of loyalty and dependency.

In the context of India during the colonial period, it referred to the granting of special privileges to British imports in India during the colonial period. This practice involved minimal or no charges on British goods brought into India, while Indian exports to Britain faced significant duties.

71. Solution: (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct. Maclagan Committee (1915) was specifically constituted to study and improve the cooperative movement in India. Its primary focus was to evaluate how cooperative credit societies were functioning, particularly in rural areas. The committee aimed at enhancing access to credit for farmers through a stronger cooperative structure. It made crucial recommendations such as setting up a three-tier cooperative banking system i.e. central, provincial, and district levels.

Option 2 is incorrect. Whitley Commission (1929) known as the Royal Commission on Labour in India, it was formed to examine the conditions of industrial labour, including those working in factories, mines, and plantations. Although plantation labour was included, the scope was entirely focused on **labour rights and welfare in industrial settings**, not cooperatives.

Option 3 is incorrect. Hilton Young Commission (1926) commission was established to study India's currency and finance system. It recommended the establishment of the **Reserve Bank of India**, which was implemented in 1935. The commission dealt with **monetary stability and central banking**, and had **no specific mandate related to cooperatives.**

Option 4 is incorrect. Shore Committee (1914) was linked to the Komagata Maru incident, where Indian immigrants seeking entry into Canada were denied and later sent back. The committee helped coordinate **legal and financial support for the passengers** and dealt with **issues of immigration and racial discrimination**, not cooperatives.

72. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: The Butler Committee (1927) was formed to examine the relationship between the **Indian princely states and the British Crown, not dyarchy**. Its goal was to clarify and protect the rights of princely states under British paramountcy.

Pair 2 is correct: The Lee Commission (1924) was appointed to examine and recommend **reforms in the Indian Civil Services.** It emphasized Indianization of the services while maintaining British control in higher positions for a transitional period.

Pair 3 is correct: Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926) was chaired by **Lord Linlithgow.**It was established to **investigate the conditions of Indian agriculture, identify problems in the rural economy**, and suggest measures to improve agricultural productivity and rural welfare.

Pair 4 is incorrect: The Muddiman Committee (1924) was formed to evaluate the **functioning of dyarchy under the Government of India Act, 1919**

73. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant reform in the British administration of India. It not only centralized power in the hands of the Governor-General of India but also introduced a clause that prohibited discrimination in public employment based on religion, race, birth, or descent.

Section 87 of the Act declared, "no native or natural born subject of the crown resident in India should be by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disqualified for any place in the company's service."

The Charter Act of 1833 centralized legislative power under the Governor-General of India, curtailed the authority of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, and introduced a law member to aid in legislation. The Act called for the codification of laws and declared that no Indian would be denied employment based on religion, race, descent, or place of birth—an important though largely symbolic step toward equality. It also urged efforts to improve the condition of slaves and aimed to make laws more transparent by publishing them publicly.

74. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act, 1919 created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London** and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.

75. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

William Bentinck, who served as the **Governor-General of Bengal** from **1828 to 1833** and **Governor-General of India** from **1833 to 1835**, introduced significant judicial reforms to modernize and streamline the administration of justice in India.

Option c is correct: During William Bentinck's tenure, the **First Law Commission was set up in 1834 under Thomas Babington Macaulay.**

- This was a landmark step in modernizing India's legal framework.
- The Commission worked on **codifying Indian laws**, which were previously a mix of Hindu laws, Islamic laws, customary practices, and British regulations.
- The codification resulted in significant legal reforms, including the **Civil Procedure Code (1859), the Indian Penal Code (1860)**, and the **Criminal Procedure Code (1861).**

Option a is incorrect: This reform was introduced by **Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)** as part of the **Cornwallis Code (1793), not by William Bentinck**. Under the Cornwallis Code, **for the first time, European subjects in India were brought under the jurisdiction of civil courts**, ensuring equality before the law.

Option b is incorrect: The **District Diwani Adalats** (for civil disputes) and **District Faujdari Adalats** (for criminal cases) were **established** during the **tenure** of **Warren Hastings**

(1772-1785) as part of his judicial reforms. **Under Lord Cornwallis, District Faujdari Courts were abolished,** and in their place, circuit courts were established in Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna.

Option d is incorrect: This reform was introduced under the **Indian High Courts Act of 1861**, and implemented in 1865, much later than William Bentinck's tenure.

- The Act merged the Supreme Court (established in 1774 in Calcutta) and the Sadar Diwani Adalats and Sadar Nizamat Adalats with the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Important Tips

Additional Key Judicial Reforms of William Bentinck:

- **Abolition of Circuit Courts:** Circuit Courts, established during Cornwallis's tenure, were abolished by Bentinck.
- **Language Reforms in Courts:** Suitors were given the option to use Persian or a vernacular language in court proceedings. In the Supreme Court, English replaced Persian as the official language.

76. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Simon Commission**, formally known as the **Indian Statutory Commission**, was established in **1927** by the British Government to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919, and to **recommend further constitutional reforms.**

- The primary focus of the Commission's inquiry was on constitutional and administrative matters, including the functioning of local self-governments.
- **It critically evaluated the system of local bodies,** which had been reformed under the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919**, and observed significant shortcomings in their financial and administrative performance.

Statement I is correct: The **Simon Commission**, after **reviewing the functioning of local bodies, recommended** a retrograde step **of increasing provincial control over local bodies to improve efficiency.** This was seen as necessary because the local self-governments were not performing as expected under the current framework. The Commission believed that more provincial oversight would ensure better management and functioning of local bodies.

Statement II is incorrect: The Simon Commission did not comment on local bodies being used by nationalists for mass influence. Instead, it focused on the inefficiencies and lack of progress in local self-government institutions, with an emphasis on financial mismanagement and poor governance.

77. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Under the **Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857),** the British aimed to maintain a structured relationship with Indian princely states by asserting their supremacy. This policy marked the evolution of the imperial idea and the gradual development of the **theory of paramountcy,** shaping British control over the states while avoiding direct annexation.

Statement I is correct: The Policy of Subordinate Isolation **required Indian states** to act in subordinate cooperation with the British government and **acknowledge British supremacy, surrender all forms of external sovereignty,** but **retain sovereignty** and control over their **internal administration.**

Statement II is incorrect: British Residents, under this policy, **were no longer just diplomatic agents.** They **evolved into executive officers** who had **significant control over the governance of the states,** overseeing and influencing the internal administration to ensure British interests were safeguarded.

78. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Regulating Act of 1773 laid the foundations of centralisation of administration in British India. The act did this as it **made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal,** unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.

Statement 3 is correct. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was significant for two reasons:

- **The Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'**
- The British Government was given the supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration in India.

Important Tips

Its major provisions:

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs. It created a new body called the Board of Control to manage political affairs.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.
- It imposed a general prohibition on aggressive wars and treaties.

79. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The justice system in British India underwent various changes and adaptations over the period of British rule, which lasted for nearly 200 years. During this time, the British established a legal system that incorporated elements from both English law and local customary laws.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the context of the British Indian justice system, **Qazi was a judge** responsible for adjudicating cases and making legal decisions based on Islamic law (Sharia). A **Mufti**, on the other hand, was an **expert in Islamic law and jurisprudence** who issued legal opinions or fatwas but did not typically serve as a judge within the formal judicial system.

Statement 2 is correct: Qazis were **essentially appointed by the British colonial government** to serve as judges in the courts administering Islamic law. On the other hand, **Muftis were not necessarily appointed by the Government** as sometimes they were appointed by the **local Muslim community.**

80. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In **permanent settlement**, fixed revenue demand would give zamindars a sense of security and, assured of returns on their investment, encourage them to improve their estates. Initial demands were very high. The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually. In fact, according to **Sunset Law,** if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

81. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the context of British revenue records in India, **the term 'Mahal' refers to a revenue estate or assessment area.** This term became particularly relevant during the implementation of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha in 1793, under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis.

The **Permanent Settlement** marked a significant shift in the land revenue system. It established the zamindari system, where zamindars (landlords) were recognized as the owners of land, and their responsibility was fixed for the payment of land revenue to the British government.

The **term 'Mahal' was used to denote a revenue assessment unit** that often comprises multiple villages or parcels of land grouped together for the assessment and collection of land revenue. The revenue demand for each Mahal was fixed based on its estimated productive capacity.

82. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: A principle of representation was introduced in the Indian Council Act, 1892. For instance, the **universities, district boards, municipalities, *zamindars*, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils.**

Statement 2 is correct: Members of the legislative council were empowered to discuss the legislative proposals. For this, members of legislative council could put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving **6 days' notice.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The members were **empowered to discuss the annual Financial Statement** presented by the Govt. However, budget was an unalterable document. It means, **the members could not ask Supplementary questions or vote on budget items.** Thus, Members could only present their observations which could have influence on the annual financial statements in subsequent years, not on the budget of the year under consideration.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Munshi was a title given to individuals in the Indian subcontinent especially during the colonial era, who can read, write and teach Persian.

During the colonial history of India, **a "Munshi" was someone skilled in Persian language.** They served as a **language interpreter and** secretary for British officials. They played a crucial role in facilitating communication and administrative tasks between the British administrators and the local population.

Their contributions were significant in the functioning of colonial administration, as they were instrumental in managing communication, negotiations, and administrative tasks in a diverse and multilingual society like India during that period.

84. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

After the establishment of the Indian National Congress, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 stands as a significant moment in India's constitutional and political narrative. It enlarged the capacity of multiple legislative councils in India, consequently paved the way for involvement of Indians in the administration.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 granted a certain level of discussion and scrutiny power to the members of the central legislative council regarding the budget. While this **act allowed members to discuss the budget,** it did **not** confer upon them the authority **to cast votes or make decisions** on the budget itself.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1864, the first Indian, Shri Satyendra Nath Tagore, succeeded in getting into Imperial Civil service. Three years later 4 other Indians succeeded. But, for the next 50 years Indians petitioned for simultaneous examinations to be held in India without success, because the British Government did not want many Indians to succeed and enter the ICS. It was only after the First World War and the Montagu Chelmsford reforms that this demand was accepted. **From 1922 onwards the Imperial Civil Service Examination began to be held in India also. The Indian Council Act of 1892 did not have any provisions regarding the simultaneous conduct of Imperil Civil Services exam in India and Britain.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Indian Councils Act of 1892 marked an important moment by introducing the principle of representation in the council. The act **firmly avoided the term 'election' and introduced an element of**

indirect election for selection of non-officials in Central Legislative Council.

85. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Goyendas were a type of **spy or informant** appointed by **Lord Mayo in 1808** and they were used by the **police in British India**. They were typically **recruited from the local population** and were paid to provide information about **criminal activity**. Goyendas played an important role in helping to maintain **law and order** in British India.

86. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870, a significant administrative reform in British India, introduced a system of financial decentralization. This resolution aimed to empower provincial governments by granting them greater control over their finances. Prior to this resolution, provincial governments relied heavily on annual grants from the central government to meet their budgetary needs.

Statement 1 is correct: Mayo's Resolution allowed provincial governments to supplement their income through local taxation. This marked a shift away from the centralized financial system and granted provincial authorities' greater autonomy in managing their finances. The resolution empowered them to **raise revenue through various means, such as taxes on land, property, and income.** This increased fiscal flexibility enabled provincial governments to respond more effectively to local needs and priorities.

Statement 2 is correct: Mayo's Resolution of 1870 advocated for strengthening municipal institutions and fostering greater Indian involvement. It emphasized that success in managing funds allocated to education, sanitation, medical relief, and local public works required local interest, supervision, and care. **By emphasizing increased Indian representation, the resolution sought to promote self-governance, reflecting a shift toward more inclusive and responsive decision-making in the management of local affairs.**

87. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 held considerable importance during the British rule in India, as it was perceived as an initial measure by the British Government towards bestowing responsible governance upon Indians.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1861 increased the size of Viceroy's legislative council by introducing non-official members. In accordance with the act Lord Canning the then Viceroy nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

Statement 2 is correct: The Council Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was six months.

Statement 3 is correct: It restored the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies taken away by the Regulating Act of 1773. It thus reversed the centralizing tendency in administration that started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833. This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937.

88. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Montague-Chelmsford reforms were implemented through the Government of India Act, 1919.

Statement 1 is incorrect: A bicameral arrangement was introduced at the central level. Hence the lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 145 members and the upper house or Council of State would have 60 members, of which 26 were to be nominated and 34 elected—20 General, 10 Muslims, 3 Europeans, and 1 Sikh

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts i.e., transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. **The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.** This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.

Statement 3 is correct: The Government of India Act, 1919 provided **for limited voting rights to women.** Only women with certain income criteria could be enfranchised by provinces if they wish to do so. However, women were not allowed to contest elections.

89. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms. Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted. The reforms had many drawbacks; few of them are discussed below:

Statement 1 is incorrect: This statement is not true as **Dyarchy** in the provinces was introduced under this act. Dyarchy was a substantial step towards **transfer of power.** Further the act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, where provincial legislatures being **authorized to make their budgets**. Thus, the act provided for more financial power to provinces rather than depriving them.

Statement 2 is correct: The provincial ministers had no control over finances and over the bureaucrats; this would lead to constant friction between the two. Ministers were often not consulted on important matters too; in fact, **they could be overruled by the governor on any matter that the latter considered special.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Under Indian Councils Act of 1909 (and not under the Government of India Act, 1919), separate electorates for Muslims for election to the central council was established for the first time.

90. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act, of 1935** was framed based on the **meetings of Three Round Table Conferences (1930-1932).** Round Table Conferences were held considering **the Simon Commission Report, Jinnah 14 Point Report, and Nehru Report.** Based on the recommendation of three Round Table Conferences, **white paper was published by the British Government in 1933.** Also, the **Government of India Act, of 1935 lacked Preamble.**

Statement 1 is correct - The **Government of India Act of 1935** provided **provincial autonomy** by **abolishing the distinction between transferred and reserved subjects.** Prior to this, the **Government of India Act, 1919 (famously known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919)** provided for the division of provincial subjects into two categories:

1) **Transferred subjects**- The **ministers were in charge of the transferred subjects** who were nominated from the elected members of the legislative council. Subjects were education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc
2) **Reserved subjects**- The **governor-general along with his executive councillors was in charge of the reserved subjects.** Subjects were law and order, irrigation, finance, land revenue, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect- Even though the **Government of India Act 1935** introduced **bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces)**, it was **silent about the resolution of deadlock over those bicameral legislatures.** The **Government of India Act 1935 introduced the concept of joint sitting between the two houses of the Central Legislature** for the **resolution of deadlock between them.** The legislative powers were categorized into three subject lists: **the Federal Legislative List, the Provincial Legislative List, and the Concurrent Legislative List.** The Viceroy held discretion over residual legislative powers.

Statement 3 is correct- The **Government of India Act, of 1935 provided for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission,** Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

91. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect- The Indian Police Commission of 1902-03, also known as the Frazer Commission, was established by the British government in India **to reform the Indian police system.** It was headed by Sir Andrew Frazer and its main goal was to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force in India. One of its key recommendations was the establishment of a centralized police intelligence system.

Option b is incorrect- The **Raleigh Commission of 1902** advocated for the **enhancement of the education system in India,** emphasizing an **overall improvement and upgrading to a superior level.** The commission proposed that universities should have the **authority to independently appoint their staff, encompassing academic personnel.**

Option c is incorrect- In June 1925, **Indian Sandhurst Committee or Skeen Committee was appointed to suggest reforms for Indianization of the army.** This committee recommended that the number of vacancies at Sandhurst be increased from 10 to 20, Indians be made eligible as Kings' Commissioned Officers in Artillery, Signals and Engineering departments.

Option d is correct- The **Aitchison Committee** was a public service commission set up in **1886** under the chairmanship of **Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison**, the **Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab**, to examine the circumstances under which **Indians could be appointed to higher posts in the public service previously reserved for Europeans.**

92. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was a legislative measure introduced by the British government in India. It aimed to address certain Indian demands for **increased participation** in the governance process while also attempting **to manage rising nationalist sentiments.**

Statement 1 is correct: The act implemented a structure of communal representation specifically for Muslims, acknowledging the idea of a **'separate electorate'.** Within this framework, **only Muslim voters were allowed to elect Muslim representatives to the Central Legislative Assembly.** As the act legalised communalism, it earned **Lord Minto** the title of the **Father of Communal Electorates in India.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Princely states were nominally independent entities within the British Indian Empire, overseen not by direct British rule but by an Indian ruler operating under a specific framework. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 **prohibited the Central legislative council from discussing British India government's relations with the princely states.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian Councils Act of 1909 **allowed Indians to become members of the Governor General's Executive Council.** For instance, Satyendra **Prasad Sinha became the first Indian** to join the Governor-General's Executive Council, as law member. However, the Executive Council continued to be dominated by British officials.

93. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Government of India Act, 1935 abolished dyarchy in the Governor's provinces and introduced **'provincial autonomy'** in its place. The Act introduced responsible Governments in provinces, that is, the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.

Statement 2 is correct: Government of India Act, 1935 provides power to the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own. The governor could refuse assent to a bill; promulgate ordinances; and enact governor's Acts.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Government of India Act, 1935 **did not abolish** the principle of communal representation. Contrary, it further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers).

94. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Fort William College was a college in British Colonial Calcutta that had been established in 1800 to train the new recruits to civil services in British India in local languages and laws as well as administration in order to ensure that the Company could govern in India peacefully.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was established by Lord Wellesley on July 10th, 1800, and not by Warren Hastings. Hence this statement is incorrect. Warren Hastings was responsible for setting up the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781.

Statement 2 is correct: Wellesley established this institution to train the new recruits to the Civil Services for administering the rapidly expanding British Indian territories. He decided to establish Fort William College as an institute that would teach the new recruits to the civil services, local languages like Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, etc, as well as local laws, history and culture, so that they may understand the land, its people and their customs. Hence this statement is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Fort William College was shut down soon in 1802 after its opening. This was because Wellesley had established it without permission from the Court of Directors (CoD) who controlled the affairs of the East India Company from England. So, the CoD decided to shut this college down and later opened the Haileybury College in Hertfordshire in England in 1807 to train the new recruits to the civil services in British India. It was the Hindu College (not the Fort William College) established by David Hare and Raja Ram Mohun Roy in 1817, which went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta which still exists today. Hence this statement is incorrect.

95. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The military played a major role in sustaining and enforcing the East India Company's rule in India. It served as the pillar of the Company's authority and control over the vast territories it administered in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The military was crucial to the Company's rule in India. **Before the 1857 revolt,** two distinct military units were under British control: the **Queen's army and the Company's troops**. While the Queen's army was composed entirely of Europeans, the Company's troops were a mixture of Europeans and Indians with British officers. **After the revolt** and the end of company rule in 1857 **the Company's troops merged with the Queen's army.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Post-1857, the dominance of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured by adopting a principle of a **one-third white army** (contrasting with 14% pre-1857). However, this **ratio varied among provinces**, with the proportion of **Europeans to Indians** fixed at **one to two for the Bengal** Army and **two to five for the Madras and Bombay Armies.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: British authorities strictly adhered to the older policy of barring Indians from officer ranks in the army. Until 1914, Indians were restricted to the highest rank of a **subedar**, maintaining the exclusion of Indians from higher military positions.

96. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was a significant legislative measure enacted by the British Parliament during the colonial rule of India. The act aimed to increase parliamentary control and government oversight over the Company's actions in India.

The Pitt's India Act indeed introduced a dual system of administration. It created separate bodies, namely the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, each with distinct roles. **The Court of Directors** managed **commercial** activities, such as trade and commerce, while the **Board of Control oversaw political matters,** including treaties, and governance in India. This separation increased the Government's control over Company's affairs.

97. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the provincial councils, the non-official majority was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.

98. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant legislative measure enacted by the British Parliament, which brought about various changes in the governance and administration of British India under the rule of the East India Company.

Statement 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1833 did indeed **end the East India Company's monopoly on trade with China and the trade in tea.** This was an extension of **1813** act which ended the Company's monopoly on trade in India except trade with China and the trade in tea.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Charter Act of 1833 lifted all restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India**. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonization of India. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Statement 3 is correct: Section 87 of the Charter Act 1833 declared, "that no native or natural born subject of the crown resident in India should be by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disqualified for any place in the company's service." It was a momentous declaration. Lord Morley later described it as the most important India Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909. However, this was not of much practical importance, since nothing was done, and Indians remained excluded from higher posts in civil and military service.

99. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Indian High Court Act of 1861** authorized the Crown to create High Courts in the Indian Colony. The objective of this act was to affect a fusion of the Supreme Courts and the Sadar Adalats in the three Presidencies. The jurisdiction and powers exercised by these courts were to be assumed by the High Courts. **Charles John Canning was the Viceroy** during the passage of this act.

100. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Indian Councils Act of 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act 1919, was a significant constitutional reform in British India. It introduced a series of changes aimed at increasing Indian representation in governance while addressing certain Indian demands for more autonomy.

Option 1 is incorrect: The reform called for introduction of bicameral legislature at the Central Legislative Council (CLC) at the Centre. The Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Each house was to have a majority of members who were directly elected. **The provincial legislature was to consist of only one house i.e. legislative council.**

Option 2 is incorrect: The reform **not only recommended the continuation of a separate electorate for Muslims** but also extended this to **Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians.** This provision aimed to safeguard the interests of these communities but also led to the fragmentation of Indian society along religious lines.

Option 3 is correct: The **Montagu-Chelmsford reforms called for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India** to oversee and manage the recruitment and administration of civil services. In this regard, the First Public Service Commission was set up on 1st October 1926.

101. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882, a landmark piece of legislation in British India, introduced a series of reforms aimed at **decentralizing local governance and increasing the participation of Indians in the administration of their communities.**

Statement 1 is correct: One of the key features of the resolution was the emphasis on placing non-officials, or Indians who were not directly employed by the British government, in positions of leadership within local bodies. This shift from official to non-official chairmanship was a significant step towards Indian self-governance. It reflected a recognition of the growing demand for greater Indian participation in the decision-making processes at local level, that affected their lives.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The emphasis on granting village panchayats additional powers, including judicial jurisdiction in petty cases, incurring expenditure on minor village works, village schools, small fuel and fodder reserves, was a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in 1908, not Ripon's resolution of 1882. The commission highlighted the financial constraints faced by local bodies and recommended empowering village panchayats with increased authority and revenue sources to address these challenges.

102. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct answer.

Judicial Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772–85):

1) District Diwani Adalats, overseen by collectors, resolved civil disputes, applying Hindu law for Hindus and Muslim law for Muslims.
2) Appeals from District Diwani Adalats went to Sadar Diwani Adalat, led by a president and two Supreme Council members.
3) District Fauzdari Adalats, under Indian officers, handled criminal cases, and appeals went to Sadar Nizamat Adalat in Murshidabad.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were instituted in Allahabad under the administration of William Bentinck, not Warren Hastings.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Circuit courts were instituted at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna during the administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786–93), not Warren Hastings. The District Fauzdari Courts were abolished and in their stead, circuit courts were instituted. These circuit courts, presided over by European judges, served as appellate courts for both civil and criminal cases, marking a restructuring aimed at enhancing the efficiency and impartiality of the legal system.

103. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 reserved specific offices for Covenanted (Higher posts) civil servants, which were open to both Indian and European origin candidates. **But this Act did not allocate one-sixth of**

Covenanted positions for individuals from distinguished Indian families. This provision was introduced under the Statutory Civil Service of 1878.

In 1878–79, Lord Lytton implemented the Statutory Civil Service, designating one-sixth of covenanted positions for individuals from prominent Indian families. Appointments were to be made through nominations by local governments, with final approval necessary from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

Statement 2 is correct: The Civil Services Act of 1861 allowed individuals, irrespective of their Indian or European origin, to hold specified offices if they had resided in India for at least seven years. A person appointed under the provisions of the Act had to pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed and remain subject to departmental tests and other qualifications the authorities might impose. All appointments were to be reported to the Secretary of State and unless approved by him within twelve months, were declared void.

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Regulating Act of 1773 had established the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Calcutta, India, to oversee the administration of justice in Bengal. However, **the act's broad jurisdictional provisions led to conflicts between the Supreme Court and the Governor-General's Council.** In response to these concerns, the Act of Settlement, 1781, was enacted to clarify and restrict the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

Statement 1 is correct: The Act of Settlement specified that the Supreme Court's jurisdiction was limited to civil cases involving British subjects residing in Calcutta. By restricting the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, the Act of Settlement aimed to alleviate the tensions that had arisen between the Supreme Court and the executive branch.

Statement 2 is correct: The 1781 Act of Settlement explicitly excluded revenue matters from the Supreme Court's purview, reserving it for the Governor General's Council to oversee Bengal's revenue administration. This decision aimed to prevent potential disruption in tax collection, with the government trusting the Governor-General-in Council's financial expertise over the Supreme Court's involvement in revenue affairs.

105. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The term "imperial preference" referred to the granting of special privileges to British imports in India during the colonial period. This practice involved minimal or no charges on British goods brought into India, while Indian exports to Britain faced significant duties. This unequal practice aimed to benefit Britain's economy, stifling Indian industries by flooding markets with British goods and inhibiting local value addition. 'Imperial preference' showcased colonial economic exploitation, suppressing India's development and autonomy through skewed trade policies, deepening economic inequality.

106. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Charter Act of 1793** provided for the **extension of the Company's charter for an additional 20 years**, thereby continuing its authority in India. It also introduced several regulatory measures to regulate the activities of East India Company.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Regulating Act of 1773 was significant in involving the British Government in Indian affairs, aiming to regulate the East India Company's operations. It **explicitly acknowledged the Company's broader role in India, encompassing not only trade but also administrative and political domains,** setting the stage for centralized administration. Thus, the **Regulating act of 1773 (not Charter act of 1793)** was the first act to recognize the Company's role beyond trade.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Pitt's India Act of 1784** had already conferred significant control over the Company's affairs to the British government, effectively rendering the Company as a subordinate department of the British State. As a result, **the term 'British possessions' had been applied to the Company's territories in India** even before the enactment of the Charter Act of 1793.

Statement 3 is correct: The Charter Act of 1793 specified that Board of Control and its staff, that had authority and oversight over East India Company's political affairs in British India, **were to be paid out of Indian revenues,** which continued up to 1919.

107. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The enactment of the Charter Act of 1813 by the British Parliament had considerable influence on the governance and operations of the East India Company within India.

Statement 1 is correct: Indeed, **the Charter Act of 1813, for the first time, allocated a sum of one lakh rupees to advance modern education in India.** However, it was not until 1823 that even this modest sum was actually allocated. This delay was primarily attributed to the ongoing debate surrounding the appropriate direction in which this allocated expenditure should be channeled.

Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act of 1813 allowed Christian missionaries to enter India and engage in religious activities, including preaching and spreading Christianity. This was a significant departure from previous policies that had restricted or limited missionary activities

108. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lee Commission was the body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India. The chairman was Lord Lee of Fareham, and there were equal numbers of Indian and British members. The Lee Commission recommended that—

- the secretary of state should continue to recruit the ICS, the Irrigation branch of the Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service, etc.;
- **the recruitments for the transferred fields like education and civil medical service be made by provincial governments;**
- **direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians be reached in 15 years;**
- **a Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).**

There was no provision for classification of the civil service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service of India. **(Hence Statement 1 is incorrect).**

109. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1853 marked an incremental step towards a more representative form of governance in British India by introducing legislative councils. However, these councils had limited powers and were not fully representative of the Indian population.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Charter Act of 1833 introduced the provision for a new law member to be added** to the Governor-General's Executive Council. The **Charter Act of 1853 made the law member, a full member** of the governor-general's executive council. This member was appointed to provide legal expertise and advice specifically related to law-making and legal matters.

Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act of 1853 did introduce competitive exams for Civil Services positions. The act **dissolved patronage-based appointments**, which relied on personal favoritism or connections, to a merit-based approach. **Individuals were required to undergo competitive exams** to secure positions in various services, promoting fairness and meritocracy in the selection process.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that the **Charter act of 1853 marked the beginning of Parliamentary system in India.** The act **separated the executive and legislative functions of the Government of British India.** The legislative wing of the Governor-General's Council acted as a Parliament on the model of the British Parliament.

110. Solution: (d)

Exp) option d is the correct answer.

Pitt's India Act of 1784 established **dual government i.e.** by the British government and the East India Company. The company managed commerce and daily administration, while political decisions were made by Board of Control with the British government. The act expanded government's oversight of the company, introducing a Board of Control appointed by the Crown to supervise civil, military, and revenue affairs, with all dispatches requiring board approval.

However, after the **revolt of 1857**, the Company's limitations in administering under a complex situation were exposed. This led to the passage of **The Act for Better Government of India, 1858.** Under this act, India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a secretary of state and a council of 15. **The secretary of state was responsible for both Initiating and making final decisions, while the council's role was purely advisory. Thus, the system of dual government introduced by the Pitt's India Act came to an end.**

111. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

From 1885 to 1892, the nationalist in India demanded for constitutional reforms from the British government like expansion of councils with greater participation of Indians in councils and more powers to councils, especially greater control over finances.

Their demands for constitutional reforms were expected to have been conceded in 1892 in the form of the Indian Councils Act. These reforms were severely criticised at Congress sessions, where the nationalists made no secret of their dissatisfaction with them. Now, they demanded control over the budget, the power to vote upon and amend the budget. **They gave the slogan—"No taxation without representation".**

112. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Ripon's Resolution of 1882, also known as the Ripon Resolution, advocated for the promotion of local self-government and reduced official interference in local bodies. It aimed to empower local communities and ensure their active participation in governance.

Statement 2 is correct: The Royal Commission of 1908, also known as the Decentralization Commission, recommended the opposite. It suggested strengthening the powers of village panchayats and sub-district boards to enhance local self-government and improve administration at the grassroots level.

113. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Lord Cornwallis, succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General in 1786. Cornwallis was better known as a law giver than as an administrator. With the help of his colleague, George Barlow, Cornwallis prepared a comprehensive code, covering the whole field of administration', judicial, police, commercial and fiscal.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under the reforms implemented during Cornwallis's tenure from 1786 to 1793, District Fauzdari Courts were abolished. Circuit courts were established in major centers like Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna. These circuit courts were presided over by European judges and were designated to serve as **appellate courts for both civil and criminal cases** across their respective regions.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the Cornwallis code government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.The principle of sovereignty of law was established.

114. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist monks (lamas) under nominal suzerainty of China. The British efforts to establish friendly and commercial relations with Tibet had not yielded any result in the past and a deadlock had been reached by the time of Curzon's arrival in India.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Curzon served as viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. The treaty of Lhasa was concluded in 1904. Hence Curzon was the viceroy of India when the Treaty of Lhasa was concluded.

Statement 2 is correct:

Key provisions of the treaty of Lhasa are:

Treaty of Lhasa (1904)

a) Tibet would pay an indemnity of 75 lakh rupees at the rate of one lakh rupees per annum;

b) as a security for payment, the Indian Government would occupy the Chumbi Valley (territory between Bhutan and Sikkim) for 75 years;

c) Tibet would respect the frontier of Sikkim;

d) Trade marts would be opened at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok

e) Tibet would not grant any concession for railways, roads, telegraph, etc., to any foreign state, but give Great Britain some control over foreign affairs of Tibet.

Later, on the insistence of the Secretary of State and true to the pledge given to Russia, the treaty was revised reducing the indemnity from Rs 75 lakh to Rs 25 lakh and providing for evacuation of Chumbi valley after three years (the valley was actually evacuated only in January 1908).

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 (Not the treaty of Lhasa) provided that the two great powers would not negotiate with Tibet, except through the mediation of the Chinese government.

115. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Summary Settlement of 1856 was a significant land revenue policy introduced by the British East India Company in India. It aimed to bring stability and regularity to the land revenue collection system in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The Summary Settlement of 1856 aimed to replace taluqdars, anticipating that it would transfer land to the rightful owners, curbing peasant exploitation and boosting state revenue. However in practise while state income grew, the peasants' burden remained unchanged as the burden of demand on the peasants did not decline.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Summary Settlement aimed to minimise the role of 'Taluqdars' in the revenue collection process. The settlement presumed that the taluqdars were outsiders without lasting ownership in the land and they had gained control over the land through coercion and deceit.

116. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Fifth Report, presented in 1813** by the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, was a crucial document that investigated the functioning of the East India Company. **It examined the East India Company's administration and activities in India including the management of revenues.** It:

- **Highlighted Exploitation:** Exposed issues such as revenue mismanagement, frequent land auctions, and the plight of zamindars who faced dismemberment of their estates and financial ruin.
- **Provided Detailed Accounts:** Contained statistical data, official correspondences, and tables that shed light on the colonial administration's operations.

The report played a role in shaping debates about the East India Company's governance in India.

117. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Indian Factory Act of 1881** was the first law to regulate industrial working conditions in British India. Interestingly, it was introduced **not due to Indian demands,** but under **pressure from British textile manufacturers** who feared unfair competition from Indian mills using cheap and exploitative child labour.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The **Indian Factory Act of 1881** did not regulate the working hours of adult male workers at all. Its **primary focus was on child labour, not adult workers.**

Statement 2 is correct. The **Indian Factory Act of 1881 prohibited employment of children under 7 years of age.** For those aged 7–12, it **limited working hours to 9 hours a day,** and granted them **four holidays a month.**

Statement 3 is correct. The **Indian Factory Act of 1881** included provisions for the **fencing of dangerous machinery** to improve workplace safety, marking an early move toward basic industrial safety norms.

118. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Trade Union ACT 1926 is an Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions

Statement 1 is correct: The **Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations.** Thus, it laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Trade Union Act, 1926** specified that any person who has attained the **age of fifteen years** may be a **member of a registered Trade Union** and enjoy all the rights of a member.

Statement 3 is correct: The **Trade Union Act, 1926** secured **immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions** from prosecution for legitimate activities.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The **Trade Union Act, 1926 provided that a** registered Trade Union may **constitute a separate fund** from which payments may be made, **for the promotion of the civic and political interests of its members.** The fund received the money from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund. This fund may make the payment of any expenses incurred by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body or **holding of political meetings** of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.

119. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement I is true- In **1875**, the **first Factory Commission** investigated the conditions of factory workers in **Bombay.** Subsequently **"The Indian Factories Act, 1881" was passed.** The early moderate nationalists were **not in the support of this act. Dadabhai Naoroji**, during the second session of the Indian National Congress, asserted that the **Congress should focus on issues involving the entire nation, leaving social reforms and class questions to specialize congresses.**

Statement II is true: It is true that The Indian Factories Act, 1881 did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.

Statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I: The early moderate nationalists including the moderate faction of Congress did not oppose the Indian Factories Act,1881 because of its non-application to the British-owned tea and coffee plantations. **Basically, the early moderate nationalists, especially the moderate faction of Congress,** were so fascinated by the **industrialism ideology** that **they considered legislative intervention to improve the harsh conditions of workers unnecessary and unwarranted.** Early nationalist works displayed **minimal concern for the plight of the labouring classes.** Consequently, the nationalist leadership before 1905 exhibited **strong reluctance toward legislative measures by the colonial government regarding the industries and factories.**

120. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British government passed the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 to regulate the activities of laborers, strikes and trade union to maintain the continuous supply of essential services.

Option 1 is correct: The main provision of the **Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929** was the establishment of different mechanisms like courts and boards for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes.

Option 2 is correct: According to the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 persons employed in public utility services are not to go on strike without giving a prescribed notice to their employer, to maintain the continuous supply of the essential service.

Option 3 is incorrect: The Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 did not provide any provision related to the participation of workers in management of Industries.

Option 4 is incorrect: The Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 did not ban all Trade unions, rather the activities of the trade unions were regulated. It forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

121. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

During the nineteenth-century industrialization in India, similar to the early stages of the industrial revolution in Europe, factories and plantations exhibited dire working conditions. In order to introduce the labour reform, the first commission was established in 1875. Based on the report, the First Indian Factories Act was enacted in 1881, The Act proved to be inadequate and caused a great disappointment. It led to appointment of another Factory Commission in 1890 and further Indian Factories Act of 1891 was passed.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The concept of minimum wage was not popular during colonial rule in India. Indian government enacted the **Minimum Wage Act 1948** in the following year of Independence, ensuring workers in low-paid informal jobs were paid the minimum wage.

Statement 2 is correct: Indian Factory Act, 1891 reduced maximum working hours for children to 9 hours a day and fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an one-and-a-half hour interval. However working hours for men were left unregulated.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Indian Factory Act of 1891 did not include any provisions pertaining to the formation or recognition of trade unions. **The trade unions act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations.**

122. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement a is incorrect: The **Indian Civil Service Act, 1861** mentioned that the examination was to be conducted in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin and **it reserved certain offices for covenanted civil Servants.**

Statement b is correct: - **The Limitation Act** was passed by the British in 1859. **It aimed to check the exploitation of ryots by moneylenders and the accumulation of interest over time.** It mandated that the loan agreement signed between moneylenders and ryots would be valid only for a period of three years.

Statement c is incorrect: The **Government of India Act 1858** was enacted to **subsume and transfer of all the powers of the EEIC under British Crown.**

Statement d is incorrect: The Indian Council Act 1861 devolved the **legislative powers to the to the Governments of Bombay and Madras.**

5.2. Development of Press

123. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: Yugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendra Nath Dutt **(not by Aurobindo Ghosh).** A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation **Anushilan Samiti** that was taking shape in Bengal at the time.

Option 2 is correct: Shyamji Krishna Varma (1857 – 1930) was an Indian revolutionary fighter, an Indian patriot, lawyer and journalist who **founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London.**

Option 3 is correct: Sachindra Nath Sanyal (1890 — 1942) was an Indian revolutionary and **co-founder of the Hindustan Republican Army.** He authored **Bandi Jivan.**

Option 4 is incorrect: Bhagwati Charan Vohra planned and executed in 1929, the bomb blast under the train of **Viceroy Lord Irwin** on the Delhi-Agra railway line. The viceroy escaped unhurt and **Mahatma Gandhi** condemned the revolutionary act through his article **The Cult of Bomb.**

In response to Gandhi's article, Vohra (not Batukeshwar Dutt), in consultation with Azad, wrote an article entitled **The Philosophy of the Bomb.**

124. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The second half of the 19th century saw an **unprecedented growth of Indian-owned English and vernacular newspapers,** despite numerous restrictions imposed on the press by the colonial rulers from time to time. In 1877, there were about 169 newspapers published in vernacular languages and their circulation reached the neighbourhood of 1,00,000.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The newspapers had a wide reach and they stimulated a library movement. Their **impact was not limited to cities and towns; these newspapers reached the remote villages,** where each news item and editorial would be read and discussed thoroughly in the 'local libraries' which would gather around a single newspaper. In this way, these libraries served the purpose of not only political education but also of political participation.

125. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The discriminatory policies of the British government, such as the **Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act, and Repeal of the Ilbert Bill,** contributed to **dissatisfaction among Indians toward British rule.** These policies sparked **political consciousness** among Indians, fostering a growing sense of the need for **unity and nationalism.**

Statement 1 is correct- In **1878, Lord Lytton** enacted the **Vernacular Press Act** to **enhance control over the Vernacular Press, suppress and penalize seditious reports.** This legislation also empowered the British government to **seize newspaper assets,** including printing presses and other media. This act was later repealed by **Lord Rippon in 1881.**

Statement 2 is correct- The **Arms Act, 1878 restricted gun ownership of Indians to only those who had prior authorization or a valid license.** It also imposed limitations on the manufacturing, sale, possession, and carrying of firearms. Notably, **Europeans were exempted from these provisions.**

Statement 3 is incorrect- The **Ilbert Bill,** introduced in **1883** during tenure of **Lord Ripon as Viceroy,** aimed at grant **Indian judges the authority to preside over cases involving Britishers,** a move supported by **Sir Courtenay Ilbert,** the legal adviser to the Council of India. The Ilbert Bill sought **equality between Indian and British Judges.** However, the legislation faced significant opposition from British citizens in Britain, highlighting pervasive racial prejudice against Indians within English society. The controversy shed light on the true character of British colonialism, raising awareness among educated Indians about the underlying issues and disparities

126. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Vernacular Press Act, 1878, was enacted during the tenure of **Lord Lytton,** who served as the Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880. It was introduced to curb the criticism of British policies by the Indian vernacular press.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Act empowered the **district magistrate to demand that the printer and publisher** of a vernacular newspaper enter into a **bond with the government,** undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between people. **The magistrate's decision was final and no appeal** could be made in a court of law.

127. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct. Charles Metcalfe, as the Governor-General of India in **1835**, repealed the oppressive **Licensing Regulations of 1823**, which had imposed strict licensing requirements on the press. His policy of press freedom earned him the title **"Liberator of the Indian Press."**

Statement II is incorrect. The **Licensing Regulations of 1823** were introduced by acting Governor General **John Adam,** not Charles Metcalfe. These regulations required all newspapers to obtain a license from the government, restricting press freedom. Later on, the Act was extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books. These restrictions were directed chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians.

128. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The first Persian-language journal in India was **Mirat-ul-Akhbar, founded and edited by Raja Rammohan Roy**

in 1822. Mirat-ul-Akhbar newspaper was instrumental in **critiquing British policies in both India and Ireland.** These discussions and criticisms gradually fuelled discontent among the foreign rulers and merchants. The **Licensing Regulations, 1823 by John Adams** had imposed strict licensing requirements on the press. Rammohan Roy had to **cease the publication of Mirat-ul-Akhbar** because of this regulation

129. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

William Jones came to India in 1783 and was appointed as a junior judge at the Supreme Court that the East India Company had set up. In addition to being an expert in law, Jones was a linguist. He had studied Greek and Latin at Oxford, knew French and English, had picked up Arabic from a friend, and had also learnt Persian.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: William Jones, together with Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed, **set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal and** in 1784. They also **started a journal called Asiatic Researches.** The society was established with the goal of promoting oriental studies. It was meant to promote the study of Indian languages and scriptures.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Initially, many officials of the East India Company argued that the British ought to promote Indian rather than Western learning that would be useful for the administration of the country. This was the beginning of the Orientalist tradition that led to the founding of institutions like the Calcutta Madrasah (1781) and the Sanskrit College in Banaras (1791).

- The **Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings** in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- The **Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan,** a resident, at Banaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.

130. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. "**Comrade**" was founded by **Mohammad Ali Jauhar in 1911 at Kolkata.** It was later moved to Delhi in 1912. It was an **English weekly** that criticized British policies. It was **banned in 1914 under the Press Act.** Shripad Amrit Dange was a communist leader and a founding member of the Communist Party of India, but he was not associated with "Comrade".

Pair 2 is correct. "Al Hilal" was launched by **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in 1912.** It was a weekly newspaper in **Urdu,** aimed at promoting nationalist ideas among the masses.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Lala Lajpat Rai and Lala Hansraj founded the **Punjabee newspaper in Lahore** with its motto of self-help at any cost. Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian independence activist, author, and politician who played a key role in the Indian Independence movement.

131. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Tarabai Shinde (1850–1910) was a 19th-century Indian feminist revolutionary who criticized sexism and caste.

Stripurushtulna (which means "a contrast of man and woman") is considered India's first modern feminist book. **It was written by Tarabai Shinde in 1882,** and it was one of the first texts to challenge the caste system and hegemony since the Bhakti movement's poetry. In 1882, the text was first published in Marathi as a response to an article in Pune Vaibhav, an orthodox publication.

132. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Publication of Sudharak was started by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra. He **started the periodical Sudharak in 1888**, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system. He was also the first editor of Kesari, a journal started by Lokmanya Tilak. In 1884, Agarkar and Tilak established the Deccan Education Society in Pune. Gopal Krishna Gokhle was editor of Sudharak.

Pair 2 is correct. Digdarshan was started by Balshastri Jambhekar in 1840. It was a Marathi monthly magazine. It published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

Balshastri Jambhekar (1812-1846) was a pioneer of social reform. He also started the newspaper Darpan in 1832. He is known as the father of Marathi journalism.

Pair 3 is correct. Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and rationalist from Maharashtra. **Hitechhu was a weekly newspaper published in Gujarati and English by Gopal Hari Deshmukh.**

He also wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues. He was instrumental in the foundation of the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Pair 4 is incorrect. The Hitavada was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1911. It was an English weekly newspaper. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905. In 1911, the Hitavada began to be published to propagate the views of the society.

133. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. Licensing Act, 1857 was introduced during the 1857 revolt, **this Act added licensing restrictions to the existing registration rules under Metcalfe's Act of 1835**. It empowered the government to stop the publication and circulation of any printed material, thereby increasing control over the press.

Option b is correct. Registration Act, 1867 replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was regulatory rather than restrictive. It **required every book or newspaper to mention the name of the printer, publisher, and place of publication.**

A copy of each publication had to be submitted to the local government within a month.

Option c is incorrect. Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was enacted to curb the growing influence of the vernacular press critical of British rule, **this Act allowed district magistrates to demand security deposits, seize press equipment, and prevent publications deemed seditious.** It discriminated between the English and vernacular press and allowed no legal appeal. Newspapers like ***Amrita Bazar Patrika*** shifted to English to escape its reach. The Act was repealed in 1882 by Lord Ripon.

Option d is incorrect. Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908 was **passed to suppress the extremist nationalist press,** this Act **empowered magistrates to confiscate the property** of any press that published material inciting violence or murder. It was used to target leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was imprisoned and exiled for his nationalist writings.

134. Solution: (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

The Indian press played a key role in shaping political consciousness during the freedom struggle. Many prominent reformers and nationalists launched newspapers to express their views, criticise colonial rule, and spread awareness among Indians.

Pair 1 is incorrect. The Voice of India was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1883. It was an English-language newspaper based in Bombay. Through this platform, Naoroji strongly criticised British economic policies and promoted the idea of self-rule.

Pair 2 is correct. The Hindu was started in 1878 by G. Subramaniya Iyer along with other lawyers and reformists such as M. Veeraraghavachariar and others in Madras. It became a prominent nationalist newspaper and played a key role in the early national movement..

Pair 3 is incorrect. The Indian Mirror was founded by Devendranath Tagore in 1862. It was established in the aftermath of the 1857 uprising, during a time when a strong wave of patriotism had gripped the nation. People were increasingly inspired by the desire for freedom and were willing to make great sacrifices for the cause of independence..

135. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Pair 1 is incorrect: Hind Swaraj, authored by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909, is one of the most significant works of the Indian freedom struggle. Written during his return from South Africa, the book outlines Gandhi's vision of true independence for India. He critiques modern Western civilization, asserting that institutions like railways, and professions such as lawyers and doctors, though introduced under British rule, only deepened India's bondage and impoverishment. Gandhi also offers a constructive blueprint for building an ideal society rooted in self-reliance, moral values, and non-violence.

Pair 2 is correct: Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored *Gita Rahasya*/Srimad Bhagavad Gita Rahasya – ***Karma Yoga Shastra*** while imprisoned in Mandalay. In this philosophical work, he interpreted the Bhagavad Gita as a call to selfless action (Karma Yoga). He emphasized that true spirituality lies in performing one's duties for the nation's welfare. For Tilak, the 'Atma' or soul of a nation was freedom, and he believed that the idea of freedom could never be extinguished. His interpretation provided a strong ideological foundation for the Indian freedom struggle.

Pair 3 is correct: In the 1920s, as Indian nationalism surged, colonial sympathizers sought to justify British rule. Katherine Mayo, an American writer and proponent of white supremacy, published Mother India in 1927, portraying Indians as morally and intellectually unfit for self-rule. The book sparked widespread outrage. In response, **Lala Lajpat Rai wrote Unhappy India in 1928, powerfully countering Mayo's claims and defending India's right to freedom.**

Pair 4 is correct: The Home and the World, originally published in Bengali as Ghare Baire and later in English in 1916, **is one of Rabindranath Tagore's** most thought-provoking and patriotic novels from pre-independent India. Through this work, Tagore offered a critical perspective on the Swadeshi movement, expressing his disapproval of its violent and aggressive methods, and highlighting the internal conflicts between nationalism and moral values.

136. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The **Censorship of Press Act of 1799** was introduced by **Lord** Richard **Wellesley,** driven by concerns over a possible **French invasion of India** during the Napoleonic wars. The **Licensing Regulations of 1823** were enacted by **John Adams,** the acting Governor-General, who was known for his reactionary views. These regulations made it a **penal offence to start or use a printing press without obtaining a license** from the government. Initially aimed at controlling the press, the scope of the regulations was later **extended to include journals, pamphlets, and books,** thereby tightening the grip on all forms of printed material.

Statement 2 is correct. The primary target of Licensing Regulations of 1823 was Indian language newspapers and publications edited by Indians, as the colonial government sought to curb any dissent or nationalistic expression emerging through the Indian press.

Raja Rammohan Roy, led the protest and addressed the memorial to the Supreme Court in Calcutta and another to the King in England. But they failed to change the policy. **Raja Rammohan Roy then stopped the publication of Mirat-ul-Akhbar in protest on April 4, 1823.**

137. Solution: (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was not only a leading voice in India's freedom struggle but also an influential writer and journalist. He used newspapers as powerful platforms to awaken political awareness and promote unity among Indians, particularly between Hindus and Muslims.

Option 1 is correct. Al-Balagh was launched in 1915 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, after his earlier paper Al-Hilal was banned by the British. Though slightly more moderate in tone, it continued to advocate nationalist ideas and criticize British policies.

Option 2 is correct. Started in 1912 in Calcutta, Al-Hilal by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, an Urdu weekly, became a powerful voice of Indian nationalism. It was known for its bold and direct criticism of British rule. It was eventually banned in **1914**.

Option 3 is incorrect. Comrade was an English-language journal started by Mohammad Ali. It focused on issues concerning Muslims and the Khilafat Movement and had no direct link to Azad's journalistic work.

Option 4 is incorrect. New India was launched by Annie Besant in 1914. It was an English daily and served as a mouthpiece for the **Home Rule Movement** she led.

Option 5 is incorrect. National Herald was launched in 1938 by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was published in English and became a key medium for Congress to communicate nationalist ideas.

138. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. Somprakash Patrika played a pivotal role in fostering nationalism during the era of colonial India. Its weekly publication every Monday earned it the name "Somprakash." **This significant chapter of the Bengali national awakening was initiated by Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan** on 15 November 1858, inspired by Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-1895) was an educationist and social reformer from Maharashtra. He was a cofounder of the **New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.** He was a principal of Fergusson College. He was also the first editor of **Kesari,** the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak. Later, he started his own periodical, **Sudharak,** which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

Pair 3 is correct. Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded the **Servants of India Society** in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade. He **also started Hitavada newspaper in 1911.**

Pair 4 is correct. Bengalee was an English weekly founded in 1862 by Girish Chandra Ghosh. During the Swadeshi movement, under Surendranath Banerjee, the emerging patriotic sentiments and growing resentment towards the oppressive British rule found expression in the Bengalee.

139. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Magazines/ Newspapers	Started by	
1. Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh (Indian Mirror - N.N. Sen)	Hence, pair 1 is incorrect.
2. Sudharak	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (Not Gopal Krishna Gokhale)	Hence, pair 2 is incorrect.
3. Hindustan and Advocate	G.P. Verma	Hence, pair 3 is correct.

140. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

John Adam became Acting Governor General of India on Lord Hastings's departure in January 1823. His rule lasted for seven months. He enacted Licensing Regulations, 1823 which led to the **suppression of the freedom of the press in India.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1823, the then acting governor-general, **John Adams (and not by Warren Hastings),** who had reactionary views for the press, enacted the Licensing Regulations, 1823. So statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct: According to Licensing Regulations, 1823, **starting or using a press without licence was made a penal offence.** It curbed the freedom enjoyed by the press to a greater extent.

Statement 3 is correct: The Licensing Regulations, 1823 was also **extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books apart from newspapers.** These restrictions were directed **chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians. Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication due to this act.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Press Act of 1835 came to be known as the **liberator of the press. The act revoked the License Regulations of 1823. It was revoked by Charles Metcalfe (and not by William Bentinck).** It enabled the press to be more liberal, which contributed to the development of the press in India to a great extent. So, statement 4 is incorrect.

141. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was designed to better control the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The Act included the following provisions. The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer/publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government. The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred. **The magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.** A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.

Statement 2 is correct: This Indian Press Act (1910), revived the worst features of Vernacular Press Act (1878). **The local government was empowered to demand security at registration from the printer/publisher. It was also authorized to forfeit an offending newspaper.** The printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to the local government free of charge.

Important Tips

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) came to be nicknamed "the gagging Act". The worst features of this Act were discrimination between English and Vernacular press, and no right of appeal. Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.

142. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Lord Wellesley enacted the **Censorship of Press Act (1799)**, anticipating the French invasion of India. It imposed wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship. These restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views, and in 1818, pre-censorship was dispensed with. As per this act, every newspaper **should print the names of the printers,** editor and proprietor.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Licensing Act, 1857 did not replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835. Registration Act, 1867 replaced the Metcalfe's Act of 1835. Due to the emergency caused by the 1857 revolt, **Licensing Act, 1857 was enacted.** It imposed licensing restrictions in addition to the already existing registration procedure laid down by Metcalfe Act and the government reserved the right to stop publication and circulation of any book, newspaper or printed matter.

Pair 3 is correct: Registration Act ,1867 replaced the Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive, nature. As per the Act, every book/ newspaper was required to print the name of the printer and the publisher and the place of the publication; and **a copy was to be submitted to the local government within one month of the publication of a book.**

143. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed with a view of having better control over **newspapers published in Indian languages (and not all newspapers)**. It was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing. The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in December 1881/82 under the regime of Lord Ripon.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Newspaper (Incitement to Offense) Act of 1908 empowered magistrates to seize press property that published objectionable material likely to incite murder or violent acts.

Whereas, Censorship of Press Act, 1799 was introduced by Wellesley to control the freedom of press or newspapers in India. **This act subjected all newspapers to government scrutiny prior to publication.** This act was later expanded in 1807 to include all types of press publications, including newspapers, magazines, books, and pamphlets. When Francis Hastings (1813-1823) took office in 1818, the rules were relaxed.

144. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Swadesamitran (friend of self-rule) was a Tamil-language newspaper published in Madras (present-day Chennai). It was founded in 1882 by the Indian nationalist G Subramania Iyer, four years after he started The Hindu newspaper (an English daily). Swadesamitran started as a sister publication of The Hindu. In fact, it was the second vernacular newspaper published in India, Kesari being the first one.

Pair 2 is correct: Bengali newspaper Sandhya was started by the freedom-fighter Brahmabandhab Upadhyay in the present-day Hooghly district of West Bengal in 1904. As the Swadeshi protests grew in 1906, the newspaper aggressively voiced the Nationalistic sentiments of the day and called for the boycott of British goods, and supported the fight for 'Swaraj'.

Pair 3 is incorrect: The Hindu Patriot, published in Kolkata, is one of the earliest efforts of the Indian press. **The Hindu Patriot was launched in 1853 under the editorship of Girish Chandra Ghosh, and by 1855 Harish Chandra Mukherjee had assumed the editorship of the journal.**

Pair 4 is incorrect: The Ghadar movement was an anti-colonial movement initiated by non-resident Indians who moved to USA and Canada. The movement was, however, ruthlessly crushed by the British state at the cusp of the First World War. For over two years Ghadar luminaries, Santokh Singh (of Amritsar) and Rattan Singh Dabba (of Nawanshahr) studied the Revolution's fallout. **Returning back to India, Santokh Singh founded the Kirti in 1926 at Amritsar in Punjab.**

145. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Bijoli and Sarathi were significant journals during the Indian National Movement. They played a crucial role **in spreading revolutionary ideas**, which led to revival of Revolutionaries activities during the 1920's. These journals contained articles, poems, and essays that advocated for overthrowing British rule in India. They **aimed to inspire a generation of revolutionaries ready to challenge the British Raj**. They promoted concepts of

1) **Swaraj (Self-rule):** The ultimate goal of achieving independence from British domination.
2) **Revolutionary Nationalism:** The belief that armed resistance could be a legitimate means to achieve Swaraj.
3) **Swadeshi Movement:** Encouraging the use of indigenous goods and boycotting British imports to weaken the British economy.
4) **Sacrifice and Martyrdom:** Glorifying acts of selflessness and bravery in the fight for freedom.

146. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The book **"Bandi Jeevan" (A Life in captivity)** is an autobiography written by **Sachindra Nath Sanyal,** a prominent **Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter.** It is a detailed account of his experiences in British prisons, including the **Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands**. The book provides a **firsthand glimpse into the harsh realities of life** for Indian prisoners under British rule. Sanyal was arrested and **sent to Cellular jail** for his involvement in the **Kakori Train Conspiracy, 1925.**

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: "England's Debt to India" is a **critique written by the nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928).** In this "historical narrative of Britain's fiscal policy in India", which was published in 1917, Rai argues that the British owe a debt to India for the exploitation they put the country and its people through. In this work, **Lala Lajpat Rai** examines the economic repercussions of British rule in India from a **neutral standpoint**. This book offers **numerous quotations from contemporaneous English economists and politicians** that can aid in comprehending the genuine picture of the economic repercussions of British rule in India. This book also **examines the expansion of railways and their economic consequences.**

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The **"Philosophy of the Bomb"** is a pamphlet **written by Indian revolutionary Bhagwati Charan Vohra in response to Mahatma Gandhi's article "The Cult of the Bomb"**. Vohra **defended the use of violence** in the Indian independence struggle. Vohra was also a prolific reader and accomplished writer. He assumed the role of **Propaganda Secretary for the Naujawan Bharat Sabha**. Together with Bhagat Singh, he drafted the organization's manifesto.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: It is one of **Bhagat Singh's most famous essays.** 'Why I am an Atheist' was **written while he was imprisoned at Lahore Central Jail in 1930**. The essay was written in response to Singh's religious acquaintances, who believed he became an atheist due to his vanity and self-admiration.

Important Tips

What is the Kakori Train Action?

The Kakori Train Action, a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement on August 9, 1925, involved Indian revolutionaries robbing a passenger train near Kakori in Uttar Pradesh. Led by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan, the group aimed to acquire funds—Rs. 5,700—for purchasing weapons and supporting the armed struggle against British rule. Boarding the train at Kakori station, they overpowered the guard and passengers, looting the cash box before escaping into the nearby jungle.

5.3. Development of Education

147. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- Mahatma Gandhi firmly believed that **Indian languages should serve as the medium of instruction**. Gandhi contended that **true education should nurture both the mind and soul.** Mere literacy, or the ability to read and write, was not sufficient. According to him, individuals needed to engage in **practical activities, learn a craft, and comprehend the functioning of various things**. This hands-on approach was seen as essential for developing both the mind and the ability to understand.

Reason (R) is true & is correct explanation - Gandhi's belief that English education had **eroded the sense of dignity among Indians stems from his observation that it alienated Indians from their own culture and heritage.** He believed that Indians had become enamoured with Western culture and had lost their appreciation for their own traditions. He argued that using vernacular languages in education would help to **revive Indian culture and instil a sense of pride in Indian identity.**

148. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Congress had organised a **National Conference on Education** in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolutions passed there, **Zakir Hussain committee** formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education known as Wardha Scheme.

Statement 2 is correct: The scheme had the provisions like inclusion of a basic handicraft in the syllabus; **first seven years of schooling to be an integral part of a free and compulsory nationwide education system (through mother tongue).**

Statement 3 is correct: There was not much development of the **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education**, because of the **start of the Second World War and the resignation of the Congress ministries** (October 1939).

149. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was a British historian and politician who served as the chairman of the First Law Commission in 1835.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Thomas Macaulay is known for his "**Minute on Indian Education**" which he presented on February 2, 1835. The minute sought to establish the need to impart English education to Indian 'natives. Macaulay believed that **western education was the best kind to be imparted and justified the use of English as the medium of instruction**. He lampooned Indian knowledge and languages and thought them completely worthless.

Statement 2 is correct: Thomas Macaulay dedicated his efforts to create a Penal Code, as the leading member of the Law Commission. The First Law Commission consisting of Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay as the First Law Member and three other members produced a draft of the Penal Code in 1837, Limitation Law in 1842 and a Scheme of Pleadings and Procedure in 1848. In the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, Macaulay's criminal law proposal was enacted.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Macaulay did not devise a Ryotwari system of collecting revenue directly from the villages. The system was devised by **Capt. Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro** at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor (1820–27) of Madras. The principle was the direct collection of the land revenue from each individual cultivator by government agents.

150. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Saddler commission was set up **to study and report on problems of Calcutta University** but its recommendations were **applicable more or less to other** universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, **for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Hartog Committee was **set up to report on the development of education.**

Its main recommendations were as follows.

- **Emphasis** should be given to **primary education** but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education.
- **Only deserving** students should go in for **high school and intermediate stage,** while **average students** should be diverted to **vocational courses after VIII standard (so it was Hartog committee recommended for vocational course rather than Sergeant plan).**
- For improvements in standards of university education, **admissions should be restricted.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The **Sergeant Plan** was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944. It recommended—

- pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group;
- **free, universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group (so it was Sergeant Plan that advocated for compulsory primary education rather than Hartog committee);**
- high school education for 11- 17 years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary.

151. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was a sharp critic of the Indian system of education and society. He saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised. The English Education Act of 1835 was framed based on this.

Statement 1 is correct: The English Education Act of 1835 was passed based on the Macaulay's Minute. **It was enacted on the premise that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy**. Teaching in English was seen as a way of civilizing Indians, changing their tastes, values and cultures.

Statement 2 is correct: The decision was made under the English Education Act of 1835, to make English the medium of instruction for higher education.

152. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Over the nineteenth century, missionary schools were set up in various parts of India and Serampore Mission contributed in this.

Statement 1 is correct: The Serampore Mission was a mission by Christian missionaries in **Serampore**, Bengal, that was **founded by William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward in 1799**. The mission was established with the aim of spreading Christianity and providing education to the local population.

Statement 2 is correct: The Serampore Mission was instrumental in the development of education in India. The missionaries established schools and colleges, including the Serampore College, which is still in operation today. The **mission also played a key role in the development of the Bengali language,** producing the **first complete translation of the Bible into Bengali**.

153. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Many British officials criticized the Orientalist vision of learning. They said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific in nature. They said that Eastern literature was non-serious and light-hearted.

Statement 2 is correct: James Mill attacked the Orientalists by saying that the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical which was lacking in Orientalist vision of learning. Thomas Babington Macaulay urged that the British government in India stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning, for it was of no practical use for administrative purposes.

Statement 3 is *incorrect*: According to Europeans, **the Orient books were full of poetry and sacred literature. That's why they called it non-practical.** They said that the Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances of the West.

Statement 4 is correct: Thomas Babington Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized. According to Macaulay, the knowledge of English would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. Western education would be a way to civilize people.

154. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Wood's Dispatch of 1854. The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.

Statement 1 is correct. The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education. It recommended that secondary (High School) education should have two divisions - literary—leading up to university and vocational—for commercial careers.

Statement 2 is incorrect. As per the Indian Universities Act, 1904 - five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities. **The provisions of this act were based on recommendation of Raleigh commission (1902) and not Hunter Commission.**

Statement 3 is correct. The Hunter commission recommended to transfer the control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards.

Important Tips

Hunter Commission drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education, especially outside presidency towns and made recommendations for its spread. Also, more teaching-cum-examining universities were set up like the Punjab University (1882) and the Allahabad University (1887).

155. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- Aurobindo Ghosh played a crucial role in the **founding and growth of the Bengal National College in Calcutta in 1906.** He served as the **college's first principal** and was **instrumental in shaping its educational philosophy and practices.**

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)- Ghosh believed that **education should be rooted in Indian values and traditions, fostering a sense of national identity.** He advocated for an education system that would promote **Indian culture, language, and history,** while also preparing students to become **active participants in India's struggle for independence.** With this view, **Bengal National College in Calcutta was established.**

156. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In 1906, the progressive state of Baroda introduced compulsory primary education throughout its territories. National leaders urged the government to do so for British India (Gokhale made a powerful advocacy for it in the Legislative Assembly).

In **1913 Resolution on Education Policy,** the government **refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education,** but accepted the policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In its 1913 Resolution on Education Policy, the government refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Saddler University Commission (1917-19) advocated for establishment of a **separate board of secondary and intermediate education** for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.

Statement 3 is correct: Private efforts were to be encouraged for this and the quality of secondary schools was to be improved. **A university, it was decided, was to be established in each province.**

157. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Sir James Mackintosh founded the Asiatic society of Bombay in 1804. He was influenced by Sir William Jones who established Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784.

Option b is correct: The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in 1784 in Calcutta (now Kolkata) by Sir William Jones. He was a British philologist and scholar who played an instrumental role in establishing this society. He played a significant role in promoting Asian studies, particularly in the fields of language, literature, and history.

Option c is incorrect: Alexander Cunningham founded the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** in 1861. He was appointed as the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. The ASI was established to investigate and conserve India's rich archaeological heritage and historical sites.

Option d is incorrect: Colonel Robert Kyd founded the Botanical Garden of India, in 1787. The garden is located in Calcutta (now Kolkata), it's one of the oldest botanical gardens in India and houses a diverse collection of plants from around the world.

158. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option 1 is correct: In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854. **Its recommendations were to primary and secondary education.** Primary education should be imparted through vernacular. To transfer control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards. secondary education should have two divisions literary and vocational.

Option 2 is incorrect: The Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886), set up by Dufferin. It was related to the civil services. It recommended for the classification of the civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India). It recommended to increase the age limit to 23.

Option 3 is correct: The. Saddler Commission (1917-19) was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University, but its recommendations were applicable to other universities also. School course should cover 12 years. Students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university. The university should function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body

Option 4 is correct: The Hartog Committee (1929) was set up to report on development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows. Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education. Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard

Option 5 is incorrect: Linlithgow Commission (1926) inquired into the crisis of Indian agriculture. The Royal commission of Agriculture is also known as Linlithgow commission

Important Tips

The British Government in India established many commission/committe in the field of education. The commission are as follows

1. **under company's rule:**
   - Charter Act of 1813
   - Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)
   - Wood's Despatch (1854)
2. **under British Crown:**
   - Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)
   - Raleigh Commission (1902,)
   - Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913)
   - Saddler University Commission (1917-19)
   - Hartog Committee (1929)
   - Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)

159. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The Macaulay's Minute is seen as a watershed that not only governed the educational policy of the British administration after 1835 but also reflected a crucial change in the strategy of control and subjugation of the native population

Statement c is incorrect: Macaulay's Minute is **based on Anglicist view** on education. **Macaulay attacks the Orientalists, accusing them of bribing the Indian student to learn Native languages and literatures**. Macaulay finds the Native vernaculars so poor in their vocabulary that no useful instruction can be given in these languages.

Statement a, b and d are correct: According to minute, the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. **It rejected indigenous literatures and languages. The Minute also encapsulates the concept of the White man's burden,** which means that it is the responsibility of enlightened Europe to inculcate modern values among the less civilised communities. The new native who will emerge after receiving English education will be "Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect. In this way, **the Minute will help in achieving the Civilizing mission of the British Government.**

Important Tips

The civilizing mission was a set of ideas and practices that was used by the colonial powers to legitimize the establishment and continuation of overseas colonies. According to the British, the main aim of the civilizing mission was to morally and materially 'uplifting' and 'developing' the supposedly 'backward' or 'rude' people of India to make them more civilized and more modern.

160. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1906, the progressive state of Baroda introduced compulsory primary education throughout its territories. National leaders urged the government to do so for British India. **In its 1913 Resolution on Education Policy, the government refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education**, but accepted the policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1902, Raleigh Commission **was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India** and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. **Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Sergeant Plan was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944. It recommended for **adequate technical, commercial and arts education**; pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group and free universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group; abolition of intermediate course; liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.

Important Tips

The Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. As per the Act

- universities were to give more attention to study and research
- The number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government.
- Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own.
- Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and
- Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities

161. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statements 1 and 3 are correct. The Congress had organized a National Conference on Education in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolutions passed there, **Zakir Hussain committee** formulated a detailed **national scheme for basic education.** The main principle behind this scheme was **'learning through activity'**.

It was **based on Gandhi's ideas** published in a series of articles in the weekly Harijan. Gandhi thought that Western education had created a gulf between the educated few and the masses and had also made the educated elite ineffective.

The scheme had the following provisions:

(i) Inclusion of a **basic handicraft in the syllabus.**

(ii) **First seven years of schooling to be an integral part of a free and compulsory nationwide education** system (through mother tongue).

(iii) Teaching to be in **vernacular languages from class II to VII and in English only after class VIII.**

(iv) Ways to be devised to establish contact with the community around schools through service.

(v) A suitable technique to be devised with a view to implementing the main idea of basic education—**educating the child through the medium of productive activity of a suitable handicraft.**

The system, rather than being a methodology for education, was **an expression of an idea for a new life and a new society.** The basic premise was that only through such a scheme could India be an independent and non-violent society. This scheme was **child-centred and cooperative.**

Statement 2 is correct: The most important **point according to the committee was the economic goals of the basic education** which would develop by the manual handicraft of the children for a period of 7 years according to the regional/local needs.

162. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The education imparted in 18th-century India was still traditional which could not match with the rapid developments in the West. The knowledge was confined to literature, law, religion, philosophy, and logic and excluded the study of physical and natural sciences, technology and geography. In fact, due to over-reliance placed on ancient learning, any original thought got discouraged. The education was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chatuspathis or Tols, as they were called in Bihar and Bengal, were the centers of **higher education (not primary).**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Elementary education among the Hindus and the Muslims was quite widespread. Sometimes children from the lower caste also attended the schools, **but female presence was rare.**

Statement 3 is correct: Some of the famous centers for Sanskrit education were Kasi (Varanasi), Tirhut (Mithila), **Nadia and Utkala.**

163. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was introduced by **Lord Curzon,** the then Viceroy of India, based on the recommendations of the **Raleigh Commission (1902).** The Act aimed to reform and control universities in British India by improving their administrative efficiency and ensuring better state control over higher education.

Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to **suggest measures for improvement** in their constitution and working.

Important Tips

Indian Universities Act 1904 features:

(i) universities were to give more attention to study and research;

(ii) the number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;

iii) Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own;

(iv) conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and

(v) five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.

164. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Orientalist-Anglicist controversy was a debate in the early 19th century over the type of education to be provided to Indians by the British. The debate was about whether to promote traditional Indian learning or Western education.

Orientalists advocated for the preservation and study of traditional Indian languages and literature. The Anglicists supported the use of English as the medium of instruction and wanted to modernize Indian education by teaching Western sciences, literature, and philosophy

Statements I and II are correct. James Mill was a strong critic of the orientalists. Mill believed that the focus should not be on India's traditional religious texts and poetry but on more practical and modern knowledge. **He argued that Indians should be introduced to the scientific, technological, and rational advancements of the West,** which he saw as crucial for India's progress.

Statement II is the correct explanation for statement I. According to James Mill the British effort should not be to teach what the natives wanted, or what they respected, in order to please them and "win a place in their heart". The aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical. So **Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the West had made, rather than with the poetry and sacred literature of the Orient.**

165. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. It was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India and also referred to as 'Magna Carta of English Education in India'.

The major recommendations of the Despatch were as follow:

- the creation of a department of public instruction in each of the five provinces of the company's territory,
- **the establishment of university at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, (Option 3 is correct)**
- the establishment of a network of graded schools-high schools, middle schools and the elementary schools,
- **the establishment of teachers training institutions, (Option 1 is correct)**
- the promotion of vernacular schools,
- the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid for financial help to the schools, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There was proposal of systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. . **It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.**

166. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology. He argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It made them see Western civilisation as superior and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture. On the other hand, **Rabindranath Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with** what he saw as the **best within Indian tradition.** He emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.

Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that **Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching.** Education in English crippled Indians, distanced them from their own social surroundings and made them "strangers in their own lands". **Rabindranath Tagore also favoured the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction** but he also talked about the importance of the English language.

167. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer. The **correct sequence is 4 – 1 – 2 – 3.**

Option 4. The **Wood's Despatch of 1854** was prepared by **Charles Wood.** It is often referred to as the **"Magna Carta" of English Education in India**. The Despatch urged the British Government in India to take **direct responsibility for educating the masses**, thereby formally rejecting the earlier **'downward filtration theory'**, at least in principle. It proposed a **systematised educational hierarchy** starting with **vernacular primary schools** in villages, progressing to **Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, district-level colleges,** and culminating in **universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.** It advocated for **English as the medium of instruction** for higher education, while **vernacular languages** were to be used at the school level

Option 1. The **Hunter Education Commission (1882-83) focused on improving primary and secondary education.** Its key recommendations included: Enhancing primary education with **vernacular language** instruction and state support. **Transferring control of primary education** to district and municipal boards. Dividing secondary education into literary (leading to university) and vocational (for commercial careers) streams. **Expanding female education,** especially outside presidency towns. These led to rapid growth in secondary and collegiate education, with new universities like Punjab (1882) and Allahabad (1887) being established.

Option 2. The Hartog Committee (1929) was formed to address the decline in education standards due to the rapid expansion of schools and colleges. Its main recommendations included: **Focusing on primary education** without rushing expansion or enforcing compulsory education. **Allowing only deserving students to progress** to high school and intermediate levels, while average students should be directed to vocational courses after the 8th standard. **Restricting university admissions** to improve the quality of education.

Option 3. The **Sergeant Plan (1944), developed by the Central Advisory Board of Education** with Sergeant as the educational advisor, recommended the following: **Pre-primary education for ages 3-6, free primary education for ages 6-11, high school education for ages 11-17** (academic or technical/vocational), and a **3-year university course** after higher secondary. Adequate technical, commercial, and arts education. Abolition of the intermediate course. Eradication of adult illiteracy within 20 years. Focus on teacher training, physical education, and education for the physically and mentally handicapped.

168. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer .

1. The Orientalist-Anglicist controversy was a major debate in early 19th-century colonial India regarding the direction of education policy.
2. Orientalists believed in promoting traditional Indian learning and advocated for education in classical languages like Sanskrit and Persian.
3. Anglicists, on the other hand, argued that Western science and literature should be taught through the English language.
4. This debate culminated in Lord Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education (1835), which supported the Anglicist view, leading to the promotion of English as the medium of instruction in Indian education.

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169. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **1913 Resolution on Education Policy** marked an important moment in colonial India's education landscape. While it **recognized the need for widespread literacy and urged provincial governments to provide free elementary education** to the poor and backward classes, it **did not accept responsibility for compulsory education** at that stage.

Statement I is incorrect. The 1913 Resolution **explicitly refused** to take responsibility for **compulsory education.** Instead, it maintained a **voluntary stance**, favoring **private initiatives** and **gradual expansion** of education rather than state-imposed mandates.

Statement II is correct. In 1911, Gopal Krishna Gokhale introduced a bill in the Imperial Legislative Council for the introduction of compulsory and free primary education in India. The bill was not passed, but it helped to raise awareness of the issue and paved the way for the introduction of compulsory primary education in India in later years.

■■■

HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

MISCELLANEOUS

6.1. Princely States

1. **With reference to Princely states in colonial India, consider the following statements:**
   1. Under Cabinet Mission plan, the Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British Crown.
   2. The Mountbatten Plan allowed the princely states to remain independent of both India and Pakistan.
   3. It was optional for the princely states to join the All-India Federation as proposed under the Government of India Act, 1935.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 3 only
   (c) 1 and 3 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

2. **With reference to freedom struggle in princely states, consider the following statements:**
   1. Early agitation in princely states were politically mobilised towards local grievances such as unemployment.
   2. Leaders of Praja Mandals demanded outright abolition of princely states.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only
   (b) 2 only
   (c) Both 1 and 2
   (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. **With reference to the policy of British government towards Princely states in India, consider the following pairs:**

Policy	Features
1. Policy of Subordinate Isolation	It abandoned the policy of annexation and now the focus was on punishing or toppling a state.
2. Policy of Ring of Fence	It ensured that the native Indian ruler's defence would be reliant on the East India Company.
3. Policy of Subordinate Union	Its aim was to seek the assistance of Princely States in reducing the influence of the National Movement

   How many of the pairs given above are matched correctly?
   (a) Only one
   (b) Only two
   (c) All three
   (d) None

4. **With reference to the Lord Curzon's approach towards the Princely states during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:**
   1. He considered the relation between princely states and British India government to be federal.
   2. He followed the policy of the 'intrusive surveillance' to keep the Indian rulers in check.
   3. He appointed Butler committee for developing cordial relations with the princely states.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only
   (b) 2 only
   (c) 1 and 3 only
   (d) 2 and 3 only

5. **With reference to the Narendra mandal, consider the following statements:**
   1. It was set up on the recommendations of the Montford Committee.
   2. It was set up as a consultative body to help the Princely states to voice their needs to the British government.
   3. It had the powers to discuss matters concerning internal affairs of an individual state.
   4. Its members included representatives from all the princely states of erstwhile India under British rule.

   Which of the statements given above are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 1 and 3 only
   (c) 2 and 4 only
   (d) 3 and 4 only

6. **With reference to the Congress and the Princely States, consider the following statements:**
   1. Congress, during its early phase, favoured non-interference in the politics of Princely states.
   2. Praja Mandals were established as the local units of Congress in the Princely states.
   3. Congress vehemently opposed the participation of the people of Princely states in the Quit India Movement.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 2 and 3 only
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 1 and 3 only

7. **Consider the following statements with reference to 'Residents' appointed in the Princely States by the Britishers:**
   1. The 'Residents' were appointed in the Indian states as political or commercial agents of the Company.
   2. They acted as the heads of Contingent army units placed in the states by the British.
   3. The Residents never interfered in the internal affairs of Indian states, under any circumstance.

   Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 2 and 3 only
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

8. **With reference to India's struggle for independence, 'Praja Mandals' can be best referred to as:**
   (a) Corps of Volunteers promoting boycott of foreign goods during the Swadeshi Movement.
   (b) Secret societies and underground revolutionary groups opposing British rule in India.
   (c) Block Level Committees of the Indian National Congress.
   (d) Organisations formed to fight for the rights of the people in the princely states.

9. **With the reference to 'Chamber of Princes' during British India, consider the following statements:**
   1. It was a platform to facilitate dialogue between the British authority and rulers of the princely states.
   2. It was instituted by the King-Emperor George V of Britain, through a royal proclamation.
   3. Ganga Singh, the Ruler of Bikaner, was the first chancellor of the 'Chamber of Princes'.

   Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 2 and 3 only
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

10. **In the context of the integration of princely states into Indian Union, consider the following pairs:**

Princely States	Way they were integrated in India
1. Hyderabad	Military Action
2. Junagarh	Plebiscite
3. Goa	Referendum

   How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
   (a) Only one
   (b) Only two
   (c) All three
   (d) None

11. **Consider the following statements regarding the policy of the British towards princely states after 1857:**
   1. A policy of subordinating the Princely States completely to British authority was initiated.
   2. The policy of annexation was now adopted.
   3. Princes were given full freedom in the internal affairs of their state.

   Which of the above statements is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 2 and 3 only
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

12. **With reference to the All-India States People Conference, consider the following statements:**
   1. It was a democratic extension of Praja Mandals.
   2. It supported Government of India Act 1935 for its federal structure.
   3. Nehru became President of All India State People's Conference in 1939 and remained its President until 1946.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

6.2. Famous Personalities

13. This leader was selected as Imperial Civil Services (ICS) officer in 1869 but he was barred from services in 1869 due to an age dispute, and he was fired in 1871 due to racial discrimination. Later, He led the Indian National Conference session for two years between 1883 and 1885. He also became a senior leader of Indian National Congress.

In the above passage, which among the following personalities has been discussed?
(a) Surendranath Banerjea
(b) Satyendra Sinha
(c) Pherozeshah Mehta
(d) Womesh Chandra Banerjee

14. Which of the following events occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow?

1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Separation of Burma from India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

15. Consider the following events from Indian history:

1. Passage of the Widow Remarriage Act.
2. Laying down of the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane.
3. Setting up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
4. Issue of Wood's Despatch on Education.

How many of the above events occurred during Lord Dalhousie's tenure as Governor General of India?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

16. With reference to 'Aurobindo Ghose', consider the following statements:

1. He helped in establishing Anushilan Samiti in 1902.
2. He wrote an important philosophical work called "The Life Divine".
3. Presently, Aurobindo society is a religious denomination within the Hindu religion.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

17. She was the first woman to contest for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, she convinced Gandhi to give equal opportunity to women to be in the forefront of the march. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.

Which of the following freedom fighters is mentioned in the above para?
(a) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(d) Kamala Nehru

18. With regard to the philosophical ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Gandhi, Bose advocated for a decentralized government.
2. Unlike Bose, Gandhi was more in favour of self-sufficiency and a village-based economy.
3. Unlike Bose, Gandhi was a firm believer in ahimsa and satyagraha, the nonviolent way to achieve any goal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

19. With reference to the twentieth century India, consider the following passage:

Born in Churulia, currently in West Burdwan district of Bengal, in 1899, he had earned the moniker of "Bidrohi Kabi (rebel poet)" for poems against oppression. But as a representative of Bengal's syncretic culture, the poet's songs and poems include several Shyama Sangeet (in praise of Goddess Kali), bhajans and kirtans (celebrating Lord Krishna) as well as Islamic compositions.

Which of the following poet has been described in the above passage?

(a) Kazi Nazrul Islam
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Ahsan Habib
(d) Michael Madhusudan Dutt

20. With reference to the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in Freedom Struggle of India, consider the following statements

1. The provisional Government established by Bose declared war against both Britain and the United States of America (USA).
2. He secured a promise from the Japanese government that Japan had no intention of occupying India.
3. He set up the headquarters of the Indian National Army in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

21. With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose was against the English system of education.
2. While Gandhi was in favor of a decentralized economy with no state control, Bose wanted industrialization under state ownership.
3. Both Gandhi and Bose believed in eradicating untouchability and maintaining the varna distinctions of the caste system.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

22. With reference to Governor General/ Viceroys in British India, consider the following pairs:

Governor General of Bengal/India	**Work/Event during their reign**
1. Lord Mayo	Establishment of Statistical survey of India
2. Lord Chelmsford	Enactment of 'The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act'
3. Warren Hastings	Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance system in India

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

23. With respect to the life of Mahatma Gandhi, consider the following statements:

He was awarded the title "Kaiser-i-Hind":

1. by the British government in 1915.
2. for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa during the Boer War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. With reference to various Governor-generals of British India, consider the following statements:

1. Under the tenure of Lord Ellenborough, Sindh was annexed.
2. Under Lord Canning, First Anglo-Afghan War was fought.
3. Under Lord Dalhousie, Universities were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

25. Consider the following statements with regards to Rabindranath Tagore:

1. He was the first non-European to receive the esteemed Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali.
2. He wrote the 'National song of India'.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule:

1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Hardinge
3. Lord Chelmsford
4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure in India?

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 1, 4, 2, 3
(d) 2, 3, 1, 4

27. With reference to the History of Modern India, Vasudev Balwant Phadke is known for-

(a) leading a violent struggle against the British during the Revolt of 1857.
(b) establishing parallel government in Satara during the Quit India Movement.
(c) leading an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s.
(d) being a radical leader of the All-India Trade union Congress.

28. S/he was among the first in India to link Capitalism with Imperialism. S/he said "Militarism and Imperialism are twin children of Capitalism. Their shadow, their fruits and their barks are all poisonous". S/he wrote "Young India", a true account of India to the world which differed from the western writings that were colored with imperialism and racial bias. Through this work, s/he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government.

Which among the following personalities is described in the above passage?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

29. Consider the following statements:

1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.
3. C. Rajagopalachari was the only Indian who served as the Governor General of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

30. He was a British Indian Army officer. He is best known for founding and leading the Indian National Army in Southeast Asia during World War II in Dec 1941.

Which of the following leaders is best described in the information given above?

(a) Rash Behari Bose
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose
(c) Mohan Singh
(d) Jaganath Rao Bhonsle

31. With reference to Puran Chand Joshi, one of the great Indian freedom fighters, consider the following statements:

1. He helped in founding the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1942.
2. He was one of the suspects arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
3. He was the general secretary of the undivided Communist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

32. With respect to Subhash Chandra Bose, consider the following statements:

1. He established Mukti Sena in Germany with the help of Hitler.
2. He established Indian National Army in Singapore with the help of Japanese government.
3. He was the first person to address Mahatma Gandhi as the 'Father of Nation'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

33. Consider the following statements about Gopal Krishna Gokhale:

1. He started a newspaper 'Hitavada' in 1911.
2. He was revered as the political guru by Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. "She raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule at the young age of 13. She joined the Heraka religious movement, which later turned into a political movement, seeking to drive out the British from Manipur. She was arrested in 1932 and given life imprisonment only to be released in 1947 under the orders of the Interim Government of India."

Which one of the following personalities is described in the above given paragraph?

(a) Putalimay Tamang
(b) Rani Gaidinliu
(c) Dashriben Chaudhri
(d) Helen Lepcha

35. "She was born in Assam in 1924. On 20 September 1942 she joined a group of freedom fighters and marched towards Gohpur Police station, Assam, to hoist the Tricolour in support of the Quit India Movement. Police at the station opened indiscriminate fire on the group to prevent team from committing such daring act. She was martyred with a Tricolour furling in her hands."

Which among the following personalities has been described in the above given paragraph?

(a) Matangini Hazra
(b) Kanaklata Barua
(c) Tara Rani Shrivastava
(d) Rukmini Lakshmipathi

36. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: According to Mahatma Gandhi, the accumulation of wealth by capitalists beyond a certain limit was tantamount to theft.

Statement-II: Gandhi's Trusteeship theory suggests that the wealthy should not view their possessions as personal belongings but rather as assets to be used for the common good.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

37. Consider the following publications:

1. New India
2. Young India
3. Unto this last
4. The Story of My Experiments with Truth
5. The Kingdom of God Is Within You

How many of the publications were written/ published by Mahatma Gandhi?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

38. Consider the following books:

1. The Cultivator's Whipcord
2. Gulamgiri
3. Sarvajaneek Satyadharma Pustak

How many of the above books were written by Jyotiba Govindrao Phule? ·

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

39. Consider the following statements regarding Vinayak Damodar Savarkar:

1. He was one of the founders of a secret society called 'Abhinav Bharat'.
2. He considered the revolt of 1857 as the first war of Indian independence.
3. He wrote the book "Kaala Pani" based on his experiences as a political prisoner in the Andaman Cellular Jail.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

40. In context of India's freedom struggle, which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to Liaquat Hussain?

1. He was associated with the Swadeshi Movement.
2. He organized the East Indian Railway strike in Bengal region.
3. He wrote critical articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments among Muslims.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

41. With reference to Lord Macaulay, consider the following statements:

1. He headed the Law Commission for codification of Indian laws.
2. His education policy attempted to educate Indian masses in western sciences through vernacular.
3. He was India's first law member of the Governor General in Council.
4. The concept of a merit based modern Civil Service in India was introduced due to his efforts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

42. He joined the Bombay judicial service and became a judge of the Bombay High Court. He was instrumental in giving a progressive shape to public life in Maharashtra by participating in the working of the Pune Sarvajanik Sabha, Prarthana Samaj, the Indian Social Conference and the Indian National Congress.

Identify the Social reformer from the paragraph given above:

(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Mahadeo Govind Ranade
(c) Vishnu Shastri
(d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

43. Consider the following pairs:

National movements	Began during the Viceroyship of
1. Non-Cooperation movement	Lord Chelmsford
2. Civil disobedience movement	Lord Irwin
3. Quit India movement	Lord Wavell

How many pairs mentioned above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

44. With reference to the contribution of 'Chidambaram Pillai' in National Freedom Struggle, consider the following statements:

1. He helped in spreading of Swadeshi movement in the Madras region of southern India.
2. He headed the 'Mylapore' group in the Madras Presidency in 1918.
3. He founded a navigation company to challenge the trade monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

45. Consider the following statements with reference to Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhuri, a leader during Indian National Movement:

1. He was a prominent writer and poet.
2. He, along with some others, formed a British Opposition Anarchist team during Swadeshi movement.
3. He established Assam Jatiya Mahasabha to protect Assamese people from encroachment of infiltrators.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

46. Consider the following statements with reference to Aurobindo Ghosh:

1. He was imprisoned by British in the Alipore Conspiracy Case.
2. He gave a new philosophical doctrine called the Integral Humanism.
3. His one of the most famous literary works is a book titled 'The Life Divine.'
4. In his famous essay 'The Demand of the Mother', Aurobindo compared the Nation to the Mother Goddess.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

47. Consider the following statements:

1. She became the first woman to receive the 'Padmaboti Swarnapodok', the gold medal from Calcutta University.
2. She founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910.
3. She was associated with the newspaper 'Hindusthan' as editor and publisher.

Which one of the following personalities is being described in the above given statements?
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Suniti Chaudhari
(c) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
(d) Sumati Morarjee

48. Consider the following statements with reference to Sarojani Naidu and her contributions:
1. Foundation of All India Women's Conference (AIWC)
2. Leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works during Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Representing women in Second Round Table Conference
4. Became India's first woman Governor

Which of the above-given options are correct?
(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

49. Promotha Mitter, Barindrakumar Ghosh and Jatindranath Bannerji are known for founding which of the following organizations?
(a) Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta
(b) Calcutta Unitarian Committee
(c) Indian Association of Calcutta
(d) Bengal British India Society

50. Consider the following statements:
1. Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Services in 1921 to join the struggle for freedom by becoming a member of the Congress.
2. The political guru of Subhash Chandra Bose was Rashbehari Bose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. "He was one of the main architects of the Indian National Conference. Later, as a moderate leader he provided leadership during the anti-partition movement in Bengal. In 1883, he became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. He also founded the Indian National Liberal Federation. He was elected as Congress President twice. Only the second Indian to qualify the Indian Civil Service examinations, he was also associated with the newspaper Bengalee."

The above description is related to which of the following nationalist leaders?
(a) Romesh Chandra Dutt
(b) Chittaranjan Das
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

52. Which of the following statements regarding Gandhi and Ambedkar's ideologies are correct?
1. Both believed in Parliamentary democracy as the best form of government.
2. Gandhi believed that India had always been a nation.
3. Ambedkar believed that nationalistic identities were a by-product of colonial legal system.
4. Both believed that education and persuasion would result in lasting social reforms.

Select the correct option using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

53. Consider the following pairs regarding the activities of various nationalist leaders abroad:

Leaders	Contributions
1. Tarak Nath Das	Started a journal 'Free Hindustan'
2. G. D. Kumar	Established the 'Swadesh Sevak Home'
3. Lala Har Dayal	Established the 'Hindi Association'

How many of the pairs above are correctly matched?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

54. Which of the following options regarding Pandita Ramabai is correct?
(a) She was conferred with the titles of Pandita and Sarasvati by Bombay University in 1889.
(b) She wrote a book on gender discrimination called Stri Purush Tulana.

(c) She started Sharda Sadan to provide an ashram to destitute high caste widows.
(d) She was the first practicing female medical doctor of India.

55. Consider the following statements about Swami Dayanand Saraswati and his contributions:

1. He authored Satyarth Prakash, which advocated for returning to the original teachings of the Vedas.
2. He promoted women's education and widow remarriage.
3. He was a supporter of the British Raj in India, believing it would contribute to progress and modernization.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

56. With respect to Laxman Nayak, consider the following statements:

1. He was a tribal leader who opposed British oppression through violent guerrilla warfare.
2. He was executed by the British government on charges of inciting violence during the Quit India movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

57. In the context of Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following personalities authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'?

(a) G Subramanium Iyer
(b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Mahadev Govinda Ranade

58. Consider the following events:

1. Commencement of India's first railway line
2. Establishment of universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
3. Establishment of the Public Works Department
4. The White Mutiny by European troops

How many of the above events occurred during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

59. Consider the following statements:

1. He founded the Radical Democratic Party in Bombay 1940s.
2. He was a member of Anushilan Samiti.
3. He was imprisoned in 1931 for his involvement in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

The above statements are describing which of the following personalities?

(a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya
(c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(d) M.N. Roy

60. Consider the following statements regarding the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

1. He wrote Borno Porichoy, a book on Bengali alphabets.
2. He opposed the priestly monopoly of scripture knowledge.
3. He supported higher education for women in India.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

61. With respect to Jyotiba Phule, a social reformer, consider the following statements:

Statement I: He emphasized on education of women as a revolutionary factor in the Indian society.

Statement II: He argued that women's liberation was linked with the liberation of other classes in the society.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

62. With reference to India's struggle for freedom, consider the following pairs:

National Movements	Movement Initiated/ launched during the Viceroyship of
1. Non-Cooperation Movement	Lord Reading
2. Civil Disobedience Movement	Lord Willingdon
3. Quit India Movement	Lord Linlithgow

Which of the pairs above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

63. Consider the following statements:

1. He wrote the biography of Mazzini named 'Mazzini Charitra'.
2. He authored "The Indian War of Independence - 1857" which provides a nationalist view of the revolt of 1857.
3. He established a revolutionary organisation named 'Mitra Mela.'

Which among the above given statements is/are true about Vinayak Damodar Savarkar?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3

64. With reference to Lala Lajpat Rai, consider the following statements:

1. He was the founder and editor of newspaper Indian Mirror.
2. He was an active member of the Arya Samaj.
3. He believed in the 'Safety Valve Theory' with respect to the establishment of Indian National Congress.
4. He started the 'Indian Home Rule League of America'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

65. She was the queen of Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu and fought the British. She is credited with forming a women's army, known as the Udaiyaal Regiment.

Who is she ?

(a) Abakka Rani Chowta
(b) Ahilyabai Holkar
(c) Velu Nachiyar
(d) Rani Mangammal

66. Consider the following statements regarding Rabindranath Tagore:

1. He was the first non-European to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.
2. He returned his knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
3. The book 'The religion of Man' was written by him.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

67. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements about Pandurang Khankhoje:

1. He was a member of the Ghadr Party.
2. He was one of the founding members of the All India Kisan Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

68. Consider the following pairs:

Important Events	Occurred during Viceroyship of
1. Ilbert Bill Controversy	Lord Lansdowne
2. Formation of Indian National Congress	Lord Dufferin
3. Launch of Swadeshi Movement	Lord Curzon
4. Passage of Rowlatt Act	Lord Chelmsford

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

69. Consider the following pairs:

Party/ Association	Founder
1. Communist Party of India	Narayan Malhar Joshi
2. Congress Socialist Party	Acharya Narendra Dev
3. Independence for India League	Surendra Nath Banerjee
4. Indian National Liberal Federation	Subhas Chandra Bose

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

70. With reference to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, consider the following statements:

1. He was one of the founder of Banaras Hindu University.
2. He was one of the founding member of Hindu Mahasabha
3. He started the Hindi weekly named Abhyudaya.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

71. With respect to Modern Indian history, consider the following statements about Rani Velu Nachiyar:

1. She is regarded as one of the first queen who actively opposed the British rule.
2. She formed the first army of trained female soldiers in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

72. "He possessed qualities of an effective administrator and a diplomat. He was conferred the title of 'Nawab' by a Mughal emperor. He was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers and paved the path of European conquest of India. He used the Nawab of Carnatic to forbid the English from waging war in his territories. He is considered the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India."

The above paragraph best describes which of the following personalities?

(a) Lord Wellesley
(b) Warren Hastings
(c) Joseph Dupleix
(d) Robert Clive

6.3. Other Important aspects from 1600-1947

73. With reference to the prevalence of slavery during the Colonial Period in India, consider the following statements:

1. Indian slaves were purchased only for domestic works and were not traded like African slaves.
2. Slaves in India were usually treated as hereditary servants.
3. Only Men were kept as slaves, and never the Women.
4. The Colonial Government made no efforts for the abolishment of slavery in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

74. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the social and cultural life during 18th century India?

1. No strict regulations prevailed to follow the norms of castes.
2. Caste system existed among the Hindus only and not among the Muslims.
3. Purdah system was found only among the Hindus and not Muslims.
4. Dowry was widely prevalent in Bengal and Rajputana regions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 4 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

75. Consider the following statements regarding the development of Hill Station's during the British Rule:

1. The development of Hill Stations led to the development of cantonments.
2. Hill stations were developed to protect the army from diseases and epidemics.
3. Sir John Lawrence officially declared Manali the summer capital of the British empire in 1864.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

76. With reference to the process of deindustrialisation in India during the nineteenth century, consider the following statements

1. Increased inflow of British machine-made goods after the passage of Charter Act of 1813 accelerated the decline of handloom industries in India.
2. Moneylenders and tradesmen benefited from the deindustrialisation process in India.
3. The deindustrialisation process drastically reduced the pace of commercialisation of agriculture in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

77. Consider the following statements with reference to the impact on Industry during the British rule in India:

1. The local ship-building thrived under British rule as they wanted to connect India with International market.
2. Indian steel industry was restricted by Britishers from producing lower standard of steel.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

78. Consider the following statements with reference to the nationalist critique of the colonial economy in India:

1. Prithwishchandra Ray and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were key people in the nationalist critique of colonial economy.
2. It was argued that India has been made a field for investment of British capital.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

79. Which of the following actions represent the British Policy during the mercantile phase of colonization in India (1757-1813)?

1. Major changes were introduced in the judicial system of India to protect British Interests.
2. Traditional Indian culture and civilization was criticized to promote the British culture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 or 2

80. Consider the following statements, with reference to different schools of thought in Britain and their views on Indian society and culture:

1. The Conservatives considered Indian Civilisation necessarily inferior to European civilisation.
2. The Paternalistic Imperialists justified economic and political enslavement of India.
3. The Radicals wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

81. In the context of 19th century India, which of the following correctly characterize the social life in cities?

(a) There was ready acceptance of women working outside home.
(b) There existed very low gap in the incomes between rich and poor.
(c) Increase in number of educated middle class people could be seen.
(d) There was a rigid adherence to the traditional social customs and practices by all.

82. With reference to the Modern Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. Jotedars were the sharecroppers who used to lease the land of large peasants for cultivation.
2. Gomasthas were the large landowners who cultivated their agricultural lands by hiring labours.
3. Bargadars were the rural officials responsible for the collection of revenue from peasants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

83. In the context of the economic impact of the British rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. India became a net importer of finished goods and an exporter of raw materials.
2. The development of railways in India led to an industrial revolution in India which led to the growth of Indian manufacturing industries.
3. Initially, the railway was developed in India to allow easier access of markets and raw materials to the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

84. The British imperialism and colonisation of the Indian economy led to deindustrialisation in India. In this context, consider the following statements.

1. In 1813, the British prohibited ships above 350 tonnes from sailing between India and Britain to restrict Indian exports to the British market.
2. The Indian steel industry was not allowed to produce a higher standard steel.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Consider the following statements regarding development of modern industries in British India:

1. Britishers aggressively encouraged the growth of Indian steel industry to fulfil the supply gap in the international markets.
2. Heavy industries and power generation were neglected during British period in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Terms	Meaning
1. Cossaes	Printed cotton cloths
2. Chhipigars	specialist block printers
3. Caravanserai	Roadside inn for traders and caravans

How many of the pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

87. Consider the following events in the history of India:

1. Setting up of the first jute mill
2. Operation of first telegraph line
3. Establishment of the first steel plant
4. Setting up of first Cotton mill

Which is the correct chronological order of the above-mentioned events in the order of their occurrence?

(a) 1-3-2-4
(b) 2-4-1-3
(c) 2-1-4-3
(d) 4-2-1-3

88. During the 17th Century, European traders in India often used the phrase "shaking the pagoda tree", in this context, the term "Pagoda" refers to:

(a) A plantation crop grown in some parts of India.

(b) A diary to be maintained for daily accounts of traders

(c) A trading port in western coast of India

(d) A dominant currency in use in some parts of India

89. With reference to the impact of colonial rule in India on Indian industries, consider the following statements:

1. The shipbuilding industry was promoted to ensure the availability of high-quality Indian-built ships.
2. Indian entrepreneurs were actively encouraged to establish steel factories with tariff and credit support.
3. Indian-owned cotton textile mills began emerging in Bombay and Ahmedabad in the second half of the 19th century.
4. The jute industry in India grew significantly but was largely controlled by British capitalists.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4

6.4. Post-Independence

90. In the context of History of Modern India, the Razakars were the-

(a) paramilitary force organized by Nizam of Hyderabad to suppress the people's movement against his rule.

(b) special Military force organized by Maharaja of Manipur to fight against the Government of India to maintain his autonomy after Independence.

(c) paramilitary force organized by the Government of India to protect the territories in Jammu & Kashmir from Pakistan.

(d) a special Military force formed in Junagadh in support of Pakistan to fight against Government of India.

91. With reference to integration of states into the Union of India after the independence, consider the following statements:

1. All India State People's Conference declared that the states refusing to join the Constituent Assembly are free to form their own constitution.
2. States which signed an instrument of accession with the Indian government acknowledged central authority over defence, external affairs, and communication.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. Which of the following is/are considered as reason for Punjab Massacre in 1947?

1. Absence of transitional institutional structures to tackle the problems of partition.
2. Delay in the announcement of the Boundary Commission award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

93. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was initially opposed to the partition of India, but eventually he supported the partition of India. What may be the possible reasons behind this change in his position?

1. Partition would remove Muslim League's capacity to obstruct in decision making.
2. He wanted to avoid the threat of Civil war in the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. With reference to the Unionist party, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the prominent members of this party.
2. The party mainly defended the rights of landless labourers in Punjab against the landlords.
3. The party supported Muslim League's demand for partition of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) None of the above

95. The 1950 'Nehru-Liaquat' agreement signed by the Governments of India and Pakistan was related to:

(a) resolution of water-sharing disputes between India and Pakistan in a bilateral manner.
(b) protection of minority rights within the territories of India and Pakistan.
(c) recognition of Bengali as the scheduled language of both India and Pakistan.
(d) abolition of trade barriers between India and Pakistan.

96. With reference to important events that took place in India after the independence, consider the following:

1. Formation of the first coalition government at the Centre.
2. Sikkim becoming an associate state of India.
3. Imposition of the President's Rule for the first time in a state.
4. Merging of Daman and Diu with India.

Arrange the above events in the chronological order.

(a) 3-2-1-4
(b) 2-1-4-3
(c) 3-4-2-1
(d) 4-2-3-1

97. Consider the following pairs:

Political Party	Founder
1. Republican Party of India	BR Ambedkar
2. Swatantra Party	Jayaprakash Narayan
3. Bharatiya Jan Sangh	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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SOLUTIONS

6.1. Princely States

1. **Solution: (c)**

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

princely state was a nominally sovereign entity of the British Indian Empire indirectly ruled by an Indian ruler, subject to a paramountcy of the British crown.

Statement 1 is correct: Cabinet mission discontinued the domination of British crown over Indian princely states i.e. Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government. They were given freedom to enter into an agreement with successor governments or the British Government.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the Mountbatten plan it was decided to concede the demand of congress. Independence for princely states was not to be allowed, they would have to join either India or Pakistan.

Statement 3 is correct: Government of India act, 1935 had provision to constitute All India Federation consisting of all the British India provinces, and the Chief commissioner Provinces and Indian Princely States. **Accession was compulsory for British India Provinces but optional for Indian States.** Indian States acceding to the Federation were required to execute Instruments of Accession thereby delegating the powers to the Federal Government and surrendering their authority.

2. **Solution: (a)**

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A princely state was a nominally sovereign entity of the British Indian Empire that was under the indirect rule of Indian ruler. It was under the paramountcy of the British crown. There were officially 565 princely states when India and Pakistan became independent in 1947.The political mobilisation in the princely states passed through three distinct phases.

Statement 1 is correct: The early mobilisation in princely states was centred on some specific local grievances such as employment in administrative services of the state. It also included lack of freedom of press and assembly. The main demands of these early agitators were greater recruitment of the state's subject in government employment, the guarantee of civil liberties especially the freedom of press, assembly, an association, and the establishment of representative assembly in the state.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Praja mandal leaders protested the authoritarian or corrupt officials and outsiders. They did not question the legitimacy of the princely order or demand its outright abolition. Some examples of such Praja Mandali includes Praja Mithra Mandali (1917) of Mysore, Kathiawad Rajkiya Parishad (1921) and the Deccan State Subject's Conference etc.

Important Tips

The political mobilisation in the princely states passed through three distinct phases. In the first phase, **the newly emergent urban literate groups earlier had petitioning as the principal mode of the articulation.** In the second phase of struggle during the 1920s and first half of1930s the petitioning leads to direct confrontation. There was a public protest in the form of street demonstrations by the literate urban class of people. In the third phase, peasant mobilisation emerged and became the prominent feature of second half of 1930s and 1940s overall. In fact, peasant-based movements went side by side with the urban educated middle-class mobilisation

3. **Solution: (a)**

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The making of Indian states was largely governed by the same circumstances which led to the growth of East India Company's power in India. The evolution of relations between the British authority and states can be traced under various policies adopted by British like Policy of Ring fence, policy of subordinate union etc.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Under the **Policy of Subordinate Union** (1857-1935), the **policy of annexation was abandoned** due to the states' loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters in future political storms. The **new policy was to punish or depose rather than annex.**

Under the **Policy of Subordinate Isolation** (1813-1857), the imperial concept grew, and the theory of paramountcy began to emerge. Now the **Indian states were supposed to work in subordinate cooperation with the British government while starting to acknowledge its supremacy.**

Pair 2 is correct: Under the **Policy of Ring of Fence** (1765-1813), the **East India Company would send troops to bolster the defences of its allies,** with the cost of their upkeep borne by the rulers of such a state. In this way, the **native Indian ruler's defence would be reliant on the East India Company.**

Pair 3 is incorrect: Under the **Policy of Equal Federation** (1935-1947), an all-India federation was proposed by the Government of India Act of 1935. The aim behind the equal Federation policy toward Indian states was to enlist the **assistance of Princely States in reducing the power of the National Movement.**

4. **Solution: (b)**

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Lord Curzon was a British Conservative statesman who served as Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Curzon thought the relations between the states and government were **neither feudal nor federal. But** a type not based on a treaty but consisting of a series of relationships having grown under different historical conditions that, in the course of time, gradually conformed to a single line. The new trend seemed to reduce all states to a single type—uniformly dependent on the British government and considered as an integral part of Indian political system.

Statement 2 is correct: Curzon adopted a **policy of patronage and 'intrusive surveillance'**. He thought the relations between the states and government were neither feudal nor federal, but a type not based on a treaty but consisting of a series of relationships having grown under different historical conditions that, in the course of time, gradually conformed to a single line.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Butler Committee (1927) was set up by **Lord Irwin** to examine the nature of relationship between the princely states and government.

Important Tips

Curzon stretched the interpretation of old treaties to mean that the princes, in their capacity as servants of people, were supposed to work side-by-side with the governor-general in the scheme of Indian government. The new trend seemed to reduce all states to a single type - uniformly dependent on the British government and considered as an integral part of Indian political system.

5. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Chamber of Princes is also known as the Narendra Mandal.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal)** was set up as a consultative and advisory body on the **recommendations of the Montford Reforms.**

Statement 2 is correct: Narendra Mandal was an institution established in 1920 by a royal proclamation of King-Emperor George V to provide a **forum in which the rulers of the princely states of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government of British India.** It survived until the end of the British Raj in 1947.

Statememt 3 is incorrect: Narendra Mandal had no say in the internal affairs of individual states and having no powers to discuss matters concerning existing rights and freedoms.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Narendra Mandal was represented by 120 princes out of 565 in all. For the purpose of the chamber the Indian states were divided into three categories

1) Directly represented

2) Represented through representatives

3) Recognised as feudal holdings or jagirs.

Important Tips

The full Chamber elected from its princely ranks a permanent officer styled the Chancellor, who chaired the Standing Committee.

In all its years of existence, only the rulers of Bikaner, Patiala, Nawanagar and Bhopal were chosen as chancellors of the Chamber of Princes.

The Chamber of Princes usually met only once a year, with the Viceroy of India presiding, but it appointed a Standing Committee which met more often.

The chamber convened at the Parliament House. Today the hall is used as the parliament's library.

6. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Congress policy towards the Princely states has changed through time to time.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian National Congress had consciously distanced itself from the princes as well as from the political mobilisation in the princely states. **This strategy of non-interference continued even with the coming of spectacular mass mobilisation in the early Gandhian phase.** There were perhaps some weighty issues that were responsible for such an approach of non-interference in the politics of princely states.

Statement 2 is incorrect: During the 1910s the urban educated subjects of the princely states formed the Praja mandals or lok parishads in some states. **Till 1939, congress did not support these praja mandala**. Due to the impact of Non-Cooperation movement in the beginning of 1920s, praja mandals (states' people's conferences) appeared in some of the princely states. Informal relation between nationalist organisation and local praja mandals existed and paved the way for more intense mobilisation patterns in the states in subsequent phases of national movement.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Congress at its Tripuri Session (1939) passed a resolution, removing the earlier restraint on the Congress activities in the states. Now there was greater identification between the Congress and the praja mandals. As a result of this, unlike previous movements, the impact of Quit India movement was felt more uniformly in the princely states and the British Indian territories. **This time the Congress extended the call for struggle to the people of the States. The people of the States thus formally joined the struggle for Indian independence.** In addition to their demand for responsible government people of states asked the British to quit India and demanded that the States become integral parts of the Indian nation.

7. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Battle of Buxar enhanced the power of the East India Company. It managed to extend its jurisdiction beyond the boundary of Bengal. It got an opportunity to enter successfully into the politics of India. It helped the British to carve out their empire in India.

Statement 1 is correct: The subsidiary alliance system was used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805. Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. **The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court.** They were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company.

Statement 2 is correct: They were the heads of Contingent army units placed under Subsidiary alliance in the states.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The residents or the agent's motive **was to serve and to promote the interests of the company.** They were also political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company. **Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states.** They tried to decide who was to be the successor to the throne, and who was to be appointed in administrative posts. Sometimes the Company forced the states into a "subsidiary alliance".

8. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Praja Mandals (State People's Conference) were organisations formed to work for the improvement of the condition of the people in princely states. They also aimed **to promote the nationalist creed in the princely states.** These Praja Mandals, established all over the country, sought to introduce responsible government in the princely states. They were formed as a part of the Praja Mandal Movements in the princely states.

Praja Mandal Movement was a part of the Indian independence struggle from the 1920s in which people living in the princely states, who were subject to the rule of local aristocrats rather than the British Raj, **campaigned against the feudatory rulers,** and sometimes also the British administration.

Prajamandals soon emerged in almost all the princely states, leading to the foundation of the All-India States' People Conference in 1927 with its first session in Bombay. Headed by middle-class leaders, the All-India States' People's Conference demanded moderate democratic rights and constitutional changes.

9. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the 1919 plan for the construction of the Parliament during British India, it was decided to have a council house, comprising a Legislative Assembly Chamber (which later became the Lok Sabha), a Council of States Chamber (which is now the Rajya Sabha) and the Chamber of Princes. The Chamber of Princes, also known as Narendra Mandal, was established in 1920 by a Royal Proclamation of King Emperor George V to advocate the common interests of British India and the princely states. Before the proclamation, an annual Princes' Conference was held there, since 1916.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) was established in 1920 **by a royal proclamation/decree of King-Emperor George V** with the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919 in the British Parliament. It functioned as an **advisory body, providing platform to facilitate dialogue between the British authority and rulers of the Princely states.** It advocated for the common interests of British India and the princely states.

Statement 3 is correct: Ganga Singh of the **princely state of Bikaner** was selected as the **first chancellor of the Chamber of Princes** on 9 February 1921. Subsequently, in 1927, the establishment of the Butler Committee aimed to bolster the relationship between the Indian States and the British Government.

10. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The integration of princely states in India refers to the process through which the numerous princely states that existed at the time of India's independence in 1947 joined the newly formed Union of India. The process of integrating these states was complex and **involved negotiations, diplomatic efforts, and, in some cases, military intervention.**

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted an independent status for the State. But, a widespread people's movement opposed his oppressive rule. **The Nizam's military atrocities on people prompted the Indian government to deploy army.** Ultimately, the army launched **Operation Polo** and controlled the situation in Hyderabad and leading to Hyderabad's accession to India in September 1948.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Junagadh had initially acceded to Pakistan. But two of its subject states, Mangrol and Babariawad acceded to India. In response, the Nawab militarily occupied these states, leading to further unrest. **With the majority being Hindu, India called for a plebiscite.** India's strategic actions, including cutting off supplies, troop deployment etc. forced the Nawab to flee to Pakistan. **The plebiscite conducted in February 1948 resulted in a vote in favour of accession to India.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The people of Goa, Diu and Daman were highly suppressed under the Portuguese rule. They were denied basic civil rights. **There was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom.** Finally, **in December 1961, the Government of India sent the army which liberated these territories.** Hence, Goa was liberated by military action, and not by referendum.

11. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Contrary to their pre-1857 intentions of trying to modernize India on progressive lines, the British administration adopted blatantly reactionary policies on the pretext that Indians were not fit for self-governance and needed British presence in their lives.

Statement 1 is correct. Relations with princely states were to be guided by a two-point policy—using and perpetuating them as bulwark of the empire and subordinating them completely to British authority (the policy of subordinate union).

Statement 2 is incorrect. To cultivate these states as a buffer against future political unrest and to reward them for their loyalty during the revolt of 1857, **the policy of annexation was abandoned.**

The new policy was to depose or punish but not annex.

Statement 3 is incorrect. It was made clear by Lord Curzon that the princes ruled their states merely as agents of the British Crown. With paramountcy, the British Government exercised the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states through their residents or by appointing and dismissing ministers and officials.

12. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: Initially, there were Praja Mandal movements in most of the princely states in early 1920s. However, the democratic aspirations of people in princely states assumed a concrete organizational form based on the initiative of leaders from states like Balwant Rai Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and G. R. Abhyankar, who led to the convening of the All-India States' People's Conference in December 1927. Thus, All India States' People's Conference which was on the lines of Praja Mandal Movements was a democratic extension of it.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All-India States People Conference strongly opposed the provisions of federation related to princely states, enacted under Government of India Act (1935). They decried the scheme as undemocratic as it had a provision that states' representatives would be nominated by their rulers, not democratically elected.

Statement 3 is correct: Nehru became president of All India State People's Conference in 1939 and remained until 1946. After, winning of the election by INC in majority of the provinces, it led to great influence on minds of the people of princely states which led to their popular participation in the political processes.

6.2. Famous Personalities

13. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct Answer.

Option a is correct: Surendranath Banerjee was a resident of Calcutta and was born on November 10, 1848. He was known as one of the early political leaders of India during the rule of the Britishers. He was the founding member of the Indian National Association, a nationalist organization. **He and Ananda Mohan Bose led the Indian National Conference session for two years between 1883 and 1885.** He later became one of the senior members of the Indian National Congress and was also responsible for rejection of reforms about Montagu–Chelmsford. He graduated from the University of Calcutta and, in 1868, traveled to England to compete in an examination for the Indian Civil Service. In 1869 he was barred from services due to an age dispute, and he was fired in 1871 due to racial discrimination.

Important Tips

Satyendra Sinha was a lawyer. He was appointed the first Governor of Bihar and Odisha in 1920 (29th December). He was the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Pherozeshah Mehta was dubbed "Lion of Bombay." He was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1890. He founded the Bombay Chronicle, an English weekly newspaper, in 1910. For his legal services, he was knighted by the British.

W C Banerjee was born on 29th December 1844 in Calcutta. In 1862, he joined a law firm in Calcutta as a clerk from where he got acquainted with law. He later went to England to study law. He was the first President of the Indian National Congress (INC). Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee passed away on 21st July 1906.

14. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Lord Linlithgow was the longest serving viceroy of India. He was the **viceroy from 1936 to 1944.** During his time, many important events took place.

Option 1 is correct: Rajkot Satyagraha took place in 1938-39. It was against the princely ruler of Rajkot state known as the 'Thakore. The ruler's oppressive taxation regimes, curbs/restrictions on civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, lack of access to education and other welfare services resulted into this satyagraha against him.

Option 2 is correct: The **Quit India Movement, also known as the August Kranti Movement, was a movement** launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi **on 8th August 1942**, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. It **is also known as August Revolution which happened during Lord Linlithgow rule.**

Option 3 is correct: The British colony of Burma was part of the British run-state in India, the Empire of India, from 1824 to 1937. **Burma was separated from the rest of the Indian Empire in 1937 and at that time, Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy (1936-1944).**

Important Tips

Other important events during Lord Linlithgow's time:

- Winston Churchill was elected as the prime minister of England in 1940.
- The Congress passed the 'Quit India Resolution' in 1942 which started the Quit India movement. It was famously called as August revolution.
- It was launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission when it failed to solve the constitutional deadlock.
- Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the tricolor on the Gowalia Tank ground and on August 9 night, the senior leaders of the Congress were arrested. Due to the arrests, an action plan for the movement was made.
- Second world war began in 1939 and lasted till 1945. It was during Linlithgow's time that the congress ministries resigned due to outbreak of second world war.

15. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Dalhousie served as the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. His tenure is marked by administrative, social, and infrastructural reforms, laying the foundation for modern governance in British India.

Option 1 is correct. The **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act** was passed in **1856**, largely due to the efforts of social reformer **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**. The Act legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows, breaking long-standing societal taboos. It was enacted in the final year of Dalhousie's administration.

Option 2 is correct. The **first railway line in India**, connecting **Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane**, was inaugurated **in 1853** during **Lord Dalhousie's term.** He was a strong proponent of railway development in India and envisioned a vast railway network to facilitate trade, communication, and troop movement. His "Railway Minute" of 1853 laid out a comprehensive plan for the future expansion of Indian railways.

Option 3 is incorrect. The **High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madr**as were established in 1865 during the tenure of **Lord John Lawrence**, who served as the Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869.

Option 4 is correct. The **Wood's Despatch** was issued in **1854** by Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control. It became the blueprint for the modern education system in India, emphasizing the promotion of Western education, establishment of universities, and vernacular education at the primary level. **Dalhousie was the Governor General** of India when Woods Despath was issued.

16. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Aurobindo Ghose, also known as Sri Aurobindo, was a prominent Indian philosopher, spiritual leader, and nationalist. Born in 1872 in Calcutta, his early education in England shaped his worldview. Aurobindo's journey from a political activist to a spiritual guru culminated in the founding of the **Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry,** where he dedicated his life to integral yoga and spiritual transformation until his passing in 1950.

Statement 1 is correct: Aurobindo Ghose played a role in establishing a series of youth clubs, **one of which was the Anushilan Samiti.** This organization was founded in Calcutta in 1902 by **Promotha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh,** and others.

Statement 2 is correct: The Life Divine is one of his major philosophical works, serialised initially in the **monthly review Arya.** It presents a theory of evolution leading to the transformation of humanity and the manifestation of divine life on Earth, with the first edition and volume published in 1939.

Statement 3 is incorrect: As per the supreme court verdict in S.P. Mittal case Aurobindo Society is not religious denomination within the Hindu religion as it only represented their philosophy not religion.

17. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is one of the unsung freedom fighters. Kamaladevi was born on April 3, 1903, in Mangalore. She **was the first woman to run for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. Many of the iconic cultural institutions in India today exist because of her vision, these include the National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Academy, etc.** She joined Indian National Congress in 1927. During the Salt March to Dandi, **she convinced Gandhi to give women equal opportunity** to be in the forefront of the March. Later, she joined Seva Dal and trained women activists.

18. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi, prominent leaders in India's quest for independence, employed distinct approaches reflecting their differing ideologies.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gandhi advocated for decentralized, village-based governance, empowering elected panchayats and communities to promote self-reliance and moral responsibility. In contrast, Bose initially supported democracy but later favored a strong state to implement socialist economic reforms, ensuring efficiency and discipline in nation-building.

Statement 2 is correct. Gandhi advocated for a village-based economy and self-sufficiency through cottage industries, promoting "Gram Swaraj" for economic independence. In contrast, Subhas Chandra Bose favored rapid industrialization and a centralized approach to economic development, emphasizing infrastructure, heavy industries, and technological advancement led by the state.

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhi was a firm believer in ahimsa and satyagraha, the nonviolent way to gain any goal. He believed that it was the way in which the masses could be involved. He objected to violence firstly because an unarmed masses had little chance of success in an armed rebellion, and then because he considered violence a clumsy weapon which created more problems than it solved, and left behind hatred and bitterness which could not be overcome through reconciliation.

Bose believed that Gandhi's strategy based on the ideology of non-violence would be inadequate for securing India's independence. To his mind, violent resistance alone could oust the alien imperialist rule from India. He considered the Gandhian civil disobedience campaign as an effective means of paralyzing the administration but did not think it to be efficacious unless accompanied by a movement aimed at total revolution that was prepared, if necessary, to use violence.

19. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Kazi Nazrul Islam, born in undivided Bengal in 1899, was known as the **'rebel poet'** for his significant contributions during India's freedom struggle. His poetry and patriotic songs focused on themes of freedom, humanism, and social justice. His works resonated deeply with the common people and inspired them during the struggle for independence. Recently, Prime Minister invoked Kazi Nazrul Islam's song on Lord Ram before the consecration of Ram temple in Ayodhya.

The poet referred to in the passage is Kazi Nazrul Islam. He's known as the Rebel Poet and is famous for works like "Bandhan-hara" and "Bodhan." His songs like Shyama Sangeet, bhajans, and kirtans show his significant role in Bengali culture and literature. Beyond his literary prowess, Islam was also a talented musician and composer, creating a genre of songs known as "**Nazrul Sangeet**" that blended classical and folk music with his powerful poetic lyrics.

20. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The provisional government established by Subhas Chandra Bose **declared war on Britain and the USA** and was recognised by the Axis powers and their satellites.

Statement 2 is correct: Subhash Chandra Bose went to Tokyo in 1943 and met Japanese **PM Tojo. Tojo declared that Japan had no intention of occupying Indian territory.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Subhash Bose after reorganising the Indian National Army set up **two headquarters, in Rangoon and in Singapore (not in Andaman and Nicobar Islands).**

21. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

It is a proven fact that Bose and Gandhi were not supportive of each other regarding ideologies. However, both had mutual respect. Mahatma Gandhi called him a "patriot among patriots" for his adamant ways to gain India's freedom. On the other hand, Bose called him 'Father of The Nation', a term that is still used for Mahatma Gandhi even today.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gandhi opposed the **English educational system** and the use of English as a medium of instruction. Gandhiji wanted a local schooling system all away from a western one. Whereas, for an industrial India, Subhash Bose advocated better education, particularly in science and technology. Netaji propagated military education, technical education, and administrative education. Thus, Subhash Chandra Bose supported the English system of education.

Statement 2 is correct: Mahatma **Gandhi's** concept of Swaraj was imbibed in a **decentralised economy without state control.** Gandhi dismissed both capitalism and Western socialism—the former for its exploitative excesses and the latter for its connection to industrialisation. He was against largescale industrialisation. He had strong objections to labour saving machinery. In contrast, Subhas Chandra **Bose** considered economic freedom to be the essence of social and political freedom. He was all in **favour of modernisation to be brought about by industrialisation**. At the 1938 Haripura Congress session, Bose expressed his opinion that, for India to progress, a comprehensive scheme of industrial development under state ownership and state-control would be indispensable.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Gandhi's goals for society were mainly eradicating untouchability, **maintaining the varna distinctions of the caste system**, and strengthening tolerance, modesty, and religiosity in India. Whereas Bose looked forward to an India changed by a socialist revolution that would bring to an end the traditional social hierarchy with its caste system; in its place would come an **egalitarian, casteless, and classless society**. Subhas Bose **completely rejected** social inequality and the **caste system.**

22. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Statistical Survey of India was established under the tenure of **Lord Mayo (1869-72).**

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919,** popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act,** was passed during the tenure of **Lord Chelmsford (1916-21).**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Subsidiary Alliance System in India was introduced during the reign of Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) (not during the reign of Warren Hastings (1772-1785)).

23. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Kaiser-i-Hind medal was awarded to individuals who had done some public service worthy of recognition by the British government. It was instituted by Queen Victoria and was awarded between 1900 and 1947.

Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct. Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the title **"Kaiser-i-Hind" by the British government in 1915 for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa during the Boer War.** He was decorated with the Kaisar-i-Hind medal by the then viceroy Lord Hardinge who is known to have admired the ideals espoused by Gandhi. However, he returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and in support of the Khilafat Movement.

24. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Sindh was annexed in 1843 by British forces led by Charles Napier. **The Governor-General at the time was Lord Ellenborough.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **First Anglo-Afghan War** was fought between 1839 and 1842. The Governor-General of India at the time was **Lord Auckland (Not Lord Canning).** The **primary cause of the First Anglo-Afghan War was the apprehension of Russian invasion of India** and the attempt of the British to check it on the border of Afghanistan.

Statement 3 is incorrect: After the recommendation of Wood's Dispatch, three universities at Calcutta, Madras and

Bombay were established in 1857. The Governor-General of India at that time was **Lord Canning (not Lord Dalhousie).**

25. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Rabindranath Tagore received the prestigious Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his work Gitanjali. He became the first non-European to receive this esteemed award. He achieved global acclaim and admiration for this work. The rationale for awarding Tagore with Nobel Prize was: "Because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the West." When Tagore received the Nobel Prize, India was still under the control of the British.

Statement 2 is incorrect: National Song of India "Vande Mataram" was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his famous work Ananda Math.

The song **Jana-Gana-Mana**, composed originally in Bangla by Rabindranath Tagore in 1911, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the **National Anthem** of India on January 24, 1950.

26. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The correct chronological order of the tenure of the four Viceroys of India during the British rule is:

1. **Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.** He was known for his imperialist and controversial policies, such as the partition of Bengal, the Indian Universities Act, the CurzonKitchener controversy, and the Delhi Durbar.
2. **Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India from 1910 to 1916.** He reversed the partition of Bengal in 1911. He also shifted the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911. He faced the challenge of the First World War and its impact on India.
3. **Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921.** He introduced the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919, which granted more autonomy and representation to Indians in provincial legislatures. He also faced the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919, which sparked widespread protests and violence across India.
4. **Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931.** He initiated the Simon Commission in 1927, which was boycotted by all Indian political parties. He signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931, which ended the civil disobedience movement and agreed to send a delegation to the Second Round Table Conference in London.

27. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Vasudeo Balwant Phadke is known in history for **leading an armed uprising against the British in the 1870s.** He was a revolutionary and freedom fighter who organized a group of rebels with the aim of overthrowing British colonial rule in India. Phadke's uprising, known as the Phadke Conspiracy or the Indi Rebellion of 1879, involved attacks on British targets and attempts to incite a larger rebellion. However, his efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, and Phadke was arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

28. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the most prominent leaders during India's struggle for freedom. He was among the first in India to link capitalism with imperialism and emphasize the crucial of the working class in fighting this combination. He said on 7 November 1920: 'India has been bled by the forces of organized capital and is today lying prostrate at its feet. Militarism and Imperialism are the twin children of capitalism; they are one in three and three in one. Their shadow, their fruit and their bark are all poisonous. It is only lately that an antidote has been discovered and that antidote is organized labour'.

He wrote Young India during his stay in the United States of America, and it was published there for the first time in 1916. But the British government described it 'seditious' and banned its circulation in England and India. when the ban was lifted after a decade, Young India was published in India 1927 without any significant change. Lala Lajpat Rai's aim to write this book was firstly to provide a true account of India to the world which differed from the Western Writings that were colored with imperialism and racial bias. Secondly, through this work, he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government or Swaraj.

29. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The first Governor-General of Bengal was **Warren Hastings, who served from 1773 to 1785.**

Robert Clive was not the first Governor-General of Bengal. Robert Clive served as Governor of Bengal twice, from 1757 to 1760 and from 1764 to 1767. However, he was not the first Governor-General of Bengal, which was a higher position **created by the Regulating Act of 1773** to oversee the affairs of the East India Company in India.

Statement 2 is correct: William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India, which was a title given to him by the Charter Act of 1833 that abolished the East India Company's monopoly on trade and gave more power to the British Crown in India. He served as Governor-General of India from 1834 to 1835, after being Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) from 1828 to 1834. He is credited with reforms in educational, social and judicial spheres during his tenure as Governor-General of British India.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that C. Rajagopalachari was the only Indian who served as the Governor General of

India. He served as the Governor General of India during 1848 and 1950, after Lord Mountbatten.

30. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Captain Mohan Singh hailed from the **1/14th Punjab Regiment in the British army**. He was appointed as the **commander of the Indian National Army (INA) on** 15 December 1941. He was a disillusioned **British Indian Army officer** who had been captured by the **Japanese in the initial stages of the Japanese invasion of Malaya**. Singh recruited **Indian troops from Japanese Prisoner of War (POW) camps** with a view of eventually **fighting the British in India**. Later on, 21 October 1943, he handed over the leadership of this army to Subhash Chandra Bose.

31. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: P.C. Joshi played an instrumental role in the launch of the Communist party weekly, National Front, which he edited, and **helped in founding the Indian People's Theatre Association (I.P.T.A) in 1942.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: PC Joshi was one of the suspects arrested in Meerut Conspiracy Case (not in Kanpur Conspiracy Case). In March 1929, the government arrested 31 communist leaders included Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange and S.V. Ghate who were suspects and involved in Meerut Conspiracy Case. P.C. Joshi was one of the 31 arrested.

Statement 3 is correct: Puran Chand Joshi was one of the important leaders of the Communist Movement. As a result, he also became the general secretary of the undivided Communist Party of India from 1935 to 1947.

32. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Subash Chandra Bose encountered Hitler using the alias Orlando Mazzotta. With Hitler's assistance, the 'Freedom Army' (Mukti Sena) was established, comprising all Indian-origin prisoners of war captured by Germany and Italy. The headquarters of the Freedom Army was set up in Dresden, Germany.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The concept of forming an army using Indian prisoners of war (POWs) originated with Mohan Singh, an Indian army officer. The Japanese entrusted the Indian POWs to Mohan Singh, who endeavored to enlist them into an Indian National Army (INA) in 1941. Subhash Bose was later approached by the Japanese to lead the INA, and upon his readiness, he travelled to Singapore. There, he met Rashbehari Bose, who, in July 1943, handed over control and leadership of the Indian Independence League and the INA to Subhash.

Statement 3 is correct: While Gandhi advocated non-violence (Ahimsa) and emphasized Satyagraha to achieve Independence, Subhas Chandra Bose favoured a more militant approach. Bose advocated direct action and seeking support, even from Axis powers during World War II, to achieve India's freedom.

However, despite this ideological difference, Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as 'Father of Nation' on the Azad Hind Radio. Bose holds the distinction of being the **first person to use this title for Gandhi**. Additionally, he sought Gandhi's blessings for what he termed as "India's last war of independence.

33. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Hitavada is an English daily newspaper circulating mainly in Central parts of India. It was founded in 1911 by freedom **fighter Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Nagpur.**

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi, acknowledging Gopala Krishna Gokhale as his political mentor, was significantly shaped by his influence. Gokhale advocated for Gandhi's extensive travels across India, emphasizing a third-class railway compartment experience to deepen his understanding of the country.

Important Tips

1) **Dadabhai Naoroji:** Known as the 'Grand old man of India.' He became the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons in Britain in 1892. Authored 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' which focused on the economic drain of India because of British policies. This led to an enquiry on the matter.
2) **Sir Surendranath Banerjee**: Also called 'Rashtraguru' and 'Indian Burke'. Founded the Indian National Association in 1876 which later merged with the INC.
3) **Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901),** also known as Nyayamurti Ranade or Justice Ranade, was an Indian scholar, social reformer, judge, and author. He was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress party and held several designations such as Member of The Bombay Legislative Council and Member of The Finance Committee at the center.

34. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The personality described in the given paragraph is **Rani Gaidinliu**. She was a **Naga spiritual and political leader** who led a revolt against British rule in India. She was born on 26 January 1915 in Nungkao village, Manipur, British India. **At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin, Haipou Jadonang.** The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas.

She was arrested in 1932 at the age of 16 and was **sentenced to life imprisonment** by the British rulers. She was **released in 1947 after India's independence and** continued to work for the upliftment of her people. An advocate of the ancestral Naga religious practices, she staunchly resisted the conversion of Nagas to Christianity. She was honoured as a freedom fighter and was awarded a Padma Bhushan by the Government of India.

Important Tips

1) **Putalimay Tamang:** Putali Maya Devi Tamang was a freedom fighter from Darjeeling hills who was born on 14 February 1920 in Kurseong. She was one of the several inspirational figures of the Indian national movement. She was a member of the Heraka religious movement and later joined the Indian National Congress. She was involved in the production of khadi clothes and started a school for the promotion of education among Dalits. She was arrested for participating in the freedom struggle and was sent to jail.
2) **Dashriben Chaudhri**: Dashriben Chaudhari, popularly known as Dashriba, was born in 1918 into a Chaudhari adivasi family of Vedcchi village. She was a lifelong Gandhian and an active participant in Indian struggle movements like Satyagraha and Swadeshi. She was arrested for encouraging people to wear khadi and encouraging them for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3) **Helen Lepcha:** Helen Lepcha, also known as Savitri Devi, was a freedom fighter who helped Netaji Bose escape and fought alongside Mahatma Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation movement. She was born on January 14, 1902, in Namchi, South Sikkim. She led a procession of over 10,000 coal mine workers and helped Subash Chandra Bose escape his internment in Kurseong. She was arrested for encouraging people to wear khadi and encouraging them for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

35. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Kanaklata Barua was born in Barangabari, Assam in 1924. She was inspired by the freedom struggle and **joined the Mrityu Bahini (Death Squad),** a group of young volunteers who were ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause of independence.

On 20 September 1942 marched towards Gohpur Police station, in the State of Assam, to hoist the Tricolour in support of the Quit India Movement. Police at the station opened indiscriminate fire on the group to prevent the team from committing such a daring act. Kanaklata Barua was martyred at a young age with a Tricolour furling in her hands.

36. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement-I is correct: Mahatma Gandhi condemned capitalist wealth accumulation, viewing it as akin to theft from the exploited poor. **He criticized the wealth amassed through unfair labor practices, resource exploitation, and worker neglect.** Gandhi believed **such accumulation would have detrimental consequences for both the individual and society**, emphasizing the ethical implications of wealth generation and the importance of considering social welfare in economic pursuits.

Statement-II is correct: Gandhi's trusteeship theory emphasizes the importance of compassion, empathy, and social responsibility. He believed that the wealthy should not view their possessions as personal belongings but rather as assets to be used for the common good. By sharing their wealth and resources, the affluent can contribute to the alleviation of poverty, education, healthcare, and other social welfare initiatives.

Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I: Gandhi's views on wealth and capitalism were deeply influenced by his concept of trusteeship, which emphasized the moral responsibility of the wealthy to use their resources for the benefit of society. He believed that wealth should not be concentrated in the hands of a few but should be shared more equitably to address poverty and inequality.

37. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: New India and Commonweal are the newspapers associated with Annie Besant.

Option 2 is correct: Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1931

Option 3 is incorrect: The book **"Unto This Last" was written by John Ruskin** and was first published in 1860 as a series of articles in Cornhill Magazine.

During a long train journey in South Africa, Gandhi was given this book of John Ruskin (Unto This Last) by one of his friends. About this book, Gandhi has written that it brought an instantaneous change in his life. In 1908 Gandhi serialized a nine-part paraphrase of Ruskin's book into Gujarati in Indian Opinion and later published it as a pamphlet under the title Sarvodaya.

Option 4 is correct: The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921.

Option 5 is incorrect: The book **"The Kingdom of God Is Within You"** was written **by Leo Tolstoy.** In this book Tolstoy shows his readers clearly why they must reject violence of any sort—even that sanctioned by the state or the church—and urges them to look within themselves to find the answers to questions of morality.

In 1894, one of the first English translations of this book found its way into the hands of a young Gandhi. Inspired by its message of non-resistance to evil, Gandhi declared it a source of "independent thinking, profound morality, and truthfulness." Much of this work's emotional and moral appeal lies in its emphasis on fair treatment of the poor and working class. Its view of Christianity, not as a mystic religion but as a workable philosophy originating from the words of a remarkable teacher, extends its appeal to secular and religious readers alike.

38. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Jyotiba Govindrao Phule was a social reformer, thinker, and activist from Maharashtra. He was also a humanitarian, author, philosopher, and revolutionary.

Phule is known for his work against social evils like untouchability and the caste system. He was a leader in the movement against India's caste system and fought for the rights of peasants and other members of lower castes.

Option 1 is correct: The Cultivator's Whipcord is a book written by Jyotiba Govindrao Phule in 1883. The book is also known as Shetkaryaca Asud. It is written in Marathi and discusses the poor conditions of cultivators in the 19th century.

Option 2 is correct: In 1873, Phule authored a book titled "Gulamgiri," translating to slavery. Around a decade earlier, the **American Civil War** concluded, resulting in the abolition of slavery in America. **Phule dedicated his book to the American individuals** who had fought for the liberation of slaves, drawing a parallel between the plight of the "lower" castes in India and the black slaves in America.

Option 3 is correct: Sarvajaneek Satyadharma Pustak is a book by Jyotiba Govindrao Phule. It was published posthumously in the year 1891. The great thoughts of Manav Dharma (Humanitarian Religion) have been presented for the common people. 'Manav Dharma' advocates the abandoning of rigid and outdated religious orthodoxy, accepting ethical thoughts based on equality, fraternity, humanity. Jyotiba believed that this would help in the construction of a new society.

39. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Born on **May 28, 1883,** in Bhagur near **Nashik, Maharashtra,** Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was a multifaceted figure. He founded the secret society **Abhinav Bharat Society** and played a role in organizations like **India House and the Free India Society** during his time in the **United Kingdom.**

Statement 1 is correct- The Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in the year 1904, as a secret organization during the Indian War of Independence. When Vinayak Savarkar was a student of Fergusson College in Pune, it was initially established in Nashik under the name "Mitra Mela".

Statement 2 is correct- It was at the beginning of the twentieth century that the 1857 revolt came to be interpreted as a "planned war of national independence", **by V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857. Savarkar called the revolt the first war of Indian independence.** He said it was inspired by the lofty ideal of self rule by Indians through a nationalist upsurge.

Statement 3 is correct- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar wrote the book **"Kaala Pani" (Black Waters) in 1924.** It is a historical novel based on his **experiences as a political prisoner in the Andaman Cellular Jail.** The novel is a **searing indictment of the British colonial regime** and a **powerful call for Indian independence.**

40. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1,2 and 3 are correct: Liaquat Hussain of Patna was a popular agitator against British during the Swadeshi Movement and was one of a very few Muslim leaders who supported the Swadeshi Movement. During 1906, he organized the East Indian Railway strike in Bengal region.

He also wrote fiery articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments in Muslims. He was supported by other Muslim swadeshi agitators like **Ghaznavi, Rasul, Din Mohammed, Deedar Bux, Moniruzzaman, Ismail Hussain, Abdul Hussain,** and **Abdul Gaffar.**

41. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Lord Macaulay headed the Law Commission set up in 1833 for codification of Indian laws. As a result, a Civil Procedure Code (1859), an Indian Penal Code (1860) and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were prepared.

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. The Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835) was an attempt to create a system of education that educates only the upper strata of society through English (and not Indian masses). In his minute, Macaulay recommended that the limited government resources were to be **devoted to teaching of Western sciences** and literature through the **medium of English language alone**. Lord Macaulay held the view that Indian learning was inferior to European learning. The government soon made English as the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges. It opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus **neglecting mass education.**

Statement 3 is correct. The passing of Charter Act of 1833, was led by **appointment of Lord Macaulay as India's First Law member** of the Governor General in Council. He served from 1834 to 1838.

Statement 4 is correct. Following Lord Macaulay's Report of the Select Committee of British Parliament, the concept of a **merit based modern Civil Service in India was introduced** in 1854. The Report recommended that patronage based system of East India Company should be replaced by a permanent Civil Service based on a merit based system with entry through competitive examinations. For this purpose, a Civil Service Commission was setup in 1854 in London and competitive examinations were started in 1855. Initially, the examinations for Indian Civil Service were conducted only in London. Maximum age was 23 years and minimum age was 18 years.

42. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade. Gokhale graduated from Elphinstone College in 1884. In addition to learning English, he was exposed to Western political thought and became a great admirer of theorists such as John Stuart Mill and Edmund Burke.

Option b is correct: Mahadeo Govind Ranade was born on 18th January, 1842 at Nasik in an orthodox Brahmin family. His early education was at Kolhapur and higher education at Bombay. He was a brilliant student and acquired B.A. and LL.B. degrees. **Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined the Bombay judicial service and became a judge of the Bombay High Court.** He was instrumental in giving a progressive shape to public life in Maharashtra by participating in the working of the **Pune Sarvajanik Sabha, Prarthana Samaj, the Indian Social Conference and the Indian National Congress.** Ranade advocated social reforms because he knew that all-round reforms were necessary to bring about basic change in Hindu society. There were different methods of social reform and Ranade held that barring revolution all other methods should be pursued.

Option c is incorrect: Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar was born in Pune on May 20, 1850 to social reformer and scholar Krushna Shastri Chiplunkar. He was graduated with a bachelor's degree in arts from Deccan College in 1872. **Chiplunkar used his writing to fight political battles** and address social injustice while exerting a decisive **influence on Marathi literature.** He co-founded two influential newspapers with Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar called **Kesari and Mahratta.**

Option d is incorrect: Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve was pioneered in women empowerment in India. He was born on April 18, in the year 1858. Dhondo Keshav Karve was instrumental in empowering women in pre-independence India and **promoting widows' education.** Maharishi Karve founded an educational institution called **Hindu Widows Home in the year 1896,** Pune. It was to help widows to support themselves, in case they were unable to remarry. Karve himself married a widow in 1893. He dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association.

43. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Lord Chelmsford served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921. **It was during the time of Lord Chelmsford, the Khilafat movement and Non-Cooperation Movement began. The withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement took place during the tenure of Lord Reading.**

Pair 2 is correct: Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. During that time, Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India. Gandhi formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. He was the major force behind the movement and inspired grass-root participation in the freedom struggle.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944) was the viceroy of India during Quit India Movement in 1942. Lord Wavell was the viceroy of India during the period of 1944 to 1947. Quit India movement was an all-out campaign organized by the Mahatma Gandhi to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps Mission to reach a compromise.

44. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (also known as V.O.C. Pillai) was an Indian freedom fighter and politician who played a significant role in India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule. He was born on 5 September 1872 in Ottapidaram, a town in present-day Tamil Nadu.

Statement 1 is correct: Chidambaram Pillai was responsible for **spreading the Swadeshi movement in the Madras region of southern India.** He was actively involved in promoting the use of Indian-made goods and boycotting British goods as part of the Swadeshi movement. He organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill to protest against the working conditions in the mills.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Chidambaram Pillai did not head the Mylapore group in the Madras Presidency in 1918. **V. Krishnaswami Iyer headed the 'Mylapore' group in the Madras Presidency.** The Mylapore group was a political group formed in 1916 by a group of Indian nationalists in the Madras Presidency (now Tamil Nadu) of British India. The Mylapore group was known for its moderate approach and believed in using constitutional means to achieve their goals. They sought to work within the colonial system and gain concessions from the British authorities rather than advocating for outright independence.

Statement 3 is correct: Chidambaram Pillai founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906, which aimed to challenge the monopoly of British shipping companies on coastal trade in India. He founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin on the east coast of the Madras Province to **break the trade monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.** He bought the SS Lavo and SS Galia from France and started regular services between Tuticorin and Colombo (Sri Lanka) though the British tried their best to suppress his efforts. His **ships flew flags emblazoned with 'Vande Mataram'.**

45. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhuri joined the Swadeshi Movement and social development work from 1904-05.

Statement 1 is correct: Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhuri was an Assamese poet, lyricist, singer, powerful prose writer, news worker, magazine editor, patriotic, social worker, and the leading freedom fighter of India's freedom struggle. He was elected president of the Assam Sahitya Sabha in 1950. Raichoudhury published poetry books called 'Tumi' in 1915 and 'Beena' in 1916. In 1918, in collaboration with

Chandranath Sharma, he came out with a monthly magazine called 'Chetana' He discussed in the writings of 'Chetna' the freedom movement, non-cooperation, the place of violence and non-violence in politics, various problems at home and abroad, as well as the national problems of Assam, etc. He wrote a patriotic drama named Bandini Bharat.

Statement 2 is correct: He joined the Swadeshi Movement and did social development work from 1904 to 05. He joined a few other youth students and formed a British Opposition Anarchist team during this period, as a result, the British government captured Ambikagiri in Barpeta from 1908 to 1915.

Statement 3 is correct: For the protection of the future of Assam and Assamese, Raichoudhury established **'The Assamese Rights and Interests Conservation Meeting, Assam Jatiya Mahasabha, and Asam Shikha Prachar Samiti** to protect the dignity of Assamese in view of the encroachment of infiltrators on the farmland of state. Raichoudhury himself took care to show Assamese society the path of self-establishment economically by opening the 'Swadeshi Kinok Sangha' and establishing a business company called 'Mayabini Chemical Works".

46. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Aurobindo Ghosh was an Indian revolutionary who became yogi, seer, philosopher, poet, and propounded a philosophy of divine life on earth through spiritual evolution.

Statement 1 is correct: From 1902 to 1910 Aurobindo Ghosh partook in the struggle to free India from the British. The partition of Bengal in 1905 provoked Aurobindo to leave his job in Baroda and plunge into the nationalist movement. He started the patriotic journal Bande Mataram to propagate radical methods and revolutionary tactics instead of supplication. **In 1908, he was arrested in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case and was acquitted in 1909 after a long trial.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Integral humanism was a set of concepts drafted by Deendayal Upadhyaya and not Aurobindo Ghosh. Sri Aurobindo had begun the practice of Yoga in 1905 in Baroda. In 1908 he had the first of several fundamental spiritual realisations. In 1910 he withdrew from politics and went to Pondicherry in order to devote himself entirely to his inner spiritual life and work. **During his forty years in Pondicherry, he evolved a new method of spiritual practice, which he called Integral Yoga.** Its aim is a spiritual realization that not only liberates man's consciousness but also transforms his nature.

Statement 3 is correct: The Life Divine is a major philosophical work of Sri Aurobindo. Sri Aurobindo presents a theory of evolution, which will culminate in the transformation of the human being and the advent of a divine life upon earth. The Life Divine first appeared serially in the monthly review Arya. The first edition and the first Volume of this monumental work was published in 1939.

Statement 4 is correct: In April 1908, Aurobindo published his famous essay 'The Demand of the Mother' in the same journal. In this piece, Aurobindo compared the Nation to the Mother Goddess, and asserted that the masses of Bengal must be willing to dedicate themselves wholly to the cause of her liberation.

47. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The personality being described in the given statements is Sarala Devi Chaudhurani.

1) Sarala Devi Chaudarani, daughter of Janakinath Ghoshal, was Rabindranath Tagore's niece.
2) She pursued higher education at Bethune College under Calcutta University to become the first woman to achieve the highest marks in that university and receive the 'Padmaboti Swarnapodok', the gold medal.
3) She wrote a book, Ahitagnika, to generate awareness concerning the freedom struggle among school children and also launched an underground revolutionary group as she believed aggression and violence to be the only way to get freedom from the British.
4) Sarla Devi founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal, the All India Women's Organisation, a pioneering venture; it was a semi-revolutionary group in Allahabad, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Karachi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Calcutta.
5) She was associated with the newspaper Hindusthan as editor and publisher. Towards the end of her life, she was involved in writing her biography, Jiboner Jhora Pata (the 'Scattered Leaves of My Life')

48. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Sarojini Naidu was a prominent Indian nationalist, poet, and political activist who played a leading role in the Indian independence movement.

Option 1 is correct: The All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded in 1927 by a group of leading women social reformers and activists in India, including **Margaret Cousins, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Annie Besant, and Sarojini Naidu, among others.** The AIWC is one of the oldest and most prominent women's organizations in India, and it has played a significant role in advancing the rights and welfare of women in the country.

Option 2 is correct: Gandhiji's arrest came on May 4, 1930, during Civil Disobedience Movement when he had announced that he would lead a raid on Dharasana Salt Works on the west coast. **On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib, and Manilal (Gandhi's son) took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works.** The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathi-charge.

Option 3 is correct: Sarojini Naidu played a crucial role in representing the interests of women at the Second Round Table Conference held in London in 1931. Sarojini Naidu used this platform to bring attention to the issues faced by women in India, including their lack of political representation and the need for greater participation in the decision-making process. She also advocated for greater social and economic rights for women, including access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

Option 4 is correct: India's first woman Governor was Sarojini Naidu. She was appointed as the Governor of the United Provinces (now known as Uttar Pradesh) in 1947, making her the first woman to hold this position in India.

49. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Promotha Mitter, Barindrakumar Ghosh, Jatindranath Bannerji founded the **Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta.** It was physical exercise group, which was actually used as an underground society for anti-British revolutionaries

Option b is incorrect: The Calcutta Unitarian Committee, jointly founded by William Adam and Rammohun Roy in September 1821, sought to bring together prominent Brahmins who were friends of Roy's and supporters of his agenda for the promotion of religious monotheism and social reform.

Option c is incorrect: The Indian Association of Calcutta was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876. By 1886, this association was merged with the Indian National Congress.

Option d is incorrect: The Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843 by the combined efforts of George Thompson, Dwarkanath Tagore, Chandra Mohan Chatterjee, and Parmananda Maitra. It was founded on the advice of George Thompson. He was brought to India from England by Dwarkanath Tagore. George Thomas was the Secretary of the British Indian Society.

50. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Subhas Chandra Bose made significant contributions in Indian freedom struggle.

Statement 1 is correct: Subhash Chandra Bose was an intrepid man. He had always shown a militant streak and reacted violently to any insult of Indians by the Europeans. He passed the Indian Civil Services examination securing fourth position but **resigned from the service in 1921** to join the **struggle for freedom** by becoming a **member of the Congress.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The political guru of Subhash Chandra Bose was Chittaranjan Das. (And not Rashbehari Bose).

51. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Surendranath Banerjee (1848-1925), often **known as Rashtraguru** was born in Calcutta. **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose were the main architects of the organisation Indian National Conference/Association** to bring Hindu and Muslims together for political action. He provided the crucial leadership to Moderate-led **anti-partition movement (1903-05).** In 1883, **Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.** In an **editorial in The Bengalee (of which he was editor for many years)**, Banerjea had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements. He also founded the **Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919.** He was **only the second Indian to qualify the Indian Civil Service examinations** in 1869. Later he was dismissed for a minor and apparently inadvertent procedural error, but he again cleared the exam in 1871. He was widely known as the **Father of Indian Nationalism** due to his significant contribution in early years. He was elected the **Congress President in 1895 at Poona and in 1902 at Ahmedabad.** He had also written **A Nation in the Making** in the last years of his life.

52. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*: In 1909, Gandhi wrote in the Hind Swaraj: Parliamentary democracy **as "a costly toy of the nation". Gandhi's unequivocal belief that the parliamentary form of democracy was ill-suited for India** was clearly evident when he wrote in the Hind Swaraj, "I pray to God that India may never be in that plight".

He preferred governance through the **old system of village panchayats.**

Ambedkar had **modern political ideas** and believed that parliamentary democracy involving the masses would **put pressure on those in power** to act for the **welfare** of the people.

Statement 2 and 3 is correct: Gandhi was very **proud of Ancient India's heritage** and felt that Indians always had a **sense of brotherhood** and unity and saw themselves as a distinct identity, a distinct nation. Ambedkar was more rational in this matter, and **did not regard the similarities in culture or existence of ancient pan Indian empires** as proof of nationalistic identities in the modern political sense. He believed that **oppressive British policies,** and **uniform legal and administrative system** had helped create united **national identity against this foreign tyranny.**

Statement 4 is correct: Both did **not believe** in **using force** to create social changes. Both felt that changing **social attitudes** slowly by **persuasion and education** was the only way to ensure lasting and **sustainable social reforms.**

Important Tips

Other points of similarities:

1. Use of symbolism for demonstration - e.g., Foreign Cloth burning by Gandhi & Manusmriti burning by Ambedkar; Salt satyagraha by Gandhi & Water satyagraha by Ambedkar.
2. Freedom of religion
3. Centrality of religion as an agent of social change
4. Limited sovereign power of state

5. No violent revolution; social change by peaceful and democratic means

Other points of difference:

6. Gandhi accepted Varnashrama dharma and denounced untouchability as a perversion. Ambedkar was against both.
7. Ambedkar advocated separation of state and religion.
8. Ambedkar believed in non-violence as an end and felt a little violence in the means was fine. Gandhi believed in non-violence as both and means was uncompromising on this issue.
9. Ambedkar believed machinery and industries were the future of the economy. Gandhi did not believe in displacement of human labour by machines.
10. Gandhi believed untouchability was merely a social stigma, whereas Ambedkar believed that untouchability was both a social and political issue, which needed Constitutional redress.

53. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

While the British government was keen on Indians going to Fiji to work as labourers for British planters, it did not want them to go to North America where they might be infected by ideas of liberty. With this awareness, sustained agitations, both in Canada and the United States, led to the creation of a nationalist consciousness and feeling of solidarity among immigrant Indians.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Tarak Nath Das, launched his journal named "Free Hindustan". With its columns he started influencing the American public opinion about the real condition of India and circulated the cause of a free Indian republic. He established the Indian Independence League in California and also helped Lala Hardayal in organizing the Ghadar Party Movement in the USA.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: G.D. Kumar set up a **Swadesh Sevak Home in Vancouver** on the lines of the India House in London. He also began to bring out a Gurmukhi paper called Swadesh Sevak which advocated social reform and also asked Indian troops to rise in revolt against the British. In 1910, **Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar,** by now forced out of Vancouver, set up the **United India House in Seattle** in the US

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Lala Har Dayal set up the **Hindi Association in** Portland in May 1913. At the very first meeting of the Association Har Dayal set forth his plan of action: 'Do not fight the Americans, but use the freedom that is available in the US to fight the British; you will never be treated as equals by the Americans until you are free in your own land, the root cause of Indian poverty and degradation is British rule and it must be overthrown, not by petitions but by aimed revolt; carry this message to the masses and to the soldiers in the Indian Army; go to India in large numbers and enlist their support.'

54. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: Pandita Ramabai exceptional command over Sanskrit and erudite knowledge of sacred Sanskrit texts earned her the title Pandita (Wise Person) and Sarasvati (The Goddess of Learning). It was bestowed upon her by Calcutta University.

Option b is incorrect: Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushtulna, (A Comparison between Women and Men).

Option c is correct: Pandita Ramabai started Sharda Sadan in Bombay in 1889 to provide an ashram to destitute high caste widows. Sharada Sadan provided residential school for Brahmin women, mainly widows, but also unmarried girls.

Option d is incorrect: Anandi Gopal Joshi was the first female doctor of India.

55. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824 - 1883) was an Indian philosopher, social leader, and founder of the Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj is a reform movement of Hinduism based on 10 principles that focus on God, soul, and nature.

Statement 1 is correct: The Satyarth Prakash (The light of Truth) was written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. **"Satyarth Prakash" remains a key text for the Arya Samaj,** outlining its principles of returning to Vedic ideals and reforming social practices like the caste system.

Statement 2 is correct: Swami Dayanand Saraswati strongly advocated for women's education and widow remarriage, viewing them as essential for social progress and women's empowerment.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Swami Dayanand Saraswati was critical of the British Raj, believing it exploited India and its people. He favored Indian independence and advocated for social progress based on Vedic teachings, not Westernization.

56. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Laxman Nayak, a tribal leader of the Bhumia community in Koraput. He was born on November 22, 1899, in the village of Tentuliguma in the Koraput district. **He was a Gandhian and advocated for non-violent resistance against British rule. He was a strong proponent of truth, non-violence, and peaceful non-cooperation.** He believed in using the spinning wheel (charkha) as a symbol of self-reliance and economic independence. He also organized door-to-door campaigns to promote the use of charkha and to spread Gandhian ideals among the tribal communities.

Statement 2 is correct: On August 21, 1942, following the 'Do or Die' call, a procession led by Laxman was planned to culminate with hoisting the tricolour on Maithili Police Station in Malkangiri. However, a peaceful meeting turned violent due to police action. **Laxman, wrongly framed for provoking violence, was arrested, tried, and sentenced to**

death. Nayak was sentenced to death and hanged on March 29, 1943, in Berhampur jail, leaving a message of hope for Indian independence.

57. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: G. Subramania Iyer (1855–1916) was a notable Indian lawyer, journalist, and freedom fighter. **As the editor of "The Hindu,"** he actively advocated for constitutional reforms and civil liberties. Serving as the president of the Indian National Congress in 1899, he played a significant role in the nationalist movement.

Option b is incorrect: Romesh Chandra Dutt (1848–1909) was an influential Indian civil servant, economist, and author. Notably serving as the Diwan of Baroda, he authored **"The Economic History of India," a significant work highlighting the impact of British** colonialism on India's economy. Dutt's writings have had a lasting impact on Indian economic thought.

Option c is correct: Dadabhai Naoroji, a prominent Indian political leader and educator, authored 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.' Published in 1901, the book is a critical analysis of British economic policies in India during the colonial period. Naoroji's work highlights the economic exploitation faced by India under British rule and argues that British policies were a major cause of poverty in the country.

Option d is incorrect: Mahadev Govinda Ranade (1842–1901) was a prominent social reformer, scholar, and co-founder of the Indian National Congress (INC). He is Known for advocating women's education and social reforms, he also made significant contributions to the legal field as a judge.

58. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Lord Dalhousie (James Andrew Broun-Ramsay) **(1812–1860)** was the **Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.** Known for his administrative reforms and territorial expansion, Dalhousie is often considered one of the most influential British officials in India. His tenure marked significant changes in infrastructure, education, and governance.

Option 1 is correct: Commencement of India's First Railway Line (1853):

- The **first railway line in India** was **inaugurated in April 1853 between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Thane,** during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie.
- He formulated the "Railway Minute" of 1853, which laid out the blueprint for railway construction in India.

Option 2 is incorrect: Establishment of Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (1857):

- Lord Dalhousie played a pivotal role in conceptualizing the establishment of universities, as proposed in Wood's Despatch.
- However, these universities were **formally set up in 1857, after Dalhousie's tenure, under Lord Canning's (1856-1862) tenure.**
- The universities were modelled on the University of London and became significant centers of higher education in India.

Option 3 is correct: Creation of the Public Works Department (1854):

- **Lord Dalhousie established the Public Works Department** (PWD) to systematize and expand infrastructure development in India.
- The PWD was tasked with constructing roads, canals, bridges, and railway lines, laying the foundation for modern infrastructure in the country

Option 4 is incorrect: White Mutiny by European Troops (1859):

- The White Mutiny was a revolt by European soldiers of the East India Company against their transfer to the British Crown following the Revolt of 1857.
- This occurred in 1859, **during Lord Canning's tenure.**
- The mutiny highlighted dissatisfaction among European soldiers about their service terms under Crown rule.

Important Tips

Other significant events that occurred during Lord Dalhousie's tenure (1848–1856):

- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49) and Annexation of Punjab (1849).
- Annexation of princely states like Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur etc under Doctrine of Lapse (1848).
- Annexation of Lower Burma (Pegu) (1852).
- Introduction of the first Telegraph System in India (1851).
- Enactment of the Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

59. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

- **Manabendra Nath Roy or M.N Roy** was a **founding member of the Communist Party of India.** Roy founded the Communist Party of India in 1920 along with six other leaders at Tashkent now in Uzbekistan. He also established the Communist Party in 1917 in Mexico.
- **Roy joined the underground revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti.** After it was banned, he helped to organise the Jugantar Group under the leadership of Jatin Mukherjee.
- In 1915, after World War I had begun, Roy made several trips to Indonesia, with help from German contacts, to procure arms to overthrow the British. In 1916, he landed in the United States.
- **In Moscow, he attended the Second Congress of the Communist International.**
- Roy returned to India in 1930 and **was sentenced to six years imprisonment in 1931 for his involvement in the 1924 Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case.**
- M. N. Roy founded the **Radical Democratic Party in Bombay in the 1940s.**

60. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar wrote 'Borno Porichoy', an elementary level book for learning Bengali alphabets, where he reconstructed Bengali alphabets and reformed it into typography of 12 vowels and 40 consonants.

Statement 2 is correct. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was against the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge. In his capacity as the principal of Sanskrit college in Calcutta, he encouraged admission of non-Brahmins as well.

Statement 3 is correct. He was one of the pioneers of higher education for women in India as secretary of Bethune school.

61. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Jyotiba Phule was a social reformer who worked for the upliftment of the lower castes and women in Maharashtra during the 19th century.

Statement I is correct: Jyotiba Phule emphasized on **education of women as a revolutionary factor in Indian society**. He believed that education was the key to social reform and advocated for the education of women, who were traditionally denied access to education. Phule believed that women's education was a revolutionary factor in Indian society because it would empower women to fight against social evils such as caste discrimination and gender inequality.

Statement II is correct and correctly explains statement I: Phule **argued that women's liberation was linked with the liberation of other classes in society.** Phule believed that the liberation of other classes in the society was not possible without the liberation of women. **Consequently, he believed that without educating the women, there is no possibility of their liberation from social evils** that surround them. He believed that educating a woman would not only empower them but would also help in catalyzing empowerment of other sections of society. Hence, he emphasized on educating women to ensure womens liberation which was further associated with liberation of backward classes of the society.

62. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. The **Non-Cooperation Movement was launched during the Viceroyship of Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921).** The Movement was launched in August, 1920. Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921.

Lord Reading was the Viceroy of India from 1921 to 1926. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn during his tenure.

Pair 2 is incorrect. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched during the Viceroyship of Lord Irwin (1926-1931). The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the famous Dandi March of Gandhi, on 12 March 1930. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931.

Lord Willingdon was the Viceroy of India between 1931 and 1936.

Pair 3 is correct. The **Quit India Movement was launched during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow** (1936-1944). The Quit India Movement was launched at Bombay on 8th August, 1942. Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944.

63. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar wrote a biography of Mazzini in Marathi in order to inspire Indian nationalist. He also authored "The Indian War of Independence - 1857" which provides a nationalist view of the revolt of 1857. He was the first person to call the 1857 revolt as India's first war of Independence.

Statement 3 is correct: When Vinayak Savarkar was a student of Fergusson College in Pune, he established a revolutionary organisation in Nashik under the name "Mitra Mela" in 1899. This led to some assassinations of British officials, after which the Savarkar brothers were convicted and imprisoned. It was one of the many (revolutionary organizations) involved in Maharashtra that believed in overthrowing the armed British rule. In 1904, at a meeting attended by 200 members from various cities in Maharashtra, freedom fighter Vinayak Savarkar, inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy, named Mitra Mela as Abhinav Bharat.

64. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Lala Lajpat Rai was **not the founder and editor of Indian Mirror.** Indian Mirror was an English-language newspaper started by **Devendranath Tagore in 1862 in Calcutta, West Bengal.** Lajpat Rai was associated with newspapers like **The Punjabee and Vande Mataram**

Statement 2 is correct. Lala Lajpat Rai was a staunch **supporter of Arya Samaj,** which was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati. He actively worked to spread Vedic teachings, promote education, and oppose social evils like untouchability and caste discrimination.

Statement 3 is correct. Lala Lajpat Rai believed in **the Safety Valve Theory regarding the establishment of the Indian National Congress.** He argued that the British helped create the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885 as a "Safety Valve" to allow Indians to express their grievances in a controlled manner, preventing them from turning to violent rebellion.

Statement 4 is correct. Lala Lajpat Rai was active in the USA during World War I (1914-1919).

He established the **Indian Home Rule League of America in 1917 in New York**, which aimed to gain international support for India's independence. He also wrote books and articles highlighting British oppression in India and worked closely with American intellectuals and politicians.

65. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Velu Nachiyar was the queen of Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu. After the British and the Nawab son of Arcot killed her husband, Muthuvaduganathaperiya Udaiyathevar, she escaped and took refuge in Dindigul. There, she sought military assistance from Haider Ali, the ruler of Mysore, and Gopala Nayaker, a local chieftain, who provided her with support to fight against the British. **In 1780 Rani Velu Nachiyar fought the British.**

Velu Nachiyar is credited with **forming a women's army, known as the Udaiyaal Regiment.** The regiment was named after her loyal follower Udaiyaal, who sacrificed her life while destroying British ammunition. This regiment consisted of brave female warriors, making her one of the earliest leaders to actively involve women in military operations.

Important Tips

Rani Abakka belonged to the Chowta dynasty that ruled over a small coastal town called Ullal, near Mangaluru. When the Portuguese attacked her kingdom in 1525, Rani Abbakka resisted them and fought fearlessly. She was then known as Rani Abhaya or the queen who had no fear.

Ahilyadevi Holkar was the Rani of Indore (Holkar dynasty) within the Maratha Confederacy. She took over as monarch after her husband's death, breaking patriarchal norms. And she led her kingdom to 30 years of peace and financial stability. She also renovated temples in Somnath, Varanasi, Trambak, Gaya, Pushkar, Vrindavan, Nathdwara, Haridwar, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and others. She established Maheshwar (in Madhya Pradesh) as the seat of the Holkar Dynasty, south of Indore on the Narmada River.

Rani Mangammal, who ruled the Madurai territory during the peak of 17th century AD. She was married to Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai and after his death in 1682, the queen took over. Her reign was known to have been well-praised and she was called the visionary queen who laid emphasis on providing roads and pathways for easy access, building temples and places to stay for the poor.

66. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Rabindranath Tagore made history in **1913** when he became the **first non-European** and the **first Asian** to be awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature**. The award was conferred upon him for his profound and spiritually uplifting collection of poems titled Gitanjali (Song Offerings), which was translated into English and appreciated for its lyrical beauty and philosophical depth.

Statement 2 is correct. In **1915**, Rabindranath Tagore was knighted by the British Crown for his literary achievements. However, following the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919**, where hundreds of unarmed Indians were killed by British troops under General Dyer, Tagore was deeply shaken. In protest against this horrific act and as a symbolic rejection of British imperialism, he **renounced his knighthood**, stating that such honors were meaningless in the face of such barbarity

Statement 3 is correct. As a philosopher, **Rabindranath Tagore** presented his vision for human progress in his remarkable English work, The Religion of Man (1931), which was originally delivered as a series of lectures at **Oxford University in 1930**. In this book, he emphasized that **humanity can advance toward mutual support and understanding only by nurturing a deep and extended sense of sympathy** among individuals and cultures.

67. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Born in Wardha, Maharashtra, in the late 19th century, Pandurang Khankhoje was a revolutionary.

Statement 1 is correct. Pandurang Khankhoje was one of the founding members of the Ghadar Party, established by Indians living abroad in 1914. Its aim was to lead a revolutionary fight against the British in India. He was an ardent admirer of the French Revolution and of the American War of Independence.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Pandurang Khankoje reached out to Indians working on farms in the US with the aim of discussing the idea of Indian independence with them. There, he met with Mexican workers as well. Soon, in part due to his prior friendship with Mexican revolutionaries, he was appointed a professor at the National School of Agriculture in Chapingo, near Mexico City. He researched corn, wheat, pulses and rubber, developing frost and drought-resistant varieties, and was part of efforts to bring in the Green Revolution in Mexico. **However, he was not one of the founders of the All India Kisan Sabha.**

The prominent figures in the formation of the AIKS included Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Indulal Yagnik and N.G. Ranga.

68. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The Ilbert Bill Controversy occurred in **1883** during the viceroyalty of **Lord Ripon**, not Lord Lansdowne. The **Ilbert Bill** was introduced in **1883** by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the then Law Member of the Viceroy's Council. The bill sought to remove racial discrimination in the Indian judicial system by **empowering Indian judges to try European British subjects** in criminal cases.

From 1888 to 1894, Lord Lansdowne served as Viceroy of India. One of the major event during this time period was the passing of Indian Factory Act 1891.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The INC was formed in **1885** when **Lord Dufferin** was the Viceroy of India.

The **Indian National Congress (INC)** was formed in **1885** by A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, with the approval and encouragement of **Lord Dufferin.** While the initial objective was to provide a **platform for dialogue**

between educated Indians and the British government, it later evolved into the principal organ of **India's nationalist movement.**

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The Swadeshi Movement was launched in **1905** in reaction to the **Partition of Bengal** announced by **Lord Curzon**. The formal declaration of Swadeshi movement was on August 7, 1905 and Lord Curzon was the viceroy at the time.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: The Rowlatt Act was passed in **1919** under the viceroyalty of **Lord Chelmsford**. The **Rowlatt Act** was passed in **1919**, officially named the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act**, and it extended the emergency wartime powers of the government. It allowed authorities to **detain individuals without trial**, curtail civil liberties, and suppress dissent.

69. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: The Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded in **1920** in Tashkent by **M. N. Roy**, a prominent revolutionary and Marxist thinker. Though the CPI developed organizational roots in India later through leaders like **S. A. Dange and Muzaffar Ahmed**, M. N. Roy was its ideological founder and played a key role in establishing the party abroad.

Pair 2 is correct: The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed in **1934** as a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. It was founded by **Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan.** The CSP sought to combine the ideals of socialism with the national movement, promoting leftist policies while remaining under the umbrella of the Congress.

Pair 3 is incorrect: The Independence for India League was established in **1928** as a more radical offshoot of the Indian National Congress. It was led by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Subhas Chandra Bose**, who were dissatisfied with the Congress's moderate stance.

Pair 4 is incorrect: The Indian National Liberal Federation was formed in **1919 by Surendra Nath Banerjee**. It represented the moderate wing of Indian politics, which believed in gradual reforms and cooperation with the British government.

70. Solution: (d)

Exp) option d is the correct answer.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was one of the towering nationalist leaders of the Indian freedom movement. His **contributions spanned across politics, education, journalism, and socio-religious reform**. He was a staunch nationalist with moderate leanings and a committed Hindu social reformer. He played a **key role in educational and religious revivalism** and was deeply associated with the cause of orthodox Hindu interests.

Statement 1 is correct. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya founded the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916 at Varanasi. It was his vision to create a world-class institution that integrated traditional Indian knowledge with modern sciences. His efforts were supported by Annie Besant and several nationalist leaders of the time.

Statement 2 is correct: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was one of the key founders of the Hindu Mahasabha. He served as its president multiple times and was a significant leader in the organization's early years.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1907, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya started a Hindi weekly called Abhyudaya. It was established with the objective of promoting nationalist ideas and cultural values among Hindi-speaking Indians. Malaviya was also associated with Leader (English) and Hindustan (Hindi), reflecting his deep involvement in nationalist journalism.

71. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Rani Velu Nachiyar, reigning from approximately 1780 to 1790, served as the queen of the Sivaganga estate. She was the first queen to actively resist British rule. Years preceding the Sepoy Mutiny, she, alongside allies Hyder Ali and Gopala Nayaker, waged a victorious war against the British, marking a significant early challenge to colonial dominance.

Statement 2 is correct: Velu Nachiyar introduced the concept of the first human bomb and formed the first army of trained female warriors in the late 1700s. She was also Proficient in archery, horse riding, martial arts, and various languages like French, English and Urdu.

72. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Joseph Francis Dupleix, born in 1697, was the son of a wealthy Farmer-General of Taxes and Director-General of the Company of the Indies. He possessed qualities of an administrator, a diplomat, and a leader besides having political insight with a broad vision.

- In 1730, Dupleix won his case, and was appointed as governor of Chandernagore.
- **In 1741,** he was **appointed as the Director-General of French colonies** in India. Later, he was **conferred the title of Nawab** by the Mughal emperor and the subahdar of Deccan, Muzzaffar Jang.
- He **enhanced the defences of Pondicherry** and made it the emporium of commerce in south India.
- The effective diplomacy of Dupleix can be seen from the analysis of the first two Carnatic wars. He used the Nawab of Carnatic to forbid the English from waging war in his territories so that the French settlements at Pondicherry could be protected till the French forces acquired enough strength.
- Dupleix was the **first European to interfere in the internal politics** of the Indian rulers. He **supported Muzzaffar Jang for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Carnatic** and his candidates emerged successful and, in return, gave great concessions to Dupleix.

- Dupleix was, in fact, the **originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance** in India. He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar.

6.3. Other Important aspects from 1600-1947

73. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The early history of slavery in the Indian subcontinent is contested because it depends on the translations of terms such as dasa and dasyu. Slavery in India escalated during the Muslim domination of northern India after the 11th-century, after Muslim rulers re-introduced slavery to the Indian subcontinent. Slavery in India continued through the 18th and 19th centuries.

Statement 1 is incorrect: European travellers and administrators, who came in the 17th century, reported the widespread prevalence of slaves in India. During the colonial era, **Indians were taken into different parts of the world as slaves** by various European merchant companies as part of the **Indian Ocean slave trade.** Over a million indentured labourers (referred to as girmitiyas) from the Indian subcontinent were transported to various European colonies in Africa, Asia and the Americas to labour on plantations and mines.

Statement 2 is correct: Unlike slaves in Europe, who were often treated as menials, the condition of slaves in India was better. **They were treated more as hereditary servants** (bound to the generations of the family they serve, with their children expected-not forced, to serve the next generation of the owner family, just as their parents did).

Statement 3 is incorrect: People belonging to higher castes such as Khatri, Rajputs and Kayasthas, generally kept a **woman slave for domestic help**. In India, generally slave labour was not used for productive economic tasks like agriculture. This is in contrast to Afro-American slaves, who apart from domestic works, were used in vast plantations, free of wages, to generate profits for the owners.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Charter Act of 1833, asked the Company to ensure improvement in conditions of slaves and ultimately try to abolish it. In 1843, Company passed a law banning slavery in its Indian territories. However, as a significant portion of Indian territories was under Native Princes, slavery continued there until Independence in 1947. Also even in British Indian territories, despite the law abolishing slavery, it continued in different forms (like begari, etc).

74. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. Castes and sub-castes used to exist in India during 18th century. At the same time there were Caste **Panchayats and councils** who strictly enforced caste regulations through **fines, penances and expulsions from states.**

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Caste system existed among both the Hindus and also among the Muslims. **When Hindus converted to Islams, they carried their castes in to the new religion** and observed its distinctions not rigidly as before. Moreover the **sharif muslims** looked down upon the **ajlaf muslims (lower class)** in the same manner as higher caste Hindus looked down the lower castes Hindus.

Statement 3 is *incorrect*. We can't say that **Purdah system was mostly among Hindus and not among Muslims.** It was prevalent among the **higher classes in the North** whether of Hindu religion or Muslim religion. Such a practice wasn't seen much in South India.

Statement 4 is correct. Yes Dowry was widely prevalent in Bengal and Rajputana regions but it was curbed to some extent in Maharashtra by Peshwas.

75. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The founding and settling of hill stations was initially connected with the needs of the British army. Shimla was founded during the Gurkha War (1815-16); the Anglo-Maratha War of 1818 led to British interest in Mount Abu; and Darjeeling was wrested from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835. **The overwhelming presence of the army made these stations a new kind of cantonment in the hills.**

Statement 2 is correct: The temperate and cool climate of the Indian hills was an advantage, particularly since the **British associated hot weather with epidemics.** Cholera and malaria were particularly feared, **and attempts were made to protect the army from these diseases**. These hill stations were also developed as sanitariums, i.e., places where soldiers could be sent for rest and recovery from illnesses.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The hills stations approximated the cold climates of Europe; they became an attractive destination for the new rulers. It became a practice for viceroys to move to hill stations during the summer months. **Sir John Lawrence officially declared Shimla (not Manali) the summer capital of the British empire in 1864**. Shimla also became the official residence of the commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Important Tips

Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns against enemy rulers. In the hill stations the British and other Europeans sought to recreate settlements that were reminiscent of home. The buildings were deliberately built in the European style.

76. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

De-industrialisation is the process of **destruction of a nation's industrial capacity**. India had a strong industrial base before the arrival of British in Inda. The British colonial government systematically deindustrialised India to serve its self-interest.

Statement 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company with the exception of tea and trade with China. This increased the demand for British manufactured cheap goods in India. As a result, **Indian craftsmen had to compete with machine made goods from England.** This effectively led to the loss of the market for handicrafts made by Indian craftsmen and ultimately led to the decline of the Indian handloom industry.

Statement 2 is correct: Indian traders, moneylenders and bankers had amassed wealth as junior partners of English merchant capitalists in India. Their role fitted in the British scheme of colonial exploitation. The **money lenders** provided loans to hard pressed agriculturists and thrived on the high interest rate for such loans. The **trader carried imported British products** to the remotest corners and helped in the movement of Indian agricultural products for exports.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The deindustrialisation process increased the pace of Commercialisation of agriculture in India during the nineteenth century. Commercialization of agriculture means the production of crops for **sale in the market** rather than for self-consumption. British systematically deindustrialised India to reduce India to the status of a **mere exporter of important raw materials.** Thus, **Indians were forced to cultivate cash crops to meet British's needs.**

77. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Britishers steadily destroyed local Industry in India and due to their prohibitory practices, there was a late development of the modern industry in India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Britishers crushed the thriving local ship-building industry.** Earlier, Surat and Malabar on the western coast and Bengal and Masulipatnam on the eastern coast were known for their ship-building industries. The **British ships contracted by the Company were given a monopoly over trade routes, while even the Indian merchant ships plying along the coast were made to face heavy duties.** In 1814, a law was passed under which Indian- built ships were refused to be considered 'British-registered vessels' which could trade with America and the European continent. So, **by several restrictive policies, the decline of the Indian shipping industry was ensured by the British.**

Statement 2 is correct: The British did not allow the Indian steel industry to grow much. **Industries like the Tatas,** which began to produce steel after a lot of trouble getting the required permissions, **were restricted by being forced to produce a higher standard of steel for British use. The firms were not able to produce the lower standard of steel at the same time, so they were left out of the larger market that demanded the lower quality of steel.** As restrictions were placed by Britain on Indian steel imports, this steel could only be used in India. Thus, the growth of the steel industry was hampered in India.

78. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The continuous economic drain caused by the Britishers did not go unnoticed and many nationalists gave a critique of British economic policies in colonial India.

Statement 1 is correct: Dadabhai Naoroji, Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, and Prithwishchandra Ray were at the forefront of giving the critique economic of British policies.

Statement 2 is correct: Many nationalists said that the essence of 19th century colonialism lied in the **transformation of India into a supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials to the metro cities, a market for metropolitan manufacturers and a field for investment of British capital.**

79. Solution: (d)

Exp) option d is the correct answer.

The **Period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism)** is often described as the **Period of Monopoly Trade and Direct Appropriation**. It is also known as the **Period of East India Company's Domination** which ranged between **1757-1813.**

Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect: During the period of mercantilism (1757 to 1813), the primary objective of the East India company was to focus on the revenue collection from India and to invest that same revenue in purchasing the raw material for British Industries as it was the peak of Industrial revolution in Britain. The British were least concerned about the administrative, political, economic or sociocultural changes in India. So, during the period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism), **no basic changes were introduced in administration, judicial system, transport and communication,** methods of agricultural or industrial production, forms of business management or economic organization. Nor were any major changes made in education or intellectual field, culture or social organisation. In fact, **the traditional Indian civilization, religions, laws, caste system, family structure, etc., were not seen as obstacles in colonial exploitation as their focus was on revenue collection only.**

80. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

British government introduced many policies in India which led to large scale impact in various forms.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Conservatives advocated introduction of as few changes as possible. Indian civilisation, they felt, was different from the European one but **not necessarily inferior** to it. Many of these thinkers respected Indian philosophy and culture.

Statement 2 is correct: The Paternalistic Imperialists became influential especially after 1800. They were sharply critical of Indian society and culture and used to **justify economic and political enslavement of India.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Radicals went beyond the narrow criticism and imperialistic outlook of the Conservatives and the Imperialists and applied advanced humanistic and rational thought to the Indian situation. They thought that India had the capacity to improve and that they must help the country do that. **They wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism** and therefore advocated the introduction of modern western science, philosophy and **literature.**

81. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

For the Indian population, the new cities were bewildering places where life seemed always in a flux. The cities of 19th century had following characteristics:

Option a is incorrect: Cities offered new opportunities for women. But many people resented these attempts to change traditional patriarchal norms. Even reformers who supported women's education saw women primarily as mothers and wives, and **wanted them to remain within the enclosed spaces of the household.** For a long time, women who moved out of the household into public spaces remained the objects of social censure.

Option b is incorrect: For the Indian population, the **new cities** were bewildering places where life seemed always in **a flux.** There was a **dramatic contrast between extreme wealth and poverty.**

Option c is correct: Within the cities new social groups were formed and the old identities of people were no longer important. All classes of people were **migrating to the big cities.** There was an increasing demand for **clerks, teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers and accountants.** As a result, **the middle classes increased.**

Option d is incorrect: As educated people, they could put forward their opinions on society and government in newspapers, journals and public meetings. **A new public sphere of debate and discussion emerged. Social customs, norms and practices came to be questioned.**

82. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect: Jotedars were a group of rich peasants. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, they had acquired vast areas of land. **A large part of their land was cultivated by sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars)** who brought their own ploughs, worked in the field, and handed over half the produce to the jotedars after the harvest.

In the villages, the power of the jotedars was more effective than that of the zamindars. Unlike zamindars, who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in villages and had direct control over a large section of poor villagers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Persian, the term Gomastha signifies agent. The Gomasthas were the British East India Company's Indian agents, who signed **agreements with the artisans and local weavers to supply goods to the company** They set the cost of the products. The government appointed the Gomasthas. The weavers were controlled by them. They gathered the supplies and the standard of the fabric was evaluated.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

British rule in India caused a transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy, i.e., the structure and operation of Indian economy were determined by the interests of the British economy. The capital development led by Britishers in India was seen from separate spectacles by the analyst and economists from India and Britain.

Statement 1 is correct: The Nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt and others exposed the force of British arguments that the growth of foreign trade and railways implied development for India. **They pointed out that the pattern of foreign trade was unfavourable to India. It relegated India to a position of importer of finished goods and exporter of raw materials and foodstuffs.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: These nationalists argued that **the development of railways was not coordinated with India's industrial needs, and it ushered in a commercial rather than an industrial revolution.** The net effect of the railways was to enable foreign goods to outsell indigenous products. Further, the benefits from impetus to steel, machinery and capital investment in railways accrued to the British. G.V. Joshi remarked, "Expenditure on railways should be seen as an Indian subsidy to British industries."

Statement 3 is correct: The initial advocates for developing railways in India were the mercantile interests in London and Manchester. The expectation was railways would lower transport costs and allow English merchants easier access to raw cotton from India. Simultaneously railways would open Indian markets to British manufactured products such as cotton textiles. Neither the railway promoters nor the East India Company envisioned much of a demand for passenger traffic at that time. **Hence, initially the British envisaged railways in India to get better and easier access to local market rather than cater to the local passenger demands.**

84. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British imperialism and colonisation of Indian economy led to destruction of local industries, and also delayed the development of modern industries in India. It led to a lopsided industrial development which neglected core and heavy industries and was focussed on strategic destruction of the local industry for colonial benefits.

Statement 1 is incorrect: A thriving ship-building industry in India was crushed by the British. The British ships contracted by the Company were given a monopoly over trade routes, while even the Indian merchant ships plying along the coast were made to face heavy duties. **In 1813, a law by the British parliament prohibited ships below (not above) 350 tonnes from sailing between India to Britain;** this effectively put a large proportion of Bengal built ships out of commission on the Indo-British trade routes.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian steel industry was also decisively destroyed by the British by putting stringent restrictions. **The Indian industries like Tata and others**

had received permission with the forced restriction of producing a higher standard of steel for British use. Hence, at the same time the firms were unable to produce the lower standard of steel, to meet the demands of the local market for lower quality steel.

85. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The loss of traditional livelihood was not accompanied by a process of industrialisation in India, as had happened in other rapidly industrialising countries of the time. This resulted in deindustrialisation of India at a time when Europe was witnessing an intensified Industrial Revolution

Statement 1 is incorrect: The British **did not allow the Indian steel industry to grow.** Industries like the Tatas which began to produce steel after a **lot of trouble getting the required permissions** were restricted by being forced to produce a higher standard of steel for British use. The firms were **not able to produce the lower standard of steel** at the same time, so they were left out of the larger market that demanded the lower quality of steel. As restrictions were placed by Britain on Indian steel imports, this steel could only be used in India. Obviously, the **growth of the industry was hampered.**

Statement 2 is correct: The colonial factor caused certain structural and institutional changes. The industrial development was characterised by a lopsided pattern—**core and heavy industries and power generation were neglected,** and some regions were favoured more than the others—causing regional disparities. These regional disparities hampered the process of nation-building.

86. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, trade between India and Europe flourished, with Indian goods being highly valued for their quality and craftsmanship. This trade introduced several terms that were commonly used to describe aspects of commerce and logistics during this period.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Cossaes were printed cotton cloths, known for their intricate floral patterns and fine quality, widely exported to Europe and highly prized by the wealthy.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: For printed cloth the weavers needed the help of specialist block printers known as chhipigars.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Caravanserai was a roadside inn where traders and caravans could rest and resupply, crucial for facilitating long-distance trade routes.

87. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option b is correct: The correct chronological order of above-mentioned events is:

Opening of the first telegraph line in India (1851): The **first official telegraph line that connected then Calcutta and Diamond Harbour opened in October 1851. This line was further extended from Calcutta to Agra in 1854.** It was opened during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India at the time.

Setting up of First Cotton mill (1854): The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in 1854. From the early nineteenth century, Bombay had grown as an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China. It was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown. When the cotton textile mills came up they could get supplies of raw material with ease.

Setting up of the first jute mill in India (1855): The first jute mill in India was set up in the year 1855 at **Rishra, on the river Hoogly near Kolkata.** Jute is a natural fibre with golden and silky shine and hence called The Golden Fibre.

Establishment of the first steel plant in India (1907): The first steel plant in India was established in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand in 1907. The plant was founded by Jamsetji Tata and Dorabji Tata and was named Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO).

88. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During the 17th century, European traders, including the British, Portuguese, Dutch, and French, began establishing trading posts along India's coasts. The British East India Company, formed in 1600, gradually expanded its presence, focusing on trade in valuable goods like spices, textiles, and precious metals. As they gained control, British traders often saw India as a source of immense wealth, leading to the phrase "shaking the pagoda tree" in England, symbolizing the pursuit of quick fortunes from Indian resources.

The term "Pagoda" referred to a type of currency used in South India during the time of European traders. It was a gold coin of Vijayanagar origin and was known as "varagan" in Tamil. During Tipu Sultan's reign, one Pagoda was equivalent to three and a half rupees in Mysore.

89. Solution: (b)

Exp) option b is the correct answer.

British rule had a deep and lasting impact on Indian industries. British interests were prioritized, and Indian industrial development was often obstructed or selectively encouraged only when it served British economic goals.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The British did not promote but rather systematically discouraged Indian shipbuilding. Indian-built ships were heavily taxed and not recognized as "British-registered ships." Laws passed in 1813 and 1814, restricted their operations in international trade. This led to the **decline of once-thriving shipyards** in areas like Surat and Bengal.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Indian entrepreneurs received little to no support in establishing steel industries. On the contrary, companies like TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company) faced **discrimination and lack of tariff**

protection. The British only began sourcing Indian steel during World War I when their own supply lines were disrupted. Before that, they discouraged Indian steel production to protect British manufacturers.

Statement 3 is correct. Indian entrepreneurs successfully entered the cotton textile industry. The **first cotton mill was established in Bombay in 1853**, followed by another in Ahmedabad and other areas. Despite tough competition from British textiles, Indian-owned mills steadily grew in these regions during the late 19th century.

Statement 4 is correct. Although the jute industry expanded in Bengal, it was largely controlled by British capitalists. The first jute mill started in Rishra (near Kolkata) in 1855. Indian entrepreneurs found it very hard to enter the jute sector, which remained under the dominance of **British managing agencies and export networks.**

6.4. Post-Independence

90. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the 1940s, a popular movement emerged among Hyderabad State against the Nizam's rule. The peasantry, especially in the Telangana region, bore the brunt of the Nizam's oppressive governance and actively rebelled. Women, having experienced severe oppression, played a significant role in the movement. Hyderabad town served as the epicenter of this uprising, with the Communists and the Hyderabad Congress taking a prominent role.

In response, the Nizam employed a paramilitary force called the Razakars to suppress the populace. The Razakars, known for their atrocities and communal violence, committed heinous acts such as murder, mutilation, rape, and looting, primarily targeting non-Muslims. To quell the situation, the central government had to deploy the army. In September 1948, the Indian army intervened to confront the Nizam's forces. Following days of sporadic fighting, the Nizam ultimately surrendered, leading to Hyderabad's accession to India.

91. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Nehru presided over the All-India State People's Conference sessions in Udaipur (1945) and Gwalior (April 1947). Under this it was declared that **the states refusing to join the Constituent Assembly would be treated as hostile.** There was **no provision for the princely states to form** their own **constitution.**

Statement 2 is correct: By August 15, 1947, all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh had signed an **instrument of accession with the Indian government**, acknowledging central **authority over defence, external affairs and communication.** However, in course of time the remaining 3 states were also integrated with the union. Hyderabad by means of police action, Junagarh by means of referendum and Kashmir by the Instrument of Accession.

92. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 had provided for the creation of the two independent dominions of the India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947. In the meantime, the breakneck speed of events under Mountbatten caused anomalies in arranging the details of partition and totally failed to prevent the Punjab massacre, because,

Statement 1 is correct: The early withdrawal announced by Mountbatten was one of the reasons for Punjab massacre. **There were no transitional institutional structures within which partition problems could be tackled.** Hence, the void in this respect of mediating in the issue of partition by British, led to a chaos between the two new borne dominions.

Statement 2 is correct: There was a delay in announcing the Boundary Commission Award (under Radcliffe); though the award was ready by August 12, 1947, **Mountbatten decided to make it public after August 15 so that the British could escape all responsibility of disturbances. Thus, delay in announcing** Boundary Commission Award became one of the reasons of Punjab Massacre.

93. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Vallabhbhai Patel was India's first home minister and also the first deputy prime minister. He is known as the "Iron Man" of India and was instrumental in uniting the country through merger of small princely states.

Statement 1 is correct: Partition would provide two separate countries. India can take decision for the protection and welfare of its citizens. Partition would remove Muslim League's capacity to obstruct in deciding the fate of India.

Statement 2 is correct: Patel thought if partition were not accepted, there was bound to be a **civil war** like situation like **long-drawn-out communal strife in cities**, in some rural areas and even regiments and police forces would be torn by communal dissensions. If therefore, such conflict was inevitable, the Hindus, being more disorganized and less fanatic, might go under for want of a compact organization.

94. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is not a member of the Unionist party. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Muhammad Hussain Shah and Sir Chhotu Ram were all **members** of the party. Although a majority of Unionists were Muslims, a large number of Hindus and Sikhs also supported and participated in the Unionist Party.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Unionists party mainly represented the interest of landlords (and not the landless labourers). It was a political party **representing landholders- Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus in the Punjab.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Unionist Party leader Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana played a key role in limiting the Muslim League's influence in Punjab Province during 1942 to 1947.

He strongly opposed the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan and presented his own vision of united Punjab within a decentralised Federal India.

95. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Nehru-Liaquat Pact, also known as the Delhi Pact, was an agreement between India and Pakistan in 1950, aimed at safeguarding the **rights of minorities in both countries.** Signed by Prime Ministers **Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan,** it addressed the concerns of minorities following the communal violence during Partition.

India and Pakistan, with this pact, agreed to ensure **equality of citizenship, security of life and property, freedom of movement, occupation, speech, and worship for minorities.** It ensured their participation in public life and access to government positions and armed forces. The agreement highlighted that these rights were **fundamental and should be effectively enforced.** Additionally, it recognized India's Constitutional guarantees for minorities and Pakistan's commitments through the Objectives Resolution adopted by its Constituent Assembly.

96. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **correct chronological order is 3- Imposition of the President's Rule for the first time→4- Merging of Daman and Diu with India→2- Sikkim becoming an associate state of India→1- Formation of the first non-Congress coalition government at the Centre**

Option 3: The very first application of Article 356, i.e., President's Rule occurred in June 1951 in Punjab. The state was under President's rule for almost a year until 17th April, 1952.

Option 4: Daman and Diu were merged with the Union of India in 1961. This was part of a broader movement that also included Goa, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli. The merger occurred after a military operation, Operation Vijay, which resulted in India taking control of these Portuguese territories.

Option 2: The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly in 1974 were swept by Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India. The assembly first sought the status of 'associate state' and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. This was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly's request. The Indian Parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian union.

Option 1: Coalitions at the national level was in 1977 when Morarji Desai formed the first coalition government. Unbridled ambition, political machinations and factionalism marred the tenure of the Morarji government. The Morarji government fell in 1979, having lasted over two years.

97. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was the leader of the anti-caste movement and the struggle for justice to the Dalits, a scholar and an intellectual. He founded the Independent Labour Party and later, the Scheduled Castes Federation. He also **founded the Republican Party of India in 1956.**

Pair 2 is incorrect. Swatantra Party was founded in the year 1959 by C Rajagopalachari. The opposed the socialistic policies of the Congress government. It for market-based economy and the dismantling of the license raj.

Pair 3 is correct. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder President. Its lineage however can be traced back to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Hindu Mahasabha before independence. The Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.

Important Tips

Fabianism:

It was founded in 1884, is a form of socialism that advances the principles of democratic framework to achieve **gradual conversion to socialism** rather than by revolutionary overthrow.

It is a type of socialism through peaceful and constitutional methods with the help of the middle class.

They believe in the **authority of the State.** The state is an important agent to bring socialism.

E.g. **Labour party in Britain** is one of outcome of the ideology of Fabianism.

After Independence, **Nehru** was the supporter of Fabianism.

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